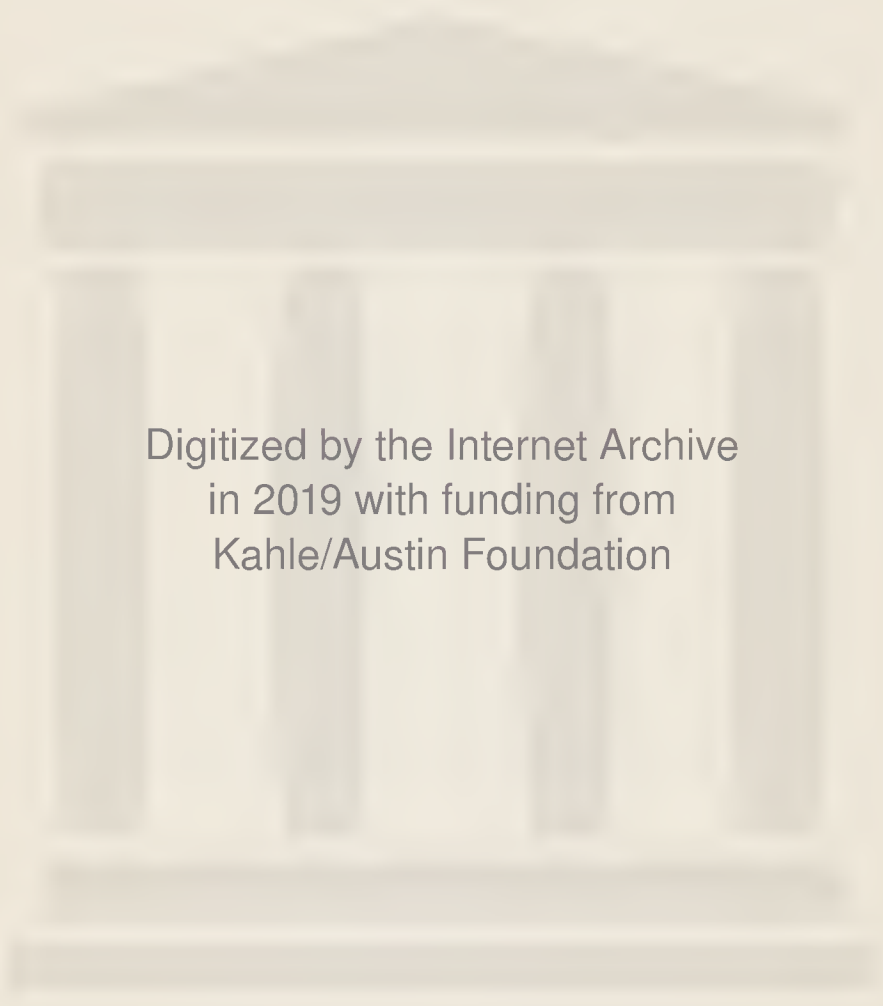




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Number VI

A Guide to the Printed Materials for English
Social and Economic History, 1750-1850

In two volumes

A GUIDE TO THE PRINTED
MATERIALS FOR ENGLISH
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
HISTORY
1750-1850

Volume II

BY
JUDITH BLOW WILLIAMS



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SECTION XIV *

INDUSTRY

INVENTION AND ENGINEERING

The patent specifications, with their ever growing volume of patents issued every year, would alone suffice to reveal the advances in technology between 1750 and 1850. New devices, new precision of workmanship gave man ever growing control over the world of nature, especially in England where the raw materials were so advantageously disposed. Inventions ranging from the reciprocating steam-engine and great iron bridges to the fountain-pen were made to enhance man's skill or speed or comfort. Transportation, manufactures, mining, even, to some extent, agriculture, were transformed in the process.

Histories of invention and engineering are more numerous than satisfactory. Unless extremely technical, most of them are popular in tone and stress a few striking achievements or personalities. The materials for history are abundant. Official documents include the patent specifications and also reports of patent cases in the courts of law. Technical dictionaries and journals are numerous in the later period, often edited by experts. Ordinary periodicals sometimes contain information of value. The journals of the modern engineering societies may include historical articles. Memoirs of many distinguished inventors and engineers have been published, and local histories contain notices of them. Reference should also be made to works in the sections on *Roads, Railways, Shipping, Textiles, Mining*, etc., and, for the social effects of the introduction of machinery, to the *Factory Acts*.

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Occasional lists, nos. 3 and 6. Classified. Include early pamphlets.

* Titles in all sections of this volume are arranged chronologically, except in some short sub-divisions (bibliographies or periodicals for instance) where an alphabetical order seemed preferable and is obvious.

Bolton, Henry Carrington, A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1892. Washington, D. C., 1893. xiii, 1212 p. Supplement, 1492-1897. 1899. ix, 489 p.

Grouped by topics. Subject-index. Elaborate.

The John Crerar Library, A list of books on the history of industry and industrial arts. Chicago, 1915. 9, 486 p.

Classified list of books in the library on the subject.

Subject index to the catalogue of the Library of the Institution of Civil Engineers. 1904. 2 vols.

Valuable. Includes mining as well as other forms of engineering. Catalogues issued 1851, 1866, 1870, 1895.

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Mottelay, Paul Fleury, Bibliographical history of electricity & magnetism chronologically arranged . . . With an introduction by the late Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, and foreword by Sir R. T. Glazebrook. 1922. xx, 673 p. Illus.

Pp. 191-499 cover 1750-1821. Very elaborate, technical. Includes biographical notes.

New York Public Library, Reference Department. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to hydraulic engineering. New York, 1907. 102 p.

Alphabetical list, classified according to subject-matter and country.

Catalogue of the Library of the Great Seal Patent Office. 1857. 2 vols. Ed., 1881-98. 3 vols.

Arranged by authors and subjects. The Patent Office has also issued many special lists in a series of bibliographies of special topics.

Patent Office Library series, no. 4, Guide to the Search Department of the Patent Office Library. 1903. 3d ed., 1908. 160 p.

Valuable explanations of how to find records of old patents.

Ronalds, Sir Francis, Catalogue of books and papers relating to electricity, magnetism, the electric telegraph, &c., including the Ronalds Library . . . With a biographical memoir. Edited by Alfred J. Frost. 1880. xxvii, 564 p.

Valuable. Elaborate. Includes papers in scientific periodicals, books not in the library, foreign works. Alphabetical by authors, but some subject headings.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Commissioners of Patents for Inventions. Specifications of letters patent for inventions. 1852-.

Abridgement of specifications . . . 1854-.

Alphabetical index of patentees of inventions, from March 2, 1617 (14 James I) to October 1, 1852 (16 Victoria). 1854. 647 p.

Edited by Bennet Woodcroft. Name, progressive number, date, subject-matter of patent, in columns. Continued as *Name index of applicants for patents of invention*, 1886-88, then as *Index to the Illustrated Official Journal*. 1889-1916. Now *Index to names of applicants*.

Reference index of patents of invention, from March 2, 1617 . . . to October 1, 1852 . . . Pointing out the office in which each enrolled specification of a patent may be consulted; the books in which specifications, law proceedings, and other subjects connected with inventions, have been noticed; . . . 1855. vii, 681 p.

Edited by Bennet Woodcroft. List of magazines and works on inventions and list of law reports with references to them.

Subject-matter index (made from titles only) of patents of invention, from March 2, 1617 . . . to October 1, 1852 . . . 1854. 2 vols.

Edited by Bennet Woodcroft. Subject-matter of patent, number of patent, date, name of patentee. Continued as *Subject-matter index of specifications of patents*.

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The annals of electricity, magnetism, & chemistry; and guardian of experimental science. 1837-43. 10 vols.

Edited by William Sturgeon. Monthly. Essays on experiments in electricity.

The annals of philosophical discovery and monthly reporter of the progress of science and art. July-Dec., 1843. Nos. 1-6.

Conducted by William Sturgeon. Monthly. Illustrated. Short scientific papers, some of a practical nature, e. g., railroad accidents, boiler explosions.

Annals of Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Literature, Agriculture and the Mechanical and Fine Arts, . . . 1801-2.

Edited by T. Garnett and others. Accounts of scientific discoveries, English and foreign, lists and summaries of all sorts of books, obituaries.

Annals of Philosophy; or, Magazine of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Mechanics, Natural History, Agriculture, and the Arts. 1813-1826. United with *The Philosophical Magazine*. Edited by T. Thompson, 1813-20; by R. Roberts, 1821-26.

Monthly. Essays on pure and applied science. Biographies.

The Artisan; or, Mechanic's Instructor: containing a popular, comprehensive and systematic view of the most useful sciences, with biographical notices of eminent scientific men. 1825. 2 vols.

Edited by G. G. Carey.

The Artizan. A monthly journal of the operative arts. For 1843-71. 1844-72. 29 vols.

By the Artizan Club. Short essays, quotations from journals, analyses of books. Includes railroads, steam navigation, invention, etc. Technical.

The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, scientific and railway gazette. Oct., 1837-May, 1868.

Monthly. Accounts of inventions, public works at home and abroad, brief memoirs, short notices of proceedings of societies.

The Inventor's Advocate, and Journal of Industry: a British and foreign miscellany of inventions, manufactures, trade, science, and the arts. Aug. 17, 1839-Dec. 11, 1841.

Illustrated. Weekly. Notes of patents, inventions, manufactures, railways, patent law, editorials on economic questions.

A Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts. 1797-1801. 5 vols. New series. 1802-13. 36 vols.

By W. Nicholson. Illustrated. Papers, original and quoted from learned journals, etc. Many themes. Notes of new publications. Incorporated in 1813 with *The Philosophical Magazine*.

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Continued as The London Journal of Arts and Sciences, and Repertory

of Patent Inventions. By W. Newton. 1832-54. 45 vols. Illustrated. Accounts of experiments, descriptions of inventions, book reviews, quotations from journals.

The London Mechanics' Register. Nov. 6, 1824-Apr. 1826.

Illustrated. Mainly reports of lectures at the London Mechanics' Institution. Short essays.

London Mechanic's Magazine, Museum, Register, Journal, and Gazette. Dec. 2, 1837-Mar. 3, 1838.

Illustrated. Letters from subscribers and quotations from other journals. Small.

The Magazine of Popular Science, and Journal of the Useful Arts. 1836-37. 4 vols.

Monthly. For the general reader.

The Magazine of Science and Artists, Architects and Builders' Journal. 1840-1852. 15 vols.

Many illustrations. Popular. New discoveries, scientific theories, manufacturing processes, natural history. Book reviews.

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Illustrated. Edited by J. C. Robertson. Weekly. Intended to appeal to workmen. Miscellaneous contents, especially brief notes of inventions and contrivances.

The Patent Journal and Inventors' Magazine. 1846-51. 12 vols.

The Philosophical Magazine. Comprehending the various branches of science, the liberal and fine arts, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. 1798-1813.

By A. Tilloch. Continued as

The Philosophical Magazine and Journal. 1814-26. Then, 1827-32.

United with the *Journal of Science* and continued, 1832- to date. Monthly. Short scientific articles.

The Practical Mechanic and Engineer's Magazine. Glasgow, 1842-47.

Edited by William Johnson. Illustrated. Continued as the Practical Mechanic's Journal. Glasgow, 1848-69. Essays, book reviews, patent lists, booklists. Monthly.

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Continued as The Register of Arts and Journal of Patent Inventions, new series. Edited by L. Hebert. 1828-32. 7 vols. Weekly.

Repertory of Arts and Manufactures, consisting of original communications, specifications of patent inventions, . . . 1794-1825. 63 vols.

Continued as Repertory of Patent Inventions, . . . 1825-62. Intended to popularize improvements.

Retrospect of Philosophical, Mechanical, Chemical and Agricultural Discoveries: being an abridgement of the periodical and other publications, English and foreign, relative to arts, chemistry, manufactures, agriculture and natural philosophy . . . with remarks . . . 1806-1815. 8 vols.

Quarterly papers on engineering. 1844-49. 6 vols.

Edited by John Weale. Many handsome plates. Memoirs. Accounts of achievements. For engineers.

The Scientific Gazette; or, Library of Mechanical Philosophy, Chemistry, and Discovery. July, 1825-Feb., 1826. 2 vols.

Edited by C. F. Partington. Illustrated. Patronized by the London Institution. Articles by eminent men. Quotes lectures. Wide range of subjects.

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Reprints short papers by the distinguished scientists elected members. Highly technical. Covers all phases of pure science. Abstracts were also printed.

Premiums by the Society, established at London, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. 1759. 47 p.

Long list of notices of subjects for which premiums were announced.

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A short historical account of Bristol Bridge. With a proposition for a new stone bridge, . . . some bridges of note in England . . . By . . . a Citizen. Bristol, 1759. 55 p.

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Declares that the elastic force of steam and not atmospheric pressure is the direct cause of the motion of the piston.

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Detailed but compact directions, emphasizing the need of exactness and explaining the whole process from digging the pit to erecting, running and repairing the engine.

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Comprehensive, much *a priori* reasoning.

Smeaton, John, Experimental enquiry concerning the natural powers of wind and water to turn mills and other machines depending on a circular motion. 1794. iv, 110 p. Plates.

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The special case in the cause *Boulton & Watt* against *Bull*, in the Court of Common Pleas, with the argument of the judges thereon; and an appendix of matters referred to. 1795. 37 p.

Account of the trial decided in 1793 for Boulton and Watt.

Valuable secrets concerning arts and trades; . . . Norwich, 1795. xxii, 240 p.

Recipes for engraving, varnishes, casting metals, confectionery, cleaning stains, etc., etc.

Thompson, Benjamin, Count Rumford, Essays, political economical, and philosophical. 1796-1802. 4 vols.

Includes some chemistry and physics, especially fuel and heat. Describes construction of fireplaces, utensils, warm baths, lights, etc.

Bramah, Joseph, A letter to the right honorable Sir James Eyre, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, on the subject of the cause, *Boulton & Watt v. Hornblower & Maberly*, for infringement on Mr. Watt's patent for an improvement on the steam engine. 1797. ii, 90 p.

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Curr, John, The coal viewer and engine builder's practical companion. Sheffield, 1797. 96 p.

Gives directions for erecting railroads and for machines.

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Very brief syllabus, technical.

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Fenwick, Thomas, Four essays on practical mechanics . . . : on water wheels; . . . the steam-engine; . . . mills; . . . the simplification of machinery. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1801. viii, 83 p. Plate. Tables. 2d ed., 1802.

Results of experiments and experience for the benefit of engineers.

Banks, John, On the power of machines, . . . Kendal, 1803. viii, 127 p. Plates.

Results of miscellaneous experiments by the author: strength of wooden beams, cast iron, lathes, wheel carriages, etc.

Collier, John Dyer, An essay on the law of patents for new inventions . . . 1803. xx, 200, 116 p.

Legal treatise emphasizing principles. Quotes decisions.

The book of trades. 1804. 6th ed., 1815. 454, 18 p. Illus.

Alphabetical list of trades, each given about five pages. History of the trade, descriptions of processes and tools. Appendix: factory machinery.

Robison, John, Elements of mechanical philosophy, being the substance of a course of lectures . . . Edinburgh, 1804.

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practical, and descriptive. 1806. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1815. Ed., 1826.

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Clennell, John, Thoughts on the expediency of disclosing the processes of manufactories; . . . Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1807. 32 p.

Favors disclosure. There is no danger of loss of a secret and there is possibility of improvement.

Poppe, Johann Heinrich Moritz, Geschichte der Technologie seit der Wiederherstellung der Wissenschaften bis an das Ende des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts. Göttingen, 1807. 3 vols.

Very inclusive as to topics and nations.

Young, Thomas, A course of lectures on natural philosophy and mechanical arts. 1807. 2 vols. Plates.

Elaborate bibliography. Extensive treatise, theoretical but popular.

Buchanan, Robertson, An essay on the teeth of wheels, comprehending principles, and their application in practice, to millwork and other machinery. Revised by Peter Nicholson . . . 1808. 164 p. Illus.

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Reports of the late John Smeaton, F.R.S., made on various occasions in the course of his employment as a civil engineer. . . . 1812-14. 4 vols. 2d ed., 1837. 2 vols.

Reports on canals, harbors, bridges, pumps, blast-furnaces, etc. Life of Smeaton and account of the origin of the Society of Civil Engineers.

Martin, Thomas, The circle of the mechanical arts; containing practical treatises on the various manual arts, trades and manufactures. 1813. 2d ed., 1815. vi, 616 p. Plates.

Attempts only 66 topics, hence fuller on each than most books of the type.

Buchanan, Robertson, Practical essays on mill-work and other machinery, . . . Edinburgh, 1814. 171, xviii p. Plates. 3d ed., 1841. Illus.

Detailed treatment of each topic, teeth of wheels, shafts, couplings, governors, framing of mill-work, etc.

Buchanan, Robertson, An essay on the shafts of mills; containing their description and use, with the kinds of stress to which they are subject; . . . with a variety of useful tables. Also an account of the progress and improvement of millwork. 1814. 156 p. Table.

Technical discussion of shafts for various purposes, materials.

Singer, George John, Elements of electricity and electro-chemistry. 1814. xxvii, 480 p.

A little less popular than usual.

Accum, Fredrick, A practical treatise on gas-light: exhibiting a summary description of the apparatus and machinery best calculated for illuminating streets, houses, and manufactories, with carburetted hydrogen, or coal-gas; with remarks on the utility, safety, and general nature of this new branch of civil economy. 1815. 192 p. Pl. 3d ed., 1816. xviii, 194 p. 4th ed., 1818.

A book intended to supply complete information to anyone contemplating the use of gas light, which meant the installation of a private plant.

Parkes, Samuel, Chemical essays, principally relating to the arts and manufactures for the British dominions. 1815. 5 vols. Illus. 2d ed., enl., 1823. 2 vols.

Chemical principles of all sorts applied, abstract considerations soon dropped.

Smith, James, *The mechanic, or, compendium of practical inventions; containing two hundred and thirteen articles, selected and original, . . . I. manufactures and trade, II. philosophical apparatus and the fine arts, III. rural and domestic economy, and miscellanies: . . .* Liverpool, 1816. 2 vols. Also, vol. of plates.

Chiefly extracts from articles.

Bompass, Charles Carpenter, *An essay on the nature of heat, light, and electricity.* 1817. 266 p.

Author, a lawyer, makes no contribution. Refers to elementary works.

Robison, John, *The articles Steam and Steam-Engine, written for the Encyclopaedia Britannica . . . With notes and additions by James Watt . . . and a letter on some properties of steam, by the late John Southern, Esq.* Edinburgh, 1818. x, 184 p.

Watt gives account of his own invention in notes to pp. 113-120, and makes corrections throughout the articles.

Accum, Fredrick, *Description of the process of manufacturing coal gas, for the lighting of streets, houses and public buildings, with elevations, sections, and plans of the . . . apparatus now employed at the gas works in London . . .* 1819. xv, 333 p. 2d ed., 1820. Plates.

Fairly technical, by one who set up plants.

Congreve, Sir William, *A short account of a patent lately taken out by Sir William Congreve, Bart., for a new principle of steam-engine; and also of a new mode which he has adopted for the saving of fuel & the consumption of smoke in the production of steam, the generation of gas, . . .* 1819. 43, 4 p. 3 diags.

Steam to exert force against a water-wheel, to get rid of valves, pistons, etc. Use lime-stone or chalk with fuel to save it.

Peckston, Thomas S., *The theory and practice of gas-lighting: in which is exhibited an historical sketch of the rise and progress of the science; and the theories of light, combustion, and formation of coal; with descriptions of the most approved apparatus for generating, collecting, and distributing, coal-gas for illuminating purposes.* 1819. xx, 438 p. Plates.

A little history. Theoretical. Partial to Malam in dispute against Clegg about patents.

Tredgold, Thomas, *Elementary principles of carpentry* . . . 1820. 2d ed., 1828. xx, 280 p. 22 pl. Eds. 1853, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1880, 1885, 1886.

A standard treatise on timber construction.

Williams, J. Frederick Lake, *An historical account of inventions and discoveries in those arts and sciences which are of utility or ornament to man* . . . 1820. 2 vols.

Very miscellaneous, full of classical allusions.

Partington, Charles Frederick, *An historical and descriptive account of the steam engine* . . . 1822. xvi, 187, 90 p. 2d ed., 1826. 3d ed., 1836. 330 p.

Bibliography including foreign works and references to journals. A well-known and valuable work.

Robison, John, *A system of mechanical philosophy*. With notes by David Brewster. Edinburgh, 1822. 4 vols.

Reprints in abridged and revised form articles in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *System of Astronomy*.

White, James, *A new century of inventions: being designs & descriptions of one hundred machines*, . . . 1822. 2d ed., Manchester, [1822.] 394 p. Illus.

Describes miscellaneous mechanical devices of the author.

Millington, John, *An epitome of the elementary principles of natural and experimental philosophy* . . . 1823. viii, 358 p. Illus.

Elementary treatise, including practical applications of principles. History of steam engine and descriptions of most kinds in use.

Brunton, Robert, *A compendium of mechanics; or, text-book for engineers, mill-wrights*, . . . containing practical rules and tables . . . Glasgow, 1824. 3d ed., 1826. 148 p. Illus. 4th ed., 1830. 7th ed., 1837.

Simple mathematical illustrations for such principles as those of the pendulum, specific gravity, steam engine, water wheels, etc.

Cumming, T. G., *Description of the iron bridges of suspension now erecting over the Strait of Menai, at Bangor, and over the river Conway*, . . . also some account of the different bridges

of suspension in England and Scotland; . . . 1824. 55 p.
2d ed., 1828.

Advantages of suspension bridges. Dimensions and structural details.

An explanatory dictionary of the apparatus and instruments employed in the various operations of philosophical and experimental chemistry. By a practical chemist. 1824. vii, 295 p. Illus.

A guide for the amateur chemist.

Kennedy, John, On the exportation of machinery. A letter addressed to the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P. 1824. 27 p.

Exportation will result in no loss of pre-eminence.

Seaward, John, Observations on the rebuilding of London Bridge . . . 1824. xv, 143 p. Plates.

Technical discussion, by an engineer, on the most desirable form of arches, etc.

Stuart, Robert, [Meikleham, R. S.], A descriptive history of the steam engine. 1824. viii, 228 p. 47 engravings. 3d ed., 1825. Ed., 1836.

Chiefly descriptions of diagrams. Includes freaks. Useful material on pumps before Watt. A pioneer work.

Tredgold, Thomas, Principles of warming and ventilating public buildings, dwelling-houses, manufactories, hospitals, hot-houses, . . . 1824. xiv, 299 p. 2d ed., 1824. xiv, 325 p. Illus.

Treatise on the principles and methods of steam-heating.

Dupin, Charles, Baron, The commercial power of Great Britain; exhibiting a complete view of the public works of this country, . . . streets, roads, canals, aqueducts, bridges . . . 1825. 2 vols. and atlas.

A valuable study by a French engineer.

Hansard, Thomas Curson, Typographia: the origin and progress of the art of printing; with practical directions . . . 1825. xxiii, 939, 25 p.

For printers. Includes short biographies. Describes at length methods, machines, etc. Gives prices.

Lewis, James Henry, The best method of pen-making . . . Manchester, 1825. 32 p. Plates.

Includes a plate of a fountain-pen by the inventor.

Nicholson, John, *The operative mechanic, and British machinist; being a practical display of the manufactories and mechanical arts of the United Kingdom.* 1825. Ed., Philadelphia, 1826. 2 vols. 4th ed., 1853, including supplements to date. Illus.

Describes simply many machines of many sorts.

Partington, Charles Frederick, *The printer's complete guide: containing a sketch of the history and progress of printing* . . . 1825. [ii], 193-288 p. Illus.

Brief history. Directions for a young beginner. Describes recent improved machinery, steam presses.

Partington, Charles Frederick, *A course of lectures on the steam engine, delivered before the members of the London Mechanics' Institution* . . . 1826. 92 p. Illus.

Summary of the course. History and description.

Wyatt, W. H., *A compendium of the law of patents for inventions.* 1826. iv, 52 p.

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Arnott, Neil, *Elements of physics, or natural philosophy, general and medical, explained independently of technical mathematics* . . . 1827. 3d ed., 1828. xlviii, 647 p. 4th ed., 1829. 2 vols. 6th ed., 1864-65.

General theoretical physics, and its applications to medical problems.

Birkbeck, George, and Henry and James Adcock, *The steam engine theoretically and practically displayed.* 1827. 2 numbers. Plates.

Intended to give accurate accounts of the most improved forms of engines. Scientific.

Dupin, Charles, Baron, *Mathematics practically applied to the useful and fine arts.* Adapted to the state of the arts in England, By George Birkbeck, Esq., M.D. London and Edinburgh, [1827.] xv, 301 p.

Applies all the general rules of mathematics to every-day problems. An effort to make the workman understand his work.

Farey, John, *A treatise on the steam-engine, historical, practical, and descriptive.* 1827. xiii, 728 p. Illus.

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Lardner, Dionysius, The steam-engine familiarly explained and illustrated; with an historical sketch of its invention and progressive improvement; its applications to navigation and railways; with plain maxims for railway speculators. 1827. 5th ed., 1836. xii, 379 p. 8th ed., 1851.

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The origin, progress, and present state of the Thames Tunnel; and the advantages likely to accrue from it, both to the proprietors and to the public. 1827. 26 p. 6th ed., 1827. 28 p. Illus.

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Rendel, James Meadows, Particulars of the construction of the Lary Bridge. Plymouth, 1828. 19 p. Illus.

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Stuart, Robert (i.e. Meikleham), Historical and descriptive anecdotes of steam engines, and of their inventors & improvers. 1829. 2 vols. Illus.

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Arago, François, Notice scientifique sur les machines à vapeur. In *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1830, and in *Works*, vol. 5. Paris, 1855. 676 p.

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Thorold, William, Remarks on the present state of the law relative to patents for inventions . . . London and Norwich, 1830. 36 p.

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all the various improved boilers, . . . by Luke Hebert. 1831. 863 p. Eds. 1836, 1839.

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Babbage, Charles, On the economy of machinery and manufactures. 1832. 2d ed., 1832. xxiv, 387 p. 4th ed., 1835.

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Drewry, Charles Stewart, A memoir on suspension bridges, comprising the history of their origin and progress, and of their application to civil and military purposes; with descriptions of some of the most important bridges; viz. Menai, Berwick, Newhaven, Brighton. Isle de Bourbon, Hammersmith, Bath . . . Also an account of experiments on the strength of iron wires and iron bars . . . 1832. xiii, 211 p. Plates.

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Samuel Hall's improvements on steam engines; . . . Nottingham, 1834. 16 p. Plate.

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Barlow, Peter, *A treatise on the manufactures and machinery of Great Britain*. 1836. viii, 834 p. Plates.

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Smith, John William, *An epitome of the law relating to patents for inventions, as altered by statute 5 & 6 W. 4., c. 83*. . . . 1836. iv, iv, 135 p.

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Armstrong, Robert, *A practical essay on steam engine boilers as now used* . . . around Manchester . . . Manchester, [1838.] 102 p. Illus. 2d ed., 1839. xvi, 264 p.

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Pambour, François Marie Guyonneau, comte de, A new theory of the steam engine . . . 1838. 58 p.

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Cresy, Edward, A practical treatise on bridge-building, and on the equilibrium of vaults and arches: with the professional life and extracts from the works of Rennie. 1839. [3], 3 p. 68 pl. Folio.

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Hodge, Paul R., The steam engine, its origin and gradual development, from the time of Hero to the present day : as adapted to manufactures, locomotion, and navigation. New York, 1840. vi, 12-254 p.

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Lardner, Dionysius, and Charles V. Walker, A manual of electricity, magnetism, and meteorology. 1841. 2 vols.

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[Scoffern, John], The chemistry of artificial light: including the history of wax, tallow, and sperm candles, and the manufacture of gas, . . . London and Glasgow, 1860. 140 p. Illus.

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Bibliography. Elaborate history of the technical development of steam engines, with short biographies of the principal inventors. Chronological table.

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AGRICULTURE

Agriculture responded vigorously to the general spirit of change in the eighteenth century. Impetus came from Jethro Tull, whose *Horse-hoeing Husbandry*, published in 1733, showed the advantage of careful tillage. Progressive farmers began to drill for seeds instead of scattering broadcast. Improved crops rewarded their efforts. Fertilizers were studied: chalk, crushed bones, later guano. Chemists, notably Sir Humphry Davy, applied their science to the advancement of agriculture. Drainage tiles reduced excessive moisture everywhere or reclaimed fen lands. New crops were introduced. Lord Townshend became famous for preaching a four-course system of rotating crops, including turnips. New agricultural implements were employed: ploughs of improved shape, drills, and in 1784, the threshing machine. While farmers were improving their methods, breeders were also experimenting. Bakewell and Coke of Holkham were attaining remarkable results by scientific breeding of cattle and sheep. George III lent encouragement by importing Merino sheep. Several English breeds were developed and improved. Scientific feeding, made possible by the growth of turnips and other winter food, helped to improve the size and quality of the animals.

Most of the experimenting was done by wealthy landholders. Popularizing the information they had won was difficult. In 1793 the Board of Agriculture was organized for the purpose, with Sir John Sinclair as president and Arthur Young as secretary. Until its end in 1822, it encouraged advanced methods, by holding fairs, giving prizes and by its many publications. The tours of Arthur Young and of William Marshall helped to disseminate information as did the more elaborate co-operative surveys undertaken by the Board. The Royal Agricultural Society incorporated in 1840, took up the work of the defunct Board. Many local societies aided the good work.

Before great alterations in the system of British farming could take place, survivals of the old open-field system had to disappear. The period, then, is one of renewed enclosures, now chiefly of common fields and wastes. Until 1845 every enclosure had to be authorized by a distinct private act of Parliament, although the process was somewhat facilitated by an act of 1801. Great areas were enclosed either for tillage or for pasturage. Since the new methods required considerable capital, small farms were often consolidated, as wealth flowed into agriculture from the new industrial centers and from the high prices induced by increasing population, war and protection.

The social effects of the "agricultural revolution," as it has sometimes been called, have been the subject of dispute. The small farmer, often ineffective, was vanquished in competition with the large well-equipped estates. The agricultural laborer was sometimes displaced and his cottage pulled down. Sometimes he found a new master imbued with the novel idea of making agriculture a real business. Increased productivity undoubtedly took place. Whether the complete supplanting of peasant farmers by great landowners and tenants was of benefit to the nation is a matter of controversy.

The vicissitudes of agriculture between 1750 and 1850 were great, depending partly on the seasons, partly on other factors. Protection through the Corn Laws, the great demand for grain during the war periods, meant prosperity for a long time. After the close of war in 1815 came a general decline, which was furthered by the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846. For these aspects of the

subject see works listed under *Distress and Crises* and under *Corn Laws*.

The literature of agriculture proper consists of many dictionaries, treatises, pamphlets, reports of societies. General and technical periodicals give information. For agricultural machinery, the patent specifications are useful.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

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Royal Agricultural Society. Catalogue of the Library. 1918. iv, 386 p.

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Bibliography, pp. 197-224. Long list of writers of this period, chronologically arranged. Sometimes a note on the writer.

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Collections of speeches, essays, letters, many by authorities. Results of experiments and inventions.

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See *Textiles*, p. 126. Criticism of Dalrymple.

Forbes, Francis, The modern improvements in agriculture; containing the principles of tillage and vegetation; and present practice of the most skilful husbandmen, . . . 1784. vii, 654 p. Illus. 2d ed., 1786. xvi, 285 p.

Effort to popularize the latest improvements in method, implements, treatment of soils, especially horse-hoeing husbandry.

Lamport, William, Cursory remarks on the importance of agriculture in its connection with manufactures and commerce, adapted to the present situation of Great Britain. 1784. v, 80 p.

Agricultural prosperity basic, therefore legislative encouragement should be given. Manufactures will take care of themselves. Cultivation of oak, hemp, madder, grain. Encourage pauper children to work on farms rather than in factories. Improve waste lands. Develop commons. Reform tithe system. Restrict engrossing of farms.

Small, James, A treatise on ploughs and wheel carriages, illustrated by plates. Edinburgh, 1784. 255 p.

Description of best form of plough, reasons for its shape, also carriages. Technical directions for design.

A political enquiry into the consequences of enclosing waste lands, and the causes of the present high prices of butchers meat. 1785. xvi, 124 p.

Written by a real farmer representing a group. Political purpose. Opposes enclosure of woodlands and of commons fit for pasturage.

[Marshall, William], Planting and ornamental gardening; . . . 1785. xiv, 638 p. 3d ed., 1803.

Classified descriptions of plants, methods of culture, suggestions for landscape architecture.

Stone, Thomas, An essay on agriculture, with a view to inform gentlemen of landed property, whether their estates are managed to the greatest advantage. Lynn, 1785. xviii, 261 p.

A general agricultural guide. Brief suggestions for landowners.

Walpole, Horace, Essay on modern gardening, [written in 1770,

printed with a French translation on opposite pages by the Duc de Nivernois.] Strawberry Hill, 1785. 94 p.

Essay on the history of gardening and description of the prevailing naturalistic style.

Cursory remarks on enclosures, showing the pernicious and destructive consequences of inclosing common fields, by a country farmer. 1786. 27 p.

Inclosures result in poverty, crime, depopulation.

Howlett, John, Enquiry into the influence which enclosures have had upon the population of England . . . 1786. 37 p. 2d ed., 1786. 50 p.

Enclosures do not tend to depopulate the country but rather the opposite.

Varlo, Charles, The essence of agriculture, being a regular system of husbandry, through all its branches; suited to the climate and lands of Ireland . . . 1786. 283, 122 p.

Methods of growing the standard crops, also some from America, where the author had made a tour.

Howlett, John, Enclosures a cause of improved agriculture, of plenty and cheapness of provisions, of population, and of both private and national wealth . . . 1787. 100 p.

Denies charge that enclosures had caused excessive rise in price of meat. Answers two pamphlets.

Marshall, William, Rural economy of Norfolk. 1787. 2 vols.

Elaborate survey of methods in use in Norfolk in the management of estates, of farms, of timber, etc., as practised in 1780-82. Author a capable observer.

Remarks on the expediency and utility of improving waste lands in this Kingdom. Norwich, 1787. 18 p.

Colonization is unnecessary and wasteful.

Stone, Thomas, Suggestions for rendering the inclosure of common fields and waste lands a source of population and riches. 1787. 86 p.

Able exposition of the advantages of individual over common field farming. Answers objections *seriatim*. Suggests remedies for abuses.

Winter, George, A new and compendious system of husbandry, containing the mechanical, chemical, and philosophical elements of agriculture . . . Bristol, 1787. xxiv, 359 p. 2d ed., 1797.

Miscellaneous experiments described. Advantages of drilling, especially with the author's patent machine.

Marshall, William, The rural economy of Yorkshire, comprising the management of landed estates, and the present practice of husbandry in the agricultural districts of that county. 1788. 2d ed., 1796. 2 vols.

Similar to the volumes relating to Norfolk. Studied in 1782-3 and 1787.

Adam, James, Practical essays on agriculture: containing an account of soils, and the manner of correcting them; an account of the culture of all field plants . . .; also, an account of the culture and management of grass-lands . . . 1789. 2 vols.

Results of reading and experiment.

Fordyce, George, Elements of agriculture and vegetation. 1789. 112 p. 3 plates.

A simple summary of such chemistry and biology as would be helpful to farmers. (1st ed., Edinburgh, 1765).

Marshall, William, The rural economy of Gloucestershire; including its dairy; together with dairy management of North Wiltshire; and the management of orchards and fruit liquor, in Herefordshire. Gloucester, 1789. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1796.

Description of the country, detailed survey of its agriculture. Comparisons with other parts of the country.

Wright, Thomas, An account of the advantages and method of watering meadows by art, . . . Cirencester, 1789. vii, 14 p. 2d ed., 1790. 48 p.

Advises copying the method of Gloucestershire. Similar work, 1799. 95 p. Plans. "The Art of Floating Land. . . ."

Marshall, William, The rural economy of the Midland Counties; including the management of livestock in Leicestershire and its environs; . . . 1790. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1796.

Brief accounts of all phases, size of estates, management, roads, workmen, farmers, as well as actual methods of tilling the soil.

Robinson, John, Letter to Sir John Sinclair, bart., (on the present state of the waste lands and common fields of this kingdom). 1790. 72 p. Ed., 1794.

Laws on the subject, especially.

Speechly, William, A treatise on the culture of the vine . . . York, 1790. xx, 224 p. Illus.

Elaborate treatise, by the gardener to the Duke of Portland.

Sinclair, Sir John, Address to the Society for the Improvement of British Wool, constituted at Edinburgh, on Monday, Jan. 31, 1791. Edinburgh, 1791. 8, 46 p. 2d ed., 1791. 4, 46 p.

Production of more wool necessary. Urges establishment of a society to investigate the best modes of developing suitable breeds.

Clarke, Charles, A treatise of the earth called gypsum; with an account of the extraordinary effects of this earth as a manure. 1792. 67, [iv] p.

Account of experiments begun in 1786.

Amos, William, The theory and practice of the drill-husbandry. . . . 1794. xvi, 244 p. Plates.

Theory, experiments, descriptions of implements.

Kirwan, Richard, The manures most advantageously applicable to the various sorts of soils, and the causes of their beneficial effect in each particular instance. Dublin, 1794. 4th ed. London, 1796. 94 p. 6th ed., 1806.

Tells of various soils and appropriate fertilizers, of his own and others' experiments.

Bailey, John, An essay on the construction of the plough . . . Newcastle, 1795. iii, 71 p. Illus.

Mathematical study to determine the most advantageous shape for the plough.

Cochrane, Archibald, Earl of Dundonald, A treatise shewing the intimate connection between agriculture and chemistry, addressed to the cultivators of the soil, to the proprietors of fens and mosses, in Great Britain and Ireland; and to the proprietors of West India estates. 1795. viii, 252 p. New ed., 1803. viii, 252 p.

Chemical substances, their uses, nature and properties, as applied to agriculture.

Donaldson, James, *Modern agriculture; or, the present state of husbandry in Great Britain. Including the best modes of cultivation practised throughout the island; the obstacles to farther improvements; and the means by which these may be most effectively removed.* Edinburgh, 1795-96. 4 vols.

Very comprehensive, including climate, soil, tenures, methods, markets, legislation affecting agriculture, etc. Intelligent.

One cause of the present scarcity of corn, pointed out, . . .
By a physician. 1795. 30 p.

Attacks the restrictions placed by landlords upon tenant farmers, preventing maximum crops.

Wright, Thomas, *A short address to the public on the monopoly of small farms, a great cause of the present scarcity and dearness of provisions* . . . 1795. 18 p.

Small farms mean more intensive use, especially for live stock.

[Cooper, Oliver St. John], *Reflections on the cruelty of inclosing common-field lands, particularly as it affects the Church and the poor; in a letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.* By a clergyman of that diocese. 1796. 33 p.

Sketches the history of opposition to enclosures. Hardships of the poor, shared by the vicars.

Essays on agriculture: occasioned by reading Mr. Stone's report on the present state of that science in the County of Lincoln. 1796. 63 p.

Detailed criticism of Stone's report to the Board of Agriculture.

Large farms, recommended in a national view. A reply to Mr. Wright's address to the public on the monopoly of small farms. 1796. 27 p.

Declares large farms more economical and productive. Quotes Wright and gives answers.

Marshall, William, *The rural economy of the West of England: including Devonshire; and parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Together with minutes in practice.* 1796. 2 vols.

Natural conditions in the district, the state of society, public works, produce, rural economy, mountains, inland navigation.

Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus, Observations on a bill before Parliament "For facilitating the division and inclosure of waste lands . . . " 1796. 61 p.

Criticism from the point of view of general welfare rather than private interest. Suggests modifications and especially provision for new cottages.

Dix, William Spicer, Remarks on the utility of a new-invented patent machine, for clearing grain from the straw, instead of threshing it with the flail. 1797. 15 p. Plate.

Ten times the speed and less injury to grain and stalk.

Johnstone, John, The mode of draining land, according to the system practised by the late Mr. Joseph Elkington. Edinburgh, 1797. 2d ed., London, 1801. 3d ed., 1808. 4th ed., 1814. New edition, 1841. xiv, 118 p. 19 plates.

Elkington had worked out the best system of drainage but poor health prevented his reporting on it. Johnstone was sent to examine it by the Board of Agriculture.

Marshall, William, The rural economy of the southern counties, comprising Kent, Surrey, Essex, the Isle of Wight, the Chalk Hills of Wiltshire, Hampshire, etc., and including the culture and management of hops in the districts of Maidstone, Canterbury, and Farnham. 1798. 2 vols.

Similar to previous works.

Anderson, James, Recreations in agriculture, natural-history, arts, and miscellaneous literature. 1799-1802. 6 vols.

Rambling reflections on numerous topics, but considerable information may be unearthed.

Marshall, William, Proposals for a rural institute, or college of agriculture . . . 1799. viii, 37 p.

Need of school for beginners, and place for scientific research.

Dalrymple, William, A treatise on the culture of wheat . . . 1800. viii, 68 p. 2d ed., 1801.

Discusses methods adapted to various soils.

Hollinshead, John, Hints to country gentlemen and farmers on

the importance of using salt as a general manure. Blackburn, 2d ed., 1800. 60 p.

Salt valuable as fertilizer, as retentive of moisture in the soil and as destructive of weeds and insects.

A letter to the Right Honourable Lord Somerville, late President of the Board of Agriculture, with a view to shew the inutility of . . . that institution, . . . By a society of practical farmers. 1800. 141 p.

Severe criticisms of its activities and publications.

Somerville, John, Lord, The system followed during the last two years by the Board of Agriculture further illustrated . . . 1800. 2d ed., 1800. 300 p. Illus.

Tells of the work of the Board under Lord Somerville's presidency, for agriculture and to help the poor.

Thaer, Albrecht Daniel, *Einleitung zur Kenntniss der englischen Landwirthschaft und ihrer neueren practischen und theoretischen Fortschritte in Rücksicht auf Vervollkommung deutscher Landwirthe und Cameralisten*. Hannover, 1800-1801. 2 vols.

Information collected during a sojourn in England. Drainage, buildings, rotation of crops, social classes, history of the Corn Laws, work of Young, Sinclair, etc. Diagrams.

Marshall, William, *On the appropriation and enclosure of commonable and intermixed land*. 1801. 88 p.

Sketches the system then employed, plans for extension. Suggests a general law of enclosure.

Bartley, Nehemiah, *Some cursory observations on the conversion of pasture land into tillage* . . . Bath, 1802. 42 p.

Miscellaneous suggestions for the use of the hoe, culture of lucerne, potatoes.

Forsyth, Robert, *The principles and practice of agriculture, systematically explained* . . . 4th ed., Edinburgh, 1804. 2 vols. Illus.

General treatise embodying the latest information. General problems, followed by the culture of specific plants.

Marshall, William, *On the landed property of England, an ele-*

mentary and practical treatise; containing the purchase, improvement, and the management of landed estates. 1804. v-xx, 444 p.

Explains methods of purchase, valuation, improvement, business methods.

Capper, James, Observations on the cultivation of waste lands . . . 1805. 61 p.

Account of experiments with 150 acres.

Complete grazier; or, farmer and cattle-dealer's assistant . . . By a Lincolnshire grazier. 1805. ii, 510 p. 3d ed., 1808.

Practical directions.

Dickson, R. W., Practical agriculture, or a complete system of modern husbandry . . . 1805. 2 vols. Illus.

Elaborate. Describes proper buildings, inclosures, roads, drainage, cultivation, management of live stock. Improved methods.

Pontey, William, The forest pruner; or, timber owner's assistant: . . . 1805. 2d ed., 1808. 277 p. Illus.

Chiefly directions for pruning.

Marshall, William, On the management of landed estates: a general work; for the use of professional men: . . . 1806. xvi, 448 p.

"An abstract of the more enlarged treatise on landed property" of 1804.

Dickson, R. W., A complete dictionary of practical gardening: comprehending all the modern improvements in the art; whether in the raising of the various esculent vegetables, or in the forcing and managing of different sorts of fruits and plants, and that of laying out, ornamenting, and planting, gardens and pleasure grounds . . . by Alexander McDonald [pseud.] 1807. 2 vols.

Many beautifully colored plates of flowers. Descriptions, varieties, uses, culture.

Young, Arthur, General view of the agriculture of the county of Essex. Drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and Internal Improvement. 1807. 2 vols.

Conditions in Essex and views of Essex farmers. Geography, rural economy, political economy.

Bakewell, Robert, Observations on the influence of soil and climate on wool. 1808. 157 p.

Discusses effect of pasture, heat, cold and moisture on the staple. Advocates shelter and care to preserve softness and fineness.

Comber, W. T., An inquiry into the state of national subsistence as connected with the progress of wealth and population. 1808. xv, 59 p.

The place of agriculture in the national economy. Revise the laws previously dictated by the landed interest.

Curwen, John Christian, Hints on the economy of feeding stock and bettering the condition of the poor. 1808. xvi, 364, 2 p. 2d ed., enl., entitled, "Hints on agricultural subjects and on the best means of improving the condition of the labouring classes." 1809. xxiv, 385, 2 p.

Steamed potatoes, instead of hay for feeding work-horses, milk for the poor, hints on farming, friendly societies.

General Report on Enclosures, drawn up by order of the Board of Agriculture. 1808. xi, 392 p.

Published under the supervision of Sir John Sinclair. A careful study of the effects of the enclosure of the various sorts of land on the interests of all classes involved. Statistics.

Marshall, William, A review of the reports of the Board of Agriculture; from the Northern department of England. York, 1808. xlvii, 536 p.

Similar work for the western departments, 1810; for the eastern, 1812; for the midland, 1815; for the southern, 1817. Critical summaries.

[Orson, B.], Facts and experiment on the use of sugar in feeding cattle; with hints for the cultivation of waste lands . . . 1809. xvi, 123 p.

The cheapness of sugar and its fattening power led to successful experiments. Directions for its uses.

Young, Arthur, On the advantages which have resulted from the establishment of the Board of Agriculture. Being the substance of a lecture read to that institution, May 26, 1809, by the secretary to the Board. 1809. 70 p.

Plan and purpose of the Board. Illustrations of its achievements.

Parkinson, Richard, A treatise on the breeding and management of live stock . . . 1810. 2 vols. Illus.

Applies the new ideas of breeding and care to raising cattle for market and the dairy.

Lester, William, A history of British implements and machinery applicable to agriculture, with observations on their improvement. 1811. vi, 224 p. Illus.

Descriptions and illustrations of all sorts of implements.

Young, Arthur, On the husbandry of three celebrated English farmers, Messrs. Bakewell, Arbuthnot, & Duckett . . . 1811. 52 p. Plates.

Describes changes wrought by the three men. Some personal reminiscences. A lecture.

Beazley, Samuel, junior, General view of the system of enclosing waste lands; with particular reference to the proposed enclosure at Epsom, in Surrey. 1812. 51 p.

Greater economy and productiveness, national wealth, result from enclosures.

Sinclair, Sir John, An account of the systems of husbandry adopted in the more improved districts of Scotland; with some observations on the improvements of which they are susceptible . . . 1812. 3d ed. Edinburgh, 1814. 2 vols.

Designed to be of assistance to English as well as Scottish farmers. Reports of the most successful methods by the leader of agriculture in Scotland.

Davy, Sir Humphry, Elements of agricultural chemistry, in a course of lectures for the Board of Agriculture. 1813. 2d ed., 1814. 5th ed., 1836. Ed., New York, 1815. viii, 332, lxxx p.

An authoritative work by the famous chemist; comprises the latest advances.

Wood, Thomas Sutton, A treatise on the analysis of manures. Chipping-Norton, 1813. 49 p.

Considers all sorts of manures and their relative advantages for different soils, best methods of application.

Hornby, Thomas, Dissertation on lime, and its use and abuse in agriculture . . . 2d ed., 1814. 32 p.

Chemical study.

Hall, George Webb, Letters on the importance of encouraging the growth of corn and wool in the United Kingdom . . . [1815.] 82 p.

Heavy burdens on land necessitate Corn Laws. Advocates crossing English with Spanish sheep.

The agricultural states of the Kingdom, in February, March and April, 1816: being the substance of the replies of many of the most opulent and intelligent landholders to a circular letter sent by the Board of Agriculture to every part of England, Wales and Scotland. 1816. 333 p.

Important.

Crombie, Alexander, Letters on the present state of the agricultural interest addressed to Charles Forbes, M.P. 1816. 86 p.

Extraordinary supply has caused low prices. Rents should be reduced, the tithe system reformed, poor rates equalized.

Torrens, Robert, A letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liverpool, on the state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom, and on the means of relieving the present distress of the farmer, and of securing him against the recurrence of similar embarrassment. 1816. 34 p.

Applies the marginal productivity theory of rent to post-war conditions. Advocates gradual return to free trade in corn as the only effective remedy.

Bernard, Sir Thomas, The case of the salt duties; with proofs and illustrations. 1817. 11, 304 p.

Long list of objections to the duties. History of the laws, effects on different phases of English life and industry.

Browne, John, A treatise on irrigation, . . . 1817. xii, 87 p. Illus.

Methods of flooding meadows. Brief observations on breeding and tillage.

Rigby, Edward, Holkham: its agriculture. Norwich, 1817. 3d

ed., 1818. vi, 140 p. Reprinted in the *Pamphleteer*, vol. 13. 1819.

Describes Coke's experiments.

Salisbury, William, *The cottager's companion, or, complete system of cottage horticulture*; . . . [1817?] 2d ed., 1822. vii, 76 p.

Simple instructions.

Sinclair, Sir John, *The code of agriculture; including observations on gardens, orchards, woods and plantations*. 1817. 3d ed., 1821. xv, 593, 153 p. 5th ed., 1832. Illus.

Bibliography. Summarizes results of the investigations of the Board of Agriculture. Discusses soil, situation, etc., laborers, implements, uses of land, improvements.

Hayward, Joseph, *The science of horticulture: comprising a practical system for the management and training of fruit-trees* . . . Also a comparative investigation of the foundation and application of the physiological principles of Mr. Kirwan, Sir Humphry Davy, Mrs. Ibbetson, and Messrs. Hitt, Forsyth, and Knight . . . 1818. 2d ed., 1824. xxvi, 275 p. Illus.

Theoretical, but also practical directions. Many quotations from authorities, although prefers own system.

The origin and proceedings of the agricultural associations in Great Britain, . . . 1819. 39 p. 2d ed., 1820.

All are described as being in favor of a protective duty to offset taxes and tithes.

Parkes, Samuel, *A letter to the farmers and graziers of Great Britain, on the advantages of using salt in the various branches of agriculture, and in feeding all kinds of farming stock*. 1819. 3d ed., 1819. 106 p. 4th ed., 1819.

History of the movement for removing salt duties. Extracts from various sources on the subject. List of agricultural societies in England and Wales, said to be complete, includes 103.

Johnson, Cuthbert William, *An essay on the uses of salt for agricultural purposes*. 1820. 11th ed., 1835. 16th ed., 1838. 16 p.

Tells of some experiments. Advocates the use of salt.

Rigby, Edward, Framingham, its agriculture, &c., including the economy of a small farm. Norwich, 1820. vi, 108 p.

Describes own successful application on a smaller scale of the Holkham system.

Smythies, J. R., Thoughts on the agricultural question, contained in a letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Liverpool. 1820. 22 p.

Gives a vivid picture of agricultural distress.

Phillips, Henry, Pomarium Britannicum; an historical and botanical account of fruits known in Great Britain. 1820. 2d ed., 1823. 3d ed., 1827. ix, 372 p. Plates.

Dictionary form. Historical references quoted. Methods, diseases. The practical aspect stressed less than matters of general interest.

Cleghorn, James, An essay on the depressed state of agriculture. Edinburgh, 1822. 140 p.

Review of the progress of agriculture since 1773. Causes and remedies of existing distress.

Cobbett, William, Cottage Economy, containing information relative to the brewing of beer, making of bread, keeping of cows, pigs, bees . . . 1822. 17th ed., 1850. Ed., New York, 1833. 158 p.

Directions and exhortations.

Hall, George Webb, Observations on the report from the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the allegations of the several petitions . . . complaining of the depressed state of the agriculture of the United Kingdom, in the session of 1822. [1822.] 156 p.

Harsh criticism of the report which failed to recommend protection for wool and other products.

Observations on the causes and cure of the present distressed state of agriculture, . . . By a landholder. Chester, 1822. 104 p.

Mainly political, also considers taxation and the currency question.

Phillips, Henry, History of cultivated vegetables comprising

their botanical, medicinal, edible, and chemical qualities; natural history . . . 1822. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1827.

Every plant in a separate chapter. Quotations from the Greeks or Pliny, down to more recent times.

Whitmore, W. W., A letter on the present state and future prospects of agriculture, addressed to the agriculturists of the county of Salop. 1822. 86 p. 2d ed., 1823.

Applied economic theory. Critical examination of the causes of distress, real reason found in the over-stimulation of agriculture due to the war, intensified by the Corn Law.

Bayldon, J. S., The art of valuing rents and tillages; wherein is explained the manner of valuing the tenant's right on entering and quitting farms, in Yorkshire and the adjoining counties . . . 1823. 187 p. Plan.

Technical.

Mortemart Boisse, François Jérôme Léonard, baron de, Recherches sur les différentes races de bêtes à laine de la Grande-Bretagne, et particulièrement sur la nouvelle race du Leicestershire. Paris, 1824. 3, 45 p. Plates.

Describes different breeds, but especially Bakewell's new Leicestershire. Forms of sickness to which sheep are subject.

Cobbett, William, The woodlands; or, a treatise on the preparing of the ground for planting; on the cultivating; on the pruning; and on the cutting down of forest trees and underwoods; describing the usual growth and size and uses of each sort of tree, the seed of each . . . the trees being arranged in alphabetical order . . . 1825. viii, 321 p. Illus.

General instructions precede the list of trees.

Hayward, Joseph, On the science of agriculture: comprising a commentary on and a comparative investigation of the agricultural chemistry of Mr. Kirwan and Sir Humphry Davy; the code of agriculture of Sir John Sinclair, Sir Joseph Banks, and other authors on the subject . . . 1825. x, 220 p.

Attacks the conclusions of the writers. Advocates the methods of Bakewell, Jethro Tull and Curwen. Chemistry, fertilizers, etc., also discussed.

Cobbett, William, A treatise on Cobbett's corn, containing in-

structions for propagating and cultivating the plant, and for harvesting and preserving the crop; and also an account of the several uses to which the produce is applied, with minute directions relative to each mode of application . . . 1828. iv, [290] p. 2d ed., 1831.

Description and history of Indian corn, methods of cultivation, harvest. Account of a special variety which would ripen in England.

Kennedy, L., and T. B. Grainger, The present state of the tenancy of land in Great Britain: showing the principal customs and practices between incoming and outgoing tenants; and the most usual method under which land is now held in the several counties. Collected from a survey made in the years 1827 and 1828, by the authors. 1828. xii, 384 p.

General introduction, followed by a county by county study. Stresses local custom as much as law. Intended for tenants changing location.

Trimmer, Joshua Kirby, Practical observations on the improvement of British fine wool, . . . 1828. vi, 80 p.

Advocates using Merino sheep. Discusses methods of feeding, care.

Cobbett, William, The English Gardener; or, a treatise on the situation, soil, enclosing and laying-out of kitchen gardens; . . . A Kalendar . . . 1829.

No paging. Vegetable and flower gardens, green-houses, orchards, etc.

Johnson, George William, A history of English gardening, chronological, biographical, literary, and critical . . . 1829. iv, 445 p.

For this period, really a catalogue of books and pamphlets on the subject, at times accompanied by summaries or comments and brief biographies of their authors. Very full list.

Philippar, Fr., Voyage agronomique en Angleterre, fait en 1829; ou essai sur les cultures de ce pays comparées à celles de la France. Paris, 1830. vii, 188 p. Plates.

Observations and notes on all sorts of gardens.

[Cosens, Thomas], A new treatise on agriculture and grazing; clearly pointing out to landowners and farmers the most profitable plans. To which are added remarks on the poor rates, the employ-

ment of the poor, &c. By an experienced farmer. Lymington, 1831. iv, 49 p. 2d ed., 1837. iv, 55 p.

Details of experience. Advises sowing trefoil, pasturing sheep on it, then growing wheat. Grant some land to the poor to till. Bring waste into cultivation.

[Burke, John French], British husbandry; exhibiting the farming practice in various parts of the United Kingdom. 1834-41. 3 vols. Illus.

Detailed account of the management of farms, published as part of the Library of Useful Knowledge by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Vol. III includes "The Cottager's manual of husbandry, architecture, domestic economy, and gardening," by J. C. Loudon.

Johnstone, John, A systematic treatise on the theory and practice of draining land, &c., according to the most approved methods; and adapted to the various situations and soils of England and Scotland . . . Edinburgh, 1834. 3d ed., revised and enlarged. xii, 250 p.

Quarto. More elaborate than the work of 1797.

Low, David, Elements of practical agriculture, comprehending the cultivation of plants, the husbandry of the domestic animals, and the economy of the farm. Edinburgh, 1834. xiv, 695 p. 2d ed., London, 1838. 3d ed., 1843. Illus.

Simple, direct guide for the farmer. Scottish practice predominates.

Eversley, Charles Shaw Lefevre, Viscount, Remarks on the present state of agriculture. 1836. 39 p. 2d ed., 1836.

Explains and defends the course of action of the committee of 1836, achievements toward the relief of agriculture, tithe, county rate, poor rate, etc. Improve the system of cultivation. Sub-soil plough.

Hillyard, C., Practical farming and grazing, with observations on the breeding and feeding of sheep and cattle; on rents and tithes; on the maintenance and employment of agricultural labourers; on the poor law amendment act; and on other subjects connected with agriculture. Northampton, 1836. 2d ed., 1837. vii, 107 p. 3d ed., 1840. viii, 165 p. 4th ed., 1844.

No theory; what has worked best on his estate.

Johnson, Cuthbert William, The use of crushed bones as manure. 1836. 16 p. 3d ed., 1836.

History of the introduction of the use of bones. Chemistry. Methods of application. Results.

Broun, R., Mr. Broun's letter to the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and its sixty-six corresponding local agricultural associations. 1837. 120 p.

Many suggestions for reforms, including currency, taxation, rents, etc., also for encouraging improved methods of agriculture.

Hutt, William, State and prospects of British agriculture; . . . 2d ed., 1837. xxii, 225 p.

A study based upon Parliamentary reports.

Johnson, Cuthbert William, The advantages of railways to agriculture. [1837.] 16 p. 2d ed., 1837.

Speed, regularity, power of linking districts previously remote.

Report of the Committee of the Central Agricultural Society of Great Britain and Ireland, March 14, 1837. 1837. 20 p.

Lists, etc. No contribution, but indicates the character of the organization.

Handley, Henry, A letter to Earl Spencer, (President of the Smithfield Club), on the formation of a national agricultural institution. 1838. 2d ed., 1838. 36 p.

Urges establishment of an organization similar to the old Board of Agriculture, to spread scientific methods.

Howitt, William, The rural life of England. 1838. 2 vols. 2d ed., revised, 1840. xxiv, 615 p. Illus.

Describes the country life of all classes, especially social, noted estates, festivals, etc.

Roberts, Owen Owen, Hints on agricultural economy, as the antidote to agricultural distress. 1838. vi, 117 p.

System is necessary to avoid waste of land, labor, capital. List of crops, with suggestions. Gardening, baking, housekeeping, cattle-raising, etc.

Lord Western's practical remarks on the improvement of grass

land, by means of irrigation, winter-flooding, and drainage, originally published by him in the year 1824, in a letter to the owners of and occupiers of land, in the county of Essex. 1838. 24 p.

Own experience with draining and with flooding pasture lands.

Yelloly, John, Some account of the employment of spade husbandry on an extensive scale in the county of Norfolk; . . . 1838. 16 p.

Considers it valuable where a number of laborers are unemployed. Requires less capital, produces more crops.

Lindley, John, The theory of horticulture; or, an attempt to explain the principal operations of gardening upon physiological principles. 1840. xvi, 387 p.

Fundamental principles of plant physiology for the use of gardeners. Important.

Briggs, Henry, On lime & its uses in agriculture. 1841. 11 p.
Chemical composition, methods of application.

Hall, George Webb, The connexion between landlord and tenant and tenant and labourer in the cultivation of the British soil: their rights, their duties, and their interests. 2d ed., 1841. 54, 56 p.

Need of co-operation. Much attention to Coke's work at Holkham.

Johnston, James Finlay Weir, Elements of agricultural chemistry and geology. Edinburgh, 1842. ix, 237 p. 12th ed., 1881.

Simple exposition of the scientific basis of agriculture.

Potter, W. H., A word or two on . . . guano . . . 1842. 23 p.

Suggests artificial guano of similar chemical composition to the real guano.

Weckherlin, August von, Ueber englische Landwirthschaft und deren Anwendung auf andere landwirthschaftliche Verhältnisse insbesondere Deutschlands. Stuttgart und Tübingen, 1842. xv, 300 p. 3d ed., 1852.

A study written from notes of a journey made in 1837. Some history. Comparisons with German methods.

Guano: its analysis and effects; illustrated by the latest experiments. 1843. 36 p.

Testimonials issued by agents of the Peruvian and Bolivian governments.

O'Connor, Feargus, A practical work on the management of small farms. 1843. 3d ed., Manchester, 1846. 192 p.

Based on Irish experience. Wants all laborers to have access to land. Estimates of produce from small plots, etc.

Bacon, Richard Noverre, A report on the agriculture of Norfolk, to which the prize was awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England. 1844. viii, 412, 4 p. Illus.

Survey of all phases of existing conditions. Statistics. Progress from end of eighteenth century. Concise style.

Johnston, James Finlay Weir, A catechism of agricultural chemistry and geology. Edinburgh, 1844. v, 54 p. 23d ed., 1849.

Text-book for country schools.

Low, David, On landed property, and the economy of estates: comprehending the relation of landlord and tenant, and the principles and forms of leases, farm buildings, enclosures, drains, embankments, roads, and other rural works — minerals — and woods. 1844. xii, 680 p. Illus.

Management of farming from the point of view of the landlord. Other essays simply descriptive of conditions.

Stephens, Henry, The Book of the Farm; detailing the labors of the farmer, farm-steward, plough man, shepherd, hedger, cattle-man, field-worker, and dairymaid. 1844. 3 vols. 2d ed., 1851. 2 vols. 4th ed., revised by J. Macdonald. Edinburgh, 1891. 3 vols. Illus.

Title describes adequately.

Johnson, George William, A dictionary of modern gardening. 1846. viii, 704 p. Ed., 1880. New edition, 1916. 923 p.

Based on standard works, it became a standard in its field.

Low, David, On the domesticated animals of the British Islands: comprehending the natural and economical history of species and varieties; the description of the properties of external form; and

observations on the principles and practice of breeding. 1846. cxv, 767 p. Illus.

Varieties, principles of breeding, goat, sheep, ox, hog, horse, dog.

Johnston, James Finlay Weir, Instructions for the analysis of soils. 1847. 22 p. 3d ed., 1855.

Simple, practical experiments for soil analysis.

Trimmer, Joshua, On the improvement of land as an investment for capital. 1847. 32 p. 3d ed., 1847. 32 p.

Need of capital for profitable development of the soil. Safe investment.

Burness, W., Essay on the elements of British industry; comprising remarks on the cause of our present depressed state, agricultural, commercial, & manufacturing, English, Scotch, and Irish: together with suggestions for its removal. 1848. 160 p.

Land improvement scheme, improved housing for agricultural labourers, task work, spade husbandry, agricultural machinery in the more backward districts, to cause improvement.

Boydell, James, A treatise on landed property, in its geological, agricultural, chemical, mechanical and political relations. 1849. vi, 236 p.

Urges good management of the land for the benefit of all mankind, especially after the repeal of the Corn Laws which he resents.

Caird, Sir James, Treatise on high farming, or the best substitute for protection. Edinburgh, 1849. 3d ed., 5th ed., 1849. iv, 33 p.

Plea for better farming methods.

Johnston, James Finlay Weir, Experimental agriculture, being the results of past, and suggestions for future experiments in scientific and practical agriculture. Edinburgh and London, 1849. xv, 265 p.

Pt. I. The conditions required for really scientific experiments. Pt. II. Criticisms and suggestions relating to experiments with saline substances.

Eresby, Lord Willoughby de, Ploughing by steam. 1850. ii p. Plates.

Elaborate diagrams showing two ploughs attached to an endless chain, 150 yards long, moving 5 miles per hour.

Huxtable, Anthony, The "present prices." 1850. 54 p. At least 7 editions.

Since there is no hope for protection, methods should be improved. Farming profitable even at existing prices.

Kingsley, Charles, The application of associative principles and methods to agriculture. 1851. 64 p.

Declares that landlords, for fifty years, have forgotten their duty, in searching for gain. Attacks enclosures of commons. Restore the population to the land. p. 45.

Caird, Sir James, English Agriculture in 1850-51. 2d ed., 1852. xxvii, 550 p.

Originally a series of letters to *The Times* for which the tour was made. A survey by counties with general comments at the close, undertaken for the purpose of finding remedies for the depressed state of agriculture. Important.

Hartstein, Eduard, Fortschritte in der englischen und schottischen Landwirthschaft. Bonn, 1854. 2 vols. 2d ed., Bonn, 1855-60. 3 vols.

Collection of detailed information as to conditions and methods.

Lavergne, Louis Gabriel Léonce Guilhaud de, Essai sur l'économie rurale de l'Angleterre, de l'Écosse et de l'Irlande. Paris, 1854. 3d ed., 1858. 4th ed., 1863. 480 p. 5th ed., 1882.

General description of English agriculture, after four visits since 1848. Comparisons with French. Some history.

Lavergne, Louis Gabriel Léonce Guilhaud de, The rural economy of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Translated from the French, with notes by a Scottish farmer. Edinburgh, 1855. xi, 400 p.

Translation of the above.

Copland, Samuel, Agriculture, ancient and modern; a historical account of its principles and practice, . . . 1866. 2 vols. Illus.

Large volumes. Long list of authorities. Vol. I. more historical than Vol. II.

Rogers, James Edwin Thorold, A history of agriculture and prices in England . . . Oxford, 1866-87. 6 vols.

See under *Prices*. Important.

Elton, Charles Isaac, *The laws of common fields. A treatise on commons and waste lands, with special reference to the law of approvement.* 1868. xxiii, 333 p.

Legal treatise, historical only when necessary.

Brodrick, George Charles, *English land and English landlords. An inquiry into the origin and character of the English land system, with proposals for its reform.* 1881. viii, 515 p.

Historical sketch as an introduction, then scattered historical references in a descriptive and critical study of the English land system. Statistics in some of the appendices.

Brown, John Croumbie, *The forests of England and the management of them in bye-gone times.* Edinburgh, 1883. xvi, 263 p.

History to the nineteenth century.

Scrutton, Thomas Edward, *Commons and common fields, or the history and policy of the laws relating to commons and enclosures in England. Being the Yorke Prize Essay of the University of Cambridge for the year 1886.* Cambridge, 1887. xi, 180 p.

Less elaborate than Gonner and to some extent out of date. Legal aspects more prominent in the first part.

Prothero, Rowland E., (Baron Ernle), *The pioneers and progress of English farming.* 1888. xiv, 290 p. Tables.

First part superseded by *English Farming Past and Present*. The second part deals with the depression of the time at which it was written and means for improving conditions.

Thackeray, Samuel Whitfield, *The land and the community.* New York, 1889. xiv, 223 p.

Introduction by Henry George. Book I. The history of land tenure in England. Traces the gradual appropriation of land to private ownership in history.

Garnier, Russell M., *History of the English Landed Interest. Its customs, laws, and agriculture.* 1892-93. 2 vols.

Vol. II covers the period from the eighteenth century to the repeal of the Corn Laws, 1846. Careful, scholarly, using contemporary authorities extensively for this period. Home life of the farmers, accounts of leaders, methods.

Amherst, Alicia Margaret Tyssen, *A history of gardening in England*. 1895. 2d ed., 1896. xiv, 405 p. Illus. Bibliography to 1837. 3d ed., enl., 1910. xviii, 393 p.

An interesting survey.

Bennett, Richard, and John Elton, *History of cornmilling*. 1898-1904. 4 vols. Illus.

Based on original sources, mediaeval charters, monastic chronicles, etc. Material relating to the modern period is scattered through the four volumes, but Vol. IV has an appendix upon steam and roller milling, pp. 283-318.

Official retrospective exhibition of the development of harvesting machinery for the Paris exposition of 1900, made by the Deering Harvester Company, Chicago, U.S.A. Paris, [1900]. 125 p. Illus.

Although chiefly American, has brief references to early English attempts.

Levy, Hermann, *Die Not der englischen Landwirte zur Zeit der hohen Getreidezölle*. Stuttgart, 1902. 132 p.

Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien. Vol. 56. Many quotations from sources, statistics. Brief survey, 1700-1815. Then careful study to the repeal of the Corn Laws.

Levy, Hermann, *Entstehung und Rückgang des landwirtschaftlichen Grossbetriebes in England*. Berlin, 1904. vi, 247 p.

Wirtschaftliche und sozialpolitische Studien über die landwirtschaftliche Betriebsfrage. See translation, 1911.

Taylor, Henry Charles, *The decline of landowning farmers in England*. Madison, Wisconsin, 1904.

Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, no. 96. Economics and Political Science Series, vol. 1, no. 1. pp. 1-66. Places the disappearance between 1820 and 1875. Sources, mainly the surveys of the Board of Agriculture and Parliamentary reports.

Slater, Gilbert, *The English peasantry and the enclosure of the common fields*. 1907. xiii, 337 p. Maps.

Statistical tables. An authoritative study of the social effects of the changed system. "An increase of the quantity of human life is attained at the expense of a degradation in its quality." p. 266.

Curtler, W. H. R., *Short history of English agriculture*. Oxford, 1909. viii, 371 p.

Brief study but uses sources. Tends to be dogmatic, no indication of the enclosures controversy, no references to important recent literature of the subject.

Johnson, Arthur Henry, *The disappearance of the small landowner*. Oxford, 1909. 164 p. Maps.

Ford Lectures for 1909. Connects enclosures with the wider economic movements of the time, the scientific agriculture, the Industrial Revolution, social and political conditions. Comparison with France. Uses land tax assessments as source.

Levy, Hermann, *Large and small holdings. A study of English agricultural economics*. Cambridge, 1911. viii, 249 p.

Translated by Ruth Kenyon, with additions by the author. Bibliography. Statistics. Part I, history, includes views as well as facts. The key to the prevalence of the doctrine of large holdings from 1750 to 1880 was corn growing and later pasture farming under peculiar market conditions.

Prothero, Rowland Edmund, (Baron Ernle), *English farming past and present*. 1912. xiii, 504 p. 2d ed., 1917. 3d ed., 1922.

A general history of agriculture. Vivid sketch of the work of the principal pioneers. Well and clearly written, non-technical. Not controversial. Includes social conditions. Statistics.

Gonner, Edward Carter Kersey, *Common land and inclosure*. 1912. xxx, 461 p. Maps.

Thorough study of the causes, process and results of enclosure. Judicial tone. Statistics to check the general observations of the contemporary authorities. Little reference to any forces other than agricultural.

Macdonald, William, *Makers of modern agriculture*. 1913. ix, 81 p. Illus.

Popular essays intended to interest farmers. Jethro Tull, Coke of Norfolk, Arthur Young, John Sinclair, Cyrus McCormick.

Rew, Richard Henry, *An agricultural faggot. A collection of papers on agricultural subjects*. 1913. x, 187 p.

Chapters I-III alone contain historical matter. These are based on the principal modern authorities.

Marriott, John A. R., *The English land system. A sketch of its historical evolution in its bearing upon national wealth and national welfare.* 1914. vii, 168 p.

A short history, with a chapter on the land problems of today and some suggested solutions.

Curtler, W. H. R., *The enclosure and redistribution of our land.* Oxford, 1920. vii, 334 p.

History from Roman days. Emphasizes the advantages of enclosures. Gives history of allotments.

MINING AND METAL WORKING

Mining made great forward strides during the eighteenth century. Earlier, iron had been smelted with charcoal, a process growing more costly as wood became scarcer. Newcastle coal was employed chiefly to heat London. Copper and tin were being mined under great difficulties due to the depths reached and the inadequacy of pumping equipment. The Industrial Revolution really revolutionized mining. New fuel was found in coke used in blast furnaces, which became popular about 1750. Henry Cort's patents for puddling and rolling iron were taken out in 1784. The improvement in economy following the introduction of the hot-blast in 1828 made large-scale production possible, while the ever growing uses of machinery created a market for all the iron that could be produced. The use of iron for railways, bridges and ships opened up endless possibilities for its consumption. There resulted increased precision in processes of manufacture, specialization and the growth of great metal working centers in Birmingham and Sheffield.

The history of coal is closely bound up with that of iron. Iron manufactures and machines created an enormous demand for coal, leading to the opening of new fields. The steam-engine made possible more efficient working of the mines. The happy juncture of coal and iron gave Great Britain her pre-eminence in industry. The chief mechanical problems which faced the coal-miner in this century were connected with pumping and ventilation. The former was easily solved by the use of steam pumps. The latter was more

difficult. Explosions costing many lives were of constant occurrence. After an especially bad series of accidents the Sutherland Association was formed to seek remedies. The consequent introduction of the safety-lamp (whether invented by Dr. Clanny, George Stephenson, Sir Humphry Davy or another) cut down the number of casualties considerably. Improved engineering skill and better blowing machinery made work in the shafts somewhat less dangerous, although still hazardous. Problems of relations with their workmen also troubled the operators of coal mines. References under *Condition of the Working Classes* and under *Trade Unions* refer to this aspect of the subject. Another question was one of prices. There was much controversy over the price at which Newcastle coal should be sold in London. Two factors complicated the situation: limitation of vend at Newcastle to keep the market from being overstocked, and taxes at London, both national and local. The national tax was repealed in 1830 but the local continued. In connection with this controversy, there are interesting evidences of the rivalry between the old and the new coal fields.

Other forms of mining profited by the improvements in mining skill. Just before the middle of the eighteenth century there is said to have been only one Newcomen engine in Cornwall. Before 1800 about sixty engines, nearly all of Boulton and Watt construction had been introduced, and made profitable mining possible. The demand for copper, tin, lead was, of course, much increased by the new industries coming into existence.

Sources of information with regard to mining are government reports, including those of the Admiralty, patent specifications, the technical and controversial literature listed below, reports of societies, local newspapers, local histories, works of travel, etc., the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Economic Geology in London. 1846- continued in

Records of the School of Mines and Science applied to the Arts. 1852- continued in

Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom. 1855 to date. Published annually by the Mines' Inspectors' Office.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES

Catalogue of the Library of the Geological Society of London. 1881. 618 p.

Iron and Steel Institute. Catalogue of the Library, January 30, 1884. 1884. 54 p.

Abridged catalogue of the Library of the Iron and Steel Institute. 1914. xiv, 101 p.

Omits pamphlets.

Catalogue of the Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1829. 2 vols. Also, 1848. 837 p.

Catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey. By H. White and T. W. Newton. 1878. [iii], 602 p.

Catalogue of the Library of the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1886. 266 p.

The library includes the Bell collection of 21 volumes of old pamphlets, newspaper clippings, sheets, etc., on coal.

Guide to the Patent Office Library. Mineral Industries. 1912. Part I. Geological Sciences, Coal Mining. 300 p. Part II. Iron manufactures, alloy and metallography. 74 p. Part III. Metallurgy, non-ferrous and general, assaying and fuel combustion. 134 pp.

Catalogue of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. Plymouth, 1882. iv, 160 p.

Wigan Free Public Library. Index catalogue of books and papers relating to mining, metallurgy, and manufactures. Southport, 1880. [ii], 158 p.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

Cornwall Polytechnic Society. Reports . . . Falmouth, 1833 in progress.

Concerned chiefly with Cornish mines and miners. Statistics. Valuable.

Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. Transactions. London and Penzance, 1818 in progress.

Short articles, many relating to mines. Statistics of produce, of copper, of tin.

Royal Institution of Cornwall. Annual reports. Nos. 21-63. Truro, 1839-81.

Geological Society of London. Proceedings. 1826-45. 4 vols. 1834-46.

Abstracts of papers.

The Quarterly Journal . . . 1845 to date.

Includes proceedings, notices of new books, etc. Index, 1870.

Transactions . . . 1811-56.

Includes accounts of coal-fields, etc., but most of the interest is purely theoretical.

The Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute. 1871 to date.

Includes some historical material.

The Manchester Geological Society. Transactions, 1841-. Later, the Manchester Geological and Mining Society.

Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers. 1852-3-.

Long papers on problems of coal mining engineering. Occasional historical references, but usually incidental.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

Iron and Steel Trades Journal. 1847-1920.

Notices of companies, prices, accidents, wages, etc.

The Iron Times. July 7, 1845-May 11, 1846.

Daily. Reports of collieries, railways, etc. Also general news, share lists, etc.

Mining Almanack for 1849, being a yearly compendium of information on general science, with tabular and other statistical details relating to the mining interests of Great Britain. Compiled and arranged by Henry English. 1849-51. 3 vols. Illus.

Contains much valuable matter in papers, notes on scientific bodies, biographies, etc. Many letters.

Lean's Engine Reporter. Camborne. Started, 1811. 1838-1855 in the British Museum.

Reports coal consumption of the Cornish pumping engines.

The Mining Journal, railway and commercial gazette . . . Aug. 25, 1835 in progress. Weekly. 8 p.

Includes news of mines, railways, etc., financial notes, prices, some articles on mining history. Started by Henry English.

Mining, railway and steam navigation gazette. Sept. 17, 1836-Apr. 29, 1837.

The Mining Review . . . Jan., 1838-Dec., 1840.

Monthly, edited by Henry English. Supplemented the *Mining Journal*. Statistics. Much on machinery.

Monthly importation of coal, culm, & cinders. Published by authority of the Coal and Corn Committee. 1838-1844.

Gives ships, tons, from each port and mine. Copy in the Goldsmiths' Library.

Quarterly Mining Review. 1830-37.

Conducted by Henry English. Essays on methods, book reviews, notes, notices of new companies, reports, prices.

OTHER WORKS

Mining in General

Hardy, William, *The Miner's Guide: or, compleat miner* . . . Sheffield, 1748. vii, 236 p. 2d ed., Birmingham, 1762. Diagrams, tables.

Much heterogeneous information: mineral laws, customs, mining methods, assaying, etc.

Linden, Diederick Wessel, *Three letters on mining and smelting; in which a method is laid down, whereby the useful sciences may be greatly improved* . . . 1750. [ii], 96 p.

Gives requirements for a mining engineer and director. Defends belief in the divining-rod.

Kirwan, Richard, *Elements of mineralogy*. 1784. xvii, 412, [x] p. 2d ed., 1794-96. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1810.

Compares the advanced state of the science on the Continent with English indifference. Gives chemical tests.

Watson, Richard, *Chemical essays*. 1781-1787. 5 vols. (Ed., 1757.)

Scattered short sections on coal, lead, gun-metal and other alloys, tin, iron, methods of plating. Refers to processes.

Williams, John, *The natural history of the mineral kingdom*. Edinburgh, 1789. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1810.

Mainly geology but the economics of the subject is sometimes touched, e. g., the coal trade. Ill-organized.

Richardson, W., *The chemical principles of the metallic arts; with an account of the principal diseases incident to the different artificers; the means of prevention and cure; and a concise introduction to the study of chemistry*. Birmingham, 1790. cii, 201, iv p.

Treats of mines and ores, metals and metallic compounds, metallic calces and precipitates, with a short account of industrial diseases. For the use of manufacturers.

Mawe, John, *The mineralogy of Derbyshire: with a description of the most interesting mines in the North of England, in Scotland, and in Wales; and an analysis of Mr. Williams' work* . . . 1802. xv, 211 p. Map. Illus.

Scientific study, and a brief description of the country, and its industries.

Jameson, Robert, *A system of mineralogy*. Edinburgh, 1804-08. 3 vols. 2d ed., 1816. 3d ed., 1820. 3 vols.

A learned treatise, giving classification of minerals.

Sowerby, James, *British mineralogy: or coloured figures intended to elucidate the mineralogy of Great Britain*. 1804-17. 5 vols.

Beautiful plates and short descriptions.

Forster, Westgarth, *A treatise on a section of the strata, commencing near Newcastle upon Tyne, . . . with remarks on mineral veins in general . . . the whole intended to amuse the mineralogist, and assist the miner in his professional researches*. Newcastle, 1809. viii, 156 p. Plates.

Technical. Account of some mines.

Bakewell, Robert, *Introduction to geology, illustrative of the general structure of the earth; comprising the elements of the*

science, and an outline of the geology and mineral geography of England. 1813. xix, 362 p. New eds., 1815, 1833, 1838.

An elementary treatise on geology with applications to England.

Phillips, William, An elementary introduction to mineralogy . . . 1816. 2d ed., 1819. 3d ed., 1823. v, cxx, 406 p. Illus. 4th ed., 1837. 5th ed., 1844.

Guide to classification of minerals and metals.

Héron de Villefosse, Antoine Marie, De la richesse minérale. Considérations sur les mines, usines, et salines des différens états, présentées comparativement . . . Paris, 1819. 3 vols. and atlas.

Valuable for comparison.

Mander, James, The Derbyshire Miners' Glossary . . . together with mineral laws and customs . . . Bakewell, 1824. 131 p.

Some indication of methods and customs is given.

Budge, John, The practical miner's guide; comprising a set of trigonometrical tables . . . with their application . . . also a treatise on the art and practice of assaying . . . 1825. iv, iv, xxvii, 108 p. 2d ed., 1845.

Tables and diagrams only.

Taylor, John, Statements respecting the profits of mining in England, considered in relation to the prospects of mining in Mexico. In a letter to T. F. Buxton, Esq., M.P. 1825. 56 p.

Statements made of the average profits of 39 mines in Britain with which the author was connected.

English, Henry, A compendium of useful information relating to the companies formed for working British mines, . . . 1826. iii, 125 p.

Information for investors.

Taylor, John, (ed.), Records of Mining. 1829. vi, 174 p. Plates.

Essays on processes by several authors. Statistical tables.

Coste, Léon, and Auguste Perdonnet, Mémoires métallurgiques sur le traitement des minerais de fer, d'étain et de plomb en Angle-

terre, faisant suite au voyage métallurgique de Mm. Dufrénoy et Élie de Beaumont . . . Paris, 1830. xi, 416 p. And a vol. of plates.

Tells of recent developments in methods, statistics, etc. See p. 90.

Holland, John, A treatise on the progressive improvement & present state of manufactures in metal. 1831-34. 3 vols. New ed., 1853, rev. by Robert Hunt. Illus.

Vols. I and II, Iron and steel. Vol. III, Tin, lead, copper, brass, gold . . . History of manufactures, of metal goods: tools and machines, hardware, etc.

Burr, Frederick, The elements of practical geology, as applicable to mining, engineering, architecture, &c.; with notices of the mines and mineral productions of Great Britain. [1836?] 2d ed., 1838. v, 288 p. Plates. Tables.

Technical but intended for popular use.

Rooke, John, Geology as a science, applied to the reclamation of land from the sea, the construction of harbours, the formation of railroads, and the discovery of coal. 1838. 356 p.

Technical. Explanations and practical illustrations.

Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey, The Silurian system, . . . with descriptions of the coal-fields and outlying formations. 1839. xxxii, 768 p. Illus.

Authoritative geological work.

Humble, William, Dictionary of geology and mineralogy, comprising such terms in botany, chemistry . . . and other branches of natural history, as are connected with the study of geology. 1840. 288 p. 2d ed., 1843. viii, 294 p.

A regular dictionary.

Bainbridge, William, A practical treatise on the law of mines and minerals. 1841. xxvi, 606 p. Eds., 1856, 1867, 1878, 1900.

Treats such questions as leases, licenses, shares, partnerships, injuries from mines, rating of mines and quarries, criminal offences, disputes with workmen, local customs.

Smee, Alfred, Elements of electro-metallurgy. 1841. 2d ed., 1843. 3d ed., 1851. Illus. 1st Am. ed., 1852. xxxi, 364 p.

Includes short history. Explains principles. Smee had done some notable experimenting with batteries.

Shaw, George, A manual of electro-metallurgy. 1842. vi, 49 p. 2d ed., enl., 1844.

Elementary.

Chapman, Edward J., Practical mineralogy; or, a compendium of the distinguishing characters of minerals . . . 1843. xviii, 192 p. Plates.

Technical. Outline of groups with descriptions, and often characteristic reactions to chemicals.

Sopwith, Thomas, Account of the Museum of Economic Geology, and Mining Records Office, established by government, in the department of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests. 1843. xii, 120 p.

Full description of the contents of the Museum.

Ansted, David Thomas, Geology: introductory, descriptive, & practical. 1844. 2 vols.

Part III in Vol. II is devoted to mining in England, along with other countries. Clear, simple account.

Sopwith, Thomas, The national importance of preserving mining records. 1844. 59 p.

Advocates accurate records to make possible "prudent economy of our mineral wealth." p. 48.

Collier, Robert P., Baron Monkswell, A treatise on the law relating to mines. 1849. xii, 150, lxiv p.

Quotes many cases in a general treatment of the subject.

Napier, James, A manual of electro-metallurgy: including the applications of the art to manufacturing processes. Glasgow, 1851. 5th ed., 1876. xiii, 216 p.

History, explanation of methods.

Phillips, John Arthur, A manual of metallurgy; or, a practical treatise on the chemistry of the metals. 1852. 3d ed., rev., 1859. xx, 619 p. Illus.

Includes description of the principal processes, both mechanical and chemical, from the ore to the finished product.

Phillips, John Arthur, and John Darlington, Records of mining and metallurgy. 1857. vii, 30 p. Illus.

Occasional historical references.

Rogers, Arundel, The law relating to mines, minerals, & quarries in Great Britain and Ireland; with a summary of the laws of foreign states, . . . 1864. xlv, 715 p. 2d ed., 1876.

Legal rights traced historically.

Postlethwaite, John, Mines and mining in the Lake District. An essay: . . . 1877. vii, 51 p. Maps and plans.

Iron, lead, copper, zinc noted, but many mines were abandoned or slightly worked.

Hunt, Robert, British Mining. A treatise on the history, discovery, practical development and future prospects of metalliferous mines in the United Kingdom. 1884. xxii, 944 p. 2d ed., 1887. Illus.

Valuable history, with careful references to authorities, by the Keeper of Mining Records.

Mannix, John Bernard, Mines and their story. 1913. xviii, 337 p.

Popular, singles out the picturesque. Covers primitive times to the present.

Tin, Copper, Lead, Precious Metal

A state of the proceedings of the Convocation, or, Parliament for the Stannaries of the County of Cornwall, . . . By a Cornish Man. 1751. 75 p.

Appendix of documents. Discusses the powers of the Parliament of the Stanneries, which had not previously met since 1710.

Laws of the Stannaries of Cornwall, made at the Convocation or Parliament of Tinnars, . . . [1753.] 126 p.

Elaborately detailed regulations for weights, adulteration, rights and privileges of tinnars, etc.

Borlase, William, The natural history of Cornwall, the air, climate, waters, rivers, lakes, sea and tides; of the stones, semi-metals, metals, tin, and the manner of mining; the constitution of the stannaries; iron, copper, silver, lead, and gold, . . . of the inhabitants, their manners, customs, . . . Oxford, 1758. xix, 326 p. Fol. Illus.

Describes processes of mining and dressing the ores. Traces recent improvements.

An address to the gentlemen of the County of Cornwall, on the present state of mining in that county: with some observations on the tin and copper trades. 1772. iv, 42 p.

Valuable, interesting. Criticizes methods of mining, manufacture, sale. Discusses the question of protective duty.

Pryce, William, *Mineralogia Cornubiensis*; a treatise on minerals, mines, and mining: . . . 1778. [xx], xv, 331 p. Fol. Tables.

An important work on the mining and manufacturing of tin, copper and lead. Includes an account of the steam engine.

Cochrane, Archibald, 9th Earl of Dundonald, The present state of the manufacture of salt explained; and a new mode suggested of refining British salt so as to render it equal, or superior to the finest foreign salt, . . . 1785. 84 p. 2d ed., 1785.

Explains the economy and method of evaporating a saturated solution of rock-salt instead of sea-water.

Vivian, John, Observations on the Cornish Metal Company, and copper trade: addressed to the Governor and Directors of the Metal Company . . . Truro, 1786. 11 p.

Gives data to prove the advantage to the public and to the miners by the sale of copper by one company instead of the many old ones.

The Metal Company and the Cornish Copper Trade. 1788. 8 p.

Reviews favorably the three years of control by the company.

Alldridge, W. J., The goldsmith's repository, containing a concise elementary treatise on the art of assaying metals . . . 1789. xxi, 313, 31 p. Tables.

Includes value of metals.

Unwin, George, Letters, remarks, &c., with a view to open an extensive trade in the article of tin, from the county of Cornwall to India, Persia, and China. 1790. 44 p.

Makes a suggestion, adopted by the East India Co., of competing with the Dutch for the Oriental tin trade as a means of overcoming depression at home. Petition for remission of duty on tin exported to the East (successful). Statistics of trade.

Longworthy, William, An attempt to promote the commercial interests of Great-Britain. 1793. xii, 168 p.

Gives history of mines to show the need of conserving copper. Tells of

patent process for plating iron with some metallic mixture, to replace copper sheathing on ships, etc.

The laws of the stannaries of Cornwall; with marginal notes and references to authorities . . . Truro, 1808. iv, 130, [9] p.

Unwin, George, Correspondence with a view to opening a market for Cornish tin and copper in Persia, India, and China. 1810-1811. Also, 1812. Tables.

Data, prices, tells of the revival of trade with the East.

Paris, John Ayrton, On the accidents which occur in the mines of Cornwall in consequence of the premature explosion of gunpowder in blasting rocks, . . . Penzance, 1817. 29, 14 p. Plate.

Describes device for preventing premature explosions and urges pressure to cause the adoption of it. Lists accidents.

Hall, Frederick, An appeal to the poor miner, and to every nobleman, gentleman, and tradesman, who feels interested in a miner's fate. 2d ed., 1818. 41 p.

Describes the hard struggle of the miners, appeals for an effort to check a so-called monopoly which kept down the price of lead.

Parkes, Samuel, A descriptive account of the several processes which are usually pursued in the manufacture of . . . tin plate. London and Manchester, 1818. 36 p.

A popular description of the methods used.

Distressed miners. Report of the proceedings at a public meeting held at the London Tavern, . . . the 24th of February, 1818, . . . 1818. 72 p.

Plea for a subscription for a loan to owners of lead to enable them to support the price. Thus only could the mines be kept open and pay decent wages.

Thomas, Richard, Report on a survey of the mining district of Cornwall, from Chasewater to Camborne. 1819. 77 p. Maps and plans. Tables.

Lists mines with brief descriptions. Tables of depths of mines, number of employees, quantities, and value of ores, duty of steam engines, etc.

Cort, Richard, A letter to John Taylor, showing the expediency

of an establishment at Spitty Bank for smelting and manufacturing copper ores on commission. 1824. 74 p. Plans. Tables.

Explains the advantages of the location for easy transportation of coal and metal.

The brass founders', braziers' and coppersmiths' manual; . . . 1829. ii, iv, 78 p.

Describes methods of manufacture, rules of the association of masters, etc.

Taylor, John (*et al.*), Additional memorial presented to the Board of Trade, April 29, 1830, praying an increase of the protecting duties on lead. 1830. 18 p.

Appeals for help against Spanish competition.

Jacob, William, An historical enquiry into the production and consumption of the precious metals. 1831. 2 vols.

Open to considerable criticism but an effort at really careful study.

Abbott, George, An essay on the mines of England; their importance as a source of national wealth, and a channel for the advantageous employment of private capital. 1833. vii, 227 p.

Relates chiefly to the Cornish copper mines. A study of business management of mines, with illustrations of the reasons for financial failure of many. States the need of using scientific knowledge and precautions. Valuable.

[Grenfell, G.], Coinage restrictions. Penzance, 1833. 8 p.

Fees, duties, etc., for coinage of tin causes extra price, should be remitted.

Sopwith, Thomas, An account of the mining districts of Alston Moor, Weardale and Teesdale, in Cumberland and Durham; . . . Alnwick, 1833. viii, 183 p. Map.

A description of the districts of the lead mines. Account of operation, visit to a mine.

The tin duties in 1833. 1833. 16 p.

Foreign competition necessitates relief from excessive burdens.

A brief address on mining in Cornwall, demonstrating some of the advantages resulting to commerce, . . . 1835. 24 p.

Reassuring as to the possibility of profitable management, (if judicious).

Harrison, Sir George, Substance of a report on the laws and jurisdiction of the stannaries in Cornwall. 1835. 178 p.

Chiefly legal. History of the system. Extent of jurisdiction of the courts. Appendix of documents.

Basset, John, Thoughts on the stannary bill, as framed in the last session of Parliament, . . . Truro, [1836.] 41 p.

Defends the bill defining the powers of the Stannary Court under the Vice-Warden.

A concise description of the Marke Valley Consolidated Mines, situate in the parish of Linkinhorne, Cornwall; with the rules and regulations for the management of the undertaking. 1839. 22 p.

Includes a very brief description of the property.

Basset, John, Observations on Cornish mining, as it is likely to be affected by the present tariff proposed by Sir R. Peel. 1842. 20 p.

Tries to allay alarm.

Watson, Joseph Yelloly, A compendium of British mining, with statistical notices of the principal mines in Cornwall; to which is added the history and uses of metals, and a glossary of the terms and usages of mining. 1843. iv, 82 p.

A general account for laymen.

Sopwith, Thomas, Observations addressed to the miners and other workmen in Mr. Beaumont's lead mines in East and West Allendale and Weardale. [1846.] 17 p.

The Chief Agent explains a change in the mode of payment to benefit the miners.

Bartlett, Thomas, A treatise on British mining; with a digest of the cost-book system, stannarie and general mining laws. 1850. viii, 112 p.

A summary addressed to the miners and the general public.

Calvert, John, Gold rocks of Great Britain and Ireland, and a general outline of the gold regions of the world, with a treatise on the geology of gold. 1853. xx, 324, [ii], x p.

Includes general history and the geology of special districts. Believes in the existence of worth-while deposits.

Percy, John, Metallurgy. The art of extracting metals from their ores, and adapting them to various purposes of manufacture. 1861-80. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 5. Illus.

Technical. Long authoritative.

Chowen, G., Some account of the rise and progress of mining in Devonshire, from the time of the Phoenicians to the present. Tavistock, 1863. 39 p.

Popular sketch.

Spargo, Thomas, The mines of Cornwall and Devon: statistics and observations. Illustrated by maps, plans, and sections of the several mining districts in the two counties. 1865. xii, 188 p.

Guide for investors, with useful maps.

Francis, George Grant, The smelting of copper in the Swansea District, from the time of Elizabeth to the present day. 1867. viii, 126 p. 2d ed., 1881. x, 193 p. Illus.

Reprints old letters, extracts from the books of the Mines Royal Company and other sources.

Worth, Richard Nicholls, Historical notes concerning the origin and progress of mining skill in Devon and Cornwall. Falmouth, 1872. 61 p.

Bibliography. Describes various methods of mining, improvements in tools and machinery, drainage. Useful summary.

Del Mar, Alexander, History of the precious metals. 1880. xxiv, 373 p.

Bibliography. Statistics. Economic theory, mining, social conditions among miners and others, and a general history of the production of gold and silver.

Flower, Philip William, A history of the trade in tin; a short description of tin mining and metallurgy, a history of the origin and progress of the tin-plate trade and a description of the ancient and modern processes of manufacturing tin-plates. 1880. xv, 220 p. Illus.

Chiefly summaries or quotations from sources, with a few comments by the author.

Reyer, Eduard, Zinn. Eine geologisch-montanistisch-historische Monographie. Berlin, 1881. iv, 248 p.

Bibliography. Summary for Cornwall, based on many sources.

Pulsifer, William Henry, Notes for a history of lead, and an inquiry into the development of the manufacture of white lead and lead oxides. New York, 1888. vi, 389 p.

Much miscellaneous information, semi-technical.

Brown, Nicol, and Charles Corbett Turnbull, A century of copper. 1899-1900.

Two parts. Statistics. Very brief summary of history in this period.

Lewis, George Randall, The Stannaries: a study of the English tin miner. Boston, Mass., 1908. xi, 299 p.

Bibliography. Harvard Economic Studies, Vol. III. An admirable study including history founded upon careful use of sources.

Jones, J. H., The tinsplate industry . . . 1914. xxi, 280 p.
Very little history.

Calvert, Albert Frederick, Salt in Cheshire. 1915. xxiii, 1206 p.
Illus.

Includes history. Quotes old records extensively. Comprehensive.

Iron

List of the forges in England and Wales; with an account of the quantity of bar-iron they make annually according to the best information that could be got on a strict inquiry, blanks being left for the quantity made yearly at different places, whereof we could not have a certain account. [1750?.] S. s. fol.

Lists 108, each with production varying from 50 to 700 tons.

The state of the trade and manufactory of iron in Great-Britain considered. 1750. 15 p.

Opposes importation of bar iron from America, as tending to encourage independent industry there. Interesting side-lights on processes, use of wood and charcoal, and water-power.

The case of the importation of bar-iron, from our own colonies of North America; humbly recommended to the consideration of

the present Parliament, by the iron manufacturers of Great Britain. 1756. 29 p.

Recommends the importation of iron duty free.

The interest of Great Britain, in supplying herself with iron: impartially considered. [1756?] 26 p. and a list of forges.

Opposes free import from America. Levy a heavy duty on Swedish iron, give the bonus to British manufacturers. Thus they can pay well for wood which will be grown.

Reflections on the importation of bar-iron, from our own colonies of North-America. In answer to a late pamphlet on that subject. 1757. 23 p.

Passage of the act for free importation would in the end destroy the English industry. American ore not a substitute for Swedish and Russian.

Savigny, J., An essay on the mystery of tempering steel; extracted from the Works of M. de Réaumur. 1771. xvi, 44 p.

Translated because of its superior explanations of reasons for the hardness of steel.

Horne, Henry, Essays concerning iron and steel: the first, containing observations on American sand-iron: the second, . . . on common iron-ore, . . . and an appendix, discovering a more perfect method of charring pit-coal, so as to render it a proper succedaneum for charred wood-coal. 1773. iii, 223 p.

Essays on experiments by a manufacturer seeking improved processes.

Jars, Gabriel, Voyages métallurgiques, ou recherches et observations sur les mines et forges de fer, la fabrication de l'acier, etc. . . . faites depuis l'année 1757 jusques & compris 1769, en Allemagne, Suède, Norvège, Angleterre & Écosse . . . Lyon, 1774-81. 3 vols.

Invaluable source. Official report by a French expert. Legal as well as technical aspects.

Iron trade: England and Ireland. [1785?]. 6 p. Fol.

Denies danger of Irish competition.

Minutes, made at a meeting of the principal iron masters, in the counties of York and Derby; at Bradford, June 11, 1800. Bradford, 1800. 28 p.

Includes an essay on the effect of air and moisture on blast furnaces.

Observations on the proposed tax on pig iron, by an iron-master. Sheffield, 1806. 24 p.

The trade is still in danger from foreign competition, should not be burdened by a tax that could produce only slight returns.

Herschel, Sir J. F. W., On the separation of iron from other metals. 1821. 9 p.

Explains a method of purifying iron by boiling with nitric acid, then neutralizing with carbonate of ammonia.

Tredgold, Thomas, A practical essay on the strength of cast iron, and other metals; . . . with . . . table of the properties of materials . . . 1822. xiii, 175 p. 3d ed., 1831. v-xix, 397 p. Illus. 5th ed., 1860-61.

Technical, with formulae, for manufacturers of machinery and architects.

Prescott, H. I., A letter to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., on the state of the iron trade. [1825.] 14 p.

Attacks the privileged position of iron-masters, protected by prohibitive duty. Opposes advance of price.

Cort, Richard, A letter to the shareholders of the British Iron Company, showing the past and present losses to the speculation; with suggestions to realize the future profit of the concern. 1826. 35, liv p.

Charges mismanagement.

Dufrénoy, Armand, and Élie de Beaumont, Voyage métallurgique en Angleterre, ou recueil de mémoires sur le gisement, l'exploitation, et le traitement des minerais de fer, étain, plomb, cuivre et zinc, dans la Grande-Bretagne. Paris, 1827. xii, 570 p. 2d ed., 1837. 2 vols. and atlas.

Important. French experts describe processes in use in England in considerable detail.

Landrin, Henri, Manuel complet du maître de forges, ou traité théorique et pratique de l'art de travailler le fer. . . Paris, 1829. 2 vols.

England appears only incidentally, but apparently the work was used there.

York, J. O., Tables of the weight of square, round, and flat wrought-iron from the smallest to the largest size ever used; to which is added a series of valuable experiments on the strength of cast iron . . . Birmingham, 1832. 122 p.

Tables, and a few rules for calculation.

Dufrénoy, Pierre Armand, Rapport à M. le Directeur Général des Ponts et Chaussées et des Mines, sur l'emploi de l'air chaud dans les usines à fer de l'Écosse et de l'Angleterre. Paris, 1834.

Translated as *On the Use of Hot Air in the Iron Works of England and Scotland; translated from a report* . . . 1836. 103 p. Plates. Describes processes observed, explaining the economy of the use of hot blast instead of cold.

Barlow, Peter, A treatise on the strength of timber, cast iron, malleable iron, and other materials. With an appendix on the power of locomotive engines. 1837. 6th ed., rev., 1867. 12, 396 p. Illus. Table.

Amplification of his *Essay on the Strength and Stress of Timber*. 1817. Highly technical.

Cort, Richard, Small v. Attwood. A letter to the shareholders of the British Iron Company. 1838. 63 p.

The former cashier of the company continues charges of fraud in its management.

Mushet, David, Papers on iron and steel, practical and experimental . . . with copious illustrative notes. 1840. xxvi, 952 p. Plates.

One of the earliest manufacturers to make scientific experiments gives the results of his efforts.

Scrivenor, Harry, History of the iron trade, from the earliest records to the present period. 1841. New ed., 1854. viii, 327 p.

Statistics. Compact, authoritative at the time.

Holland, George Calvert, An inquiry into the condition of the cutlery manufacture . . . Sheffield, 1842. 30 p.

Deplores the increasing gap between rich and poor, the lack of a living wage, the over-production of inferior articles, especially of cast metal, fraudulent marks. Lists names famous for good work.

Rowland, David, Remarks on the case of *Crane v. Price*, and on the judgment in that action, . . . establishing the validity of Mr. Crane's patent for the combined use of the hot air blast and anthracite or stone coal, as "an improvement in the manufacture of iron." 1842. 61 p.

Asserts that the hot blast had been used with anthracite by others before Crane.

Mackelcan, F. P., Suggestions to iron-masters on increasing the demand for iron; also, to the iron-masters of Staffordshire, on competing with those of Scotland and Wales. London and Birmingham, 1843. 36 p.

Suggests a society to seek wider markets and means of cheaper production.

Mushet, David, Experiments upon cast and malleable iron, at the Milton Iron-Works, Yorkshire, in February, 1843. 1843. 12 p.

A paper explaining the superiority of iron made by the use of the hot instead of the cold blast.

Report of the trial . . . at the instance of James Beaumont Neilson, of Glasgow, Engineer, and others, against William Baird & Company of the Gartsherry Iron-Works, for infringement of the hot-blast patent . . . Edinburgh, 1843. vii, 331 p.

Complete report of an important trial, decided in favor of Neilson.

Wilson, James, An epitome of the present constitution of the Corporation of Cutlers, in Hallamshire; . . . Sheffield, 1843. 16 p.

Discusses powers of the company, especially over trade-marks. Quotes laws.

Gibbons, John, Practical remarks on the construction of the Staffordshire Blast Furnace . . . Birmingham, 1844. 44 p.

Reprinted from 1839.

Gibbons, John, Practical remarks on the use of the cinder pig in the puddling furnace; and on the management of the forge and mill. 1844. 92 p.

Directions, the result of experience.

Overman, Frederick, *Manufacture of iron in all its branches*. . . . Philadelphia, 1850. xv, 492 p. Illus.

General treatise covering the whole subject, used in England.

Oechelhäuser, Wilhelm, *Vergleichende Statistik der Eisen-Industrie aller Länder und Erörterung ihrer ökonomischen Lage im Zollverein*. Berlin, 1852. x, 364 p.

Statistics for European countries and the United States, including duties on iron. Valuable chiefly for comparison.

Truran, William, *The iron manufacture of Great Britain theoretically and practically considered*. . . . 1855. xii, 176 p. Illus.

Statistics. Technical work, then valued. Not historical.

Webster, Thomas, *The case of Josiah Marshall Heath, the inventor and introducer of the manufacture of welding cast steel from British iron*. 1856. xxiv, 115 p.

Traces the fifteen years of litigation over Heath's patent for the use of manganese to enable British ores to compete with Russian and Swedish.

Wilkie, George, *The manufacture of iron in Great Britain; with remarks on the employment of capital in iron-works and collieries*. Edinburgh, 1857. [iii], 151 p.

Includes historical sketch. Clear account of processes, usually with some reference to their origin.

Fairbairn, William, *Iron, its history, properties, and processes of manufacture*. Edinburgh, 1861. 2d ed., 1865. xvi, 293 p. 3d ed., 1869.

C. I. History of the iron manufacture. C. XIII. Statistics of the iron trade. The remainder, technical processes. Authoritative in its day.

Timmins, Samuel, ed., *The resources, products, and industrial history of Birmingham and the Midland Hardware District: a series of reports, collected by the Local Industries Committee of the British Association at Birmingham, in 1865*. 1866. xiii, 721 p.

Short surveys of numerous industries carried on in the district, usually briefly historical.

Bauerman, Hilary, *A treatise on the metallurgy of iron, containing outlines of the history of iron manufacture, methods of assay*

and analyses of iron ores, processes of manufacture of iron and steel, etc., etc. 1868. 5th ed., 1882. xii, 515 p.

Technical, for mine-owners and workers. History slight.

Jeans, James Stephen, *Pioneers of the Cleveland Iron Trade*. 1875. vii, 314 p. Illus.

Brief biographies of 17 leaders, most of them prominent after 1850.

Jeans, James Stephen, *Steel: its history, manufacture, properties, and uses*. 1880. xix, 860 p. Illus.

Bibliography. To p. 43, on history to 1850 in England,

Meade, Richard, *The iron and coal industries of the United Kingdom*. . . . 1882. xxi, 876 p. Map.

Statistics. Condenses all available information relating to coal, iron and steel. Historical references.

Beck, Ludwig, *Die Geschichte des Eisens in technischer und kulturgeschichtlicher Beziehung*. Braunschweig, 1884-1903. 5 vols.

A masterly work, including processes and machinery, railways, etc., technical schools. Vol. III, 18th century. Vol. IV, 1801-1860.

Bell, Isaac Lowthian, *Principles of the manufacture of iron and steel, with some notes on the economic conditions of their production*. 1884. xviii, 744 p.

Diagrams. Short historical section, followed by explanations of processes, statistics, condition of labourers, comparisons of the chief iron-producing countries.

Kendall, J. D., *The iron ores of Great Britain and Ireland, their mode of occurrence, age, and origin and the methods of searching for and working them*. . . . 1893. xvi, 430 p.

Historical part very sketchy.

Wilkins, Charles, *The history of the iron, steel, tin plate, and other trades of Wales*. With descriptive sketches of the land and the people during the great industrial era under review. Merthyr Tydfil, 1903. vi, [ii], 448 p. Illus.

Organized according to districts and works. Emphasizes the careers of leaders.

Jeans, James Stephen, *The iron trade of Great Britain*. 1906. xvi, 227 p.

Little history. Anxious about foreign competition.

Lloyd, G. I. H., *The cutlery trades, an historical essay in the economics of small-scale production*. 1913. xvi, 493 p. Illus. Maps.

Scholarly study covering many phases of the economic and some technological and social aspects of the subject.

Ashton, Thomas Southcliffe, *Iron and steel in the Industrial Revolution*. Manchester, 1924. xi, 266 p. Ports. Pl. Map.

Victoria University, Manchester, Publications, No. CLXIV. Economic History Series, No. 2. Covers the manufacture of iron and steel from 1700 to 1815. Includes conditions of the workers. Uses manuscript sources. Valuable.

Coal

[Sharp, William], *A treatise upon coal-mines: or, an attempt to explain their general marks of indication . . . together with particular instances of their public utility; objections to the mode of their discovery, and to their manufacture, obviated, &c.* 1769. 105 p.

A far-sighted discussion of the advantages of coal for use at home and in industry, scientific indications of the existence of coal, methods of working and preserving mines, the steam-engine.

Hutton, James, *Considerations on the nature, quality, and distinctions of coal and culm, with inquiries, . . . into the present state of the laws, and the questions now in agitation relative to the taxes upon these commodities*. Edinburgh, 1777. 37 p.

Discussion of taxes, answered by the following.

Remarks on Considerations on the nature, quality, and distinctions of coal and culm, . . . By a friend to the Revenue. 1777. 41 p.

Opposes extending the coal tax to culm.

Efford, James, *Apparent signs, strongly indicating that coals exist . . . in several parts of Devonshire*. Exeter, [1783.] 18 p.

Prospectus for a project for boring for coal with a machine invented by the author.

Address and proposals from Sir John Dalrymple, bart., on the subject of the coal, tar, and iron branches of trade. London and Edinburgh, 1784. 15 p.

Describes the happy juxtaposition of coal and iron ore on his estate, its advantageous location. Invites proposals.

Cochrane, Archibald, 9th Earl of Dundonald, Account of the qualities and uses of coal tar and coal varnish. With certificates from shipmasters and others. 1785. 23 p.

Advantages of coal tar, for the manufacture of which the author had a patent.

Fraser, A. C., Certain arrangements in civil policy, necessary for the further improvement of husbandry, mines, fisheries, and manufacture in this kingdom . . . [1786.] 45 p.

Somewhat confused, but mainly argument for the extension of the coal-carriage trade.

The late measures of the ship-owners in the coal-trade fully examined; in a letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt. 1786. 66 p.

Defends the action of owners of ships in refusing to sell below a certain price, on the ground of risks, heavy losses of ships during the war, etc.

Beaumont, Charles, A treatise on the coal trade. 1789. viii, 55 p.

Author, thoroughly familiar with the subject, suggests new methods of mining, fixed price, extension of foreign markets, etc. Valuable.

Stevenson, John, Observations on the coal-trade in the port of Newcastle upon Tyne, . . . 1789. iv, 80 p.

Illuminating account of the grievances of the ship-owners, exactions of the mine-owners, frauds of sellers of coal.

Anderson, James, Observations on the effects of the coal duty upon the remote and thinly peopled coasts of Britain . . . Edinburgh, 1792. 32 p.

Expresses the conviction that repeal of the tax on coastwise carried coal would mean freeing the time of people from gathering peat for more productive activity.

Frost, John, (pseud.), Cheap coals; or, a countermine to the minister and his three city members. 1792. 70 p. Table.

Bitter attack on the tax on coal at London.

Hardie, David, Taxation of coals, considered in an address to the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, and all places supplied with coals from the port of London. 1792. 99 p.

Complains against the special coal duty at London.

Considerations on the present scarcity and high price of coals in Scotland; and on the means of procuring greater quantities at a cheaper rate . . . Edinburgh, 1793. 90 p.

By removing duty, permit coals to be carried by water from Shields and Sunderland. Use stringent measures to maintain the number of colliers, diminished by popularity of the cotton mills.

[Macnab, Henry Gray], Letters addressed to the Right Honourable William Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, pointing out the inequality, oppression and impolicy of the taxes on coal: and a substitute for these taxes . . . 1793. 172, 28 p.

Shows the bad economic policy of the tax on coal, suggests further taxes on luxuries.

Macnab, Henry Gray, A letter addressed to John Whitemore, Esq., M.P. . . . pointing out the impolicy of the proposed measure of obtaining a supply of coal from the manufacturing districts to the metropolis; the causes of the high price of coal, and the means of an immediate and continued reduction of price. 1801. 52 p.

Abolish the duty on sea-borne coal and all will be well. The Tyne can supply the city adequately.

Atcheson, Nathaniel, A letter addressed to Rowland Burdon, Esq., M.P., on the present state of the carrying part of the coal trade. With tables of several of the duties on coals received by the Corporation of the City of London. 1802. iv, 33 p.

Opposes further tax. Statistics.

Edington, Robert, An essay on the coal trade, with strictures on the various abuses now existing; . . . 1803. 101 p.

Traces the coal from the pit to London and points out abuses along the route.

Trotter, Thomas, A proposal for destroying the fire and choak-damps of coal-mines, and their production explained . . . Newcastle, 1805. 47 p.

Suggests the use of chemicals to counteract harmful gases.

Dewar, Henry, A letter to Thomas Trotter, M.D., occasioned by his proposal for destroying the fire and choak damp of coal mines; containing chemical and general strictures on that work. Manchester, 1805. 53 p.

Rather bitter attack. Considers the mines well ventilated and protected.

An address to the proprietors and managers of coal-mines, . . . in reply to a proposal lately circulated by Dr. Trotter. 1806. 46 p.

Calls Trotter's plan highly dangerous, based on false ideas of chemistry. Complete ventilation is the only safeguard.

Trotter, Thomas, A second address to the owners and agents of coal-mines, on destroying the fire and choak damp, in confutation of two pamphlets, lately circulated in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. Newcastle, 1806. 36 p.

Very personal tone.

Bald, Robert, A general view of the coal trade of Scotland, . . . [and] An inquiry into the condition of the women who carry coals under ground in Scotland . . . Edinburgh, 1808. 2d ed., 1812. xvi, 203 p.

Arraigns the system of employing women to carry coal.

In Parliament. Remarks upon the bill for incorporating the Gas Light and Coke Company. 1809. 19 p.

Denies Murdock's claims to priority. Discusses the advantages of gas and of a company to manufacture it.

Murdock, William, A letter to a member of Parliament, from Mr. William Murdock, in vindication of his character and claims. 1809. 15 p.

Answers the preceding. Denies making any claim to discovery of gas, but insists upon priority in any really practical application.

Neild, Daniel, Two essays: the one on the fire and choke-damps in coal and other mines; . . . Ironbridge, 1810. iv, 48 p.

Applies chemistry. Remove pyrites daily from the mine to check formation of fire-damp, lime for antidote to choke-damp, etc.

Edington, Robert, A treatise on the coal trade; with strictures on its abuses, and hints for amelioration. 1813. viii, 261 p. 2d ed., 1817. 132 p.

Describes collieries in the Newcastle district. Opposes tax on coal, criticizes methods of measurement, Newcastle monopoly, etc.

Hodgson, John, The funeral sermon of the Felling Colliery sufferers: to which are prefixed, a description and plan of that colliery; an account of the late accident there; of the fund raised for the widows; and suggestions for founding a colliers' hospital. Newcastle, 1813. 86 p.

Account of the accident in which 92 were killed and which started the vigorous movement for safety-lamps, etc.

Bedlington, John, An address to the proprietors, of collieries, on the Rivers Tyne and Wear, on the subject of ventilation. Newcastle, 1814. 7 p.

Insists on the necessity of using more shafts as the mines are deepened.

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Defends the coal dealers against newspaper attacks. Many reasons given for high price: the duty on coal, a cold season, shortage of shipping, etc.

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TEXTILE MANUFACTURES

The history of the textile manufactures may be read, with the use of a little imagination, in the patent specifications, where one patent rapidly followed another throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In 1750, not only were the woollen and worsted industries flourishing as they had been for centuries, but silk and ribbon weaving had been introduced. Wyatt had suggested his device of rollers to hold the thread in spinning, which Paul had patented, Kay was using his fly-shuttle to quicken the pace of weaving, and Paul had patented a cylindrical carding machine. The slow doom of the old hand methods might then have been foretold, but the most rapid progress was to come later, when Hargreave's spinning jenny multiplied the output of yarn. Arkwright added improvements, Cartwright applied power to the loom. Water power and later steam were transforming the cotton manufacture. America began to supply the quantities of raw material now required. Liverpool became the world mart for

raw cotton. Manchester became the cotton manufacturing center for all Europe and much of the rest of the world. Improvements in the stocking-frame helped the hosiery manufacture to keep pace. Machinery was applied to the manufacture of net. Wool and silk clung to the old methods into the nineteenth century, until finally there too the skilled hand weaver painfully made way for the great factory.

The social effects of the changes upon the workers may be studied in books listed under such headings as *The Factory System and Factory Acts* and *The Condition of the Working Classes*. The influence of the wealthy manufacturers as a class may be seen in many phases of nineteenth century history, notably in the struggle over the Corn Laws. Conditions in the industry at times called forth pamphlets given under the heading *Distress and Crises*. Travellers give accounts of the wonders of the great mills. (See *Travel*.) Physicians describe the dangers lurking in them in the days before regulation. (See *Public Health*.) Local historians proudly tell of the achievements of prominent local manufacturers. Patent specifications and records of patent trials tell the story of inventions and rivalry. Efforts of sheep-raisers to increase the quantity and quality of wool are described in works listed under *Agriculture*.

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COTTON

The cotton industry in which most of the great eighteenth century inventions for the making of textiles were developed holds a position of cardinal interest for the student of this period. In 1750 it was still of far less importance than the woollen industry but it had been long established and steadily growing in Lancashire and it had already seen the benefit from the earliest inventions. Its organization, comparatively free from restrictions of the mediaeval type and already on a partially capitalistic basis, its location where water power and the coal needed later were plentiful, its spirit of enterprise, combined to create unexampled advancement in the succeeding century. The main outlines of the story of its growth have long been familiar, thanks to the history of Baines. In recent years important light has been thrown upon some obscure aspects of the subject by the publication of documents

written by men prominent in the industry at this period and also of parts of the account-books of old firms. A sound interpretation of the meaning of the changes at this time is thus greatly facilitated.

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An important crisis, in the callico and muslin manufactory in Great Britain, explained. [1788.] 28 p.

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Advocates restrictions upon the East India Company, quarterly auction sales, show rooms and storehouses in London, information service about new markets, etc.

[Colquhoun, Patrick], A representation of facts relative to the rise and progress of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain . . . 1789. 32 p.

Optimistic over the outlook. Cheap raw cotton will always be available. Improvements and economies occur in manufactures. Auction sales will provide a great continental market.

Edensor, William, An address to the spinners and manufacturers of cotton wool, upon the present situation of the market. 1792. 24 p.

Predicts a shortage and urges manufacturers to buy direct at ports instead of through unscrupulous dealers.

The cotton spinner's ready-reckoner and pay list; showing, at one view, the number and price of any weight of cotton yarn, . . . Glasgow, 1798. 36 p.

Scottish. Tables.

[Dymock, James], The manufacturer's assistant; showing the nett cost of the pound and spyndle of cotton yarn . . . Glasgow, 1798. 94 p.

Tables. Scottish.

A letter to the inhabitants of Manchester, on the exportation of cotton twist. Manchester, 1800. 16 p.

Signed Mercator. Denies any danger from exportation of yarn. Prohibition would ruin half the spinners.

A second letter to the inhabitants of Manchester, on the exportation of cotton twist. By Mercator. Manchester, 1800. 16 p.

Data of the extent of the spinning manufacture and trade. Says the manufacturers should compete with the Continent by using superior methods.

Walker, George, Observations, founded on facts, upon the pro-

priety or impropriety of exporting cotton twist, for the purpose of being manufactured into cloth by foreigners. 1803. 64 p.

Exportation of twist aids foreigners to compete, should be checked by duty.

Thoughts on the state of the manufactures, and the exportation of twist, &c. n. d. 8 p.

Exportation of yarn has done great injury to the most lucrative of manufactures.

Marwade, Chr. G., Commercial & political observations on the state of the cotton market, shewing its various fluctuations in price, from the treaty of Amiens in the year 1801, to the present time; . . . 1811. 30 p. Chart.

Chronological outline of conditions of trade and events affecting them, especially the Berlin decrees and American embargo. Advises purchase of cotton as unlikely to be lower in price. New markets in South America or war with the United States would enhance price.

Radcliffe, William, Exportation of cotton yarns. The real cause of the distress that has fallen upon the cotton trade . . . Stockport, 1811. 45 p.

Urges placing a tax on exports of yarn. English yarns are necessary for warp. Their export causes the decline of weaving at home.

A letter to the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, on the expediency of imposing a duty on cotton wool of foreign growth, imported into Great Britain. 1812. 16 p.

Signed Philo-Colonus. Advocates colonial preference.

Sharp, J. B., Letters on the exportation of cotton-yarns . . . 2d ed., 1817. 64 p.

Estimates loss to the country through exportation of yarns to countries which hinder importation of goods.

Kennedy, John, Observations on the rise and progress of the cotton trade in Great Britain, particularly in Lancashire and the adjoining counties. Manchester, 1818. 25 p.

A short sketch reprinted from the Manchester Memoirs, Vol. III. Second Series.

Guest, Richard, A compendious history of the cotton manufacture; with a disapproval of the claim of Sir Richard Arkwright to

the invention of its ingenious machinery. Manchester, 1823. 70, 3 p. Plates.

General history of cotton manufactures, inventions, life of Arkwright, social effects of the extension of manufactures, the steam loom.

Guest, Richard, The British cotton manufactures, and a reply to an article on the spinning machinery contained in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*. Manchester, 1828. 230 p.

Defends his history against McCulloch and gives evidence as reported in the Kay-Arkwright controversy, and the Highs-Hargreaves case.

Radcliffe, William, Origin of the new system of manufacture, commonly called "power-loom weaving," and the purposes for which this system was intended and brought into use, fully explained in a narrative, containing William Radcliffe's struggles through life to remove the cause which has brought this country to its present crisis . . . Stockport, 1828. 216 p. 2d ed., with additions, 1840.

The author, a manufacturer, attributes the distress to the export of cotton yarn. Tells of his efforts to secure legal prohibition. Attributes his own ruin to the consequent hostility of spinners. Much information.

Whittle, James, An address on the state of the cotton trade, to the master spinners and weavers of Lancashire . . . Manchester, 1829. 40 p.

Blames distress upon heavy taxes and paper money, which make the poor unable to buy.

A letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Althorp, . . . on the subject of the duty on printed cottons. By a calico printer. [1830.] 48 p. 2d ed., 1831.

Gives reasons for immediate repeal.

Observations on a letter lately addressed by a "calico printer," to the right honorable Lord Viscount Althorp, Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1831. 22 p.

If duties are repealed, they should be those on necessities (not print goods) thus allowing greater general expenditure by which all would profit.

Montgomery, James, The theory and practice of cotton spinning;

or, the carding and spinning master's assistant: . . . 1832. 3d ed., Glasgow, 1836. 348 p.

Technical details for those entering the business.

Baines, Edward, Junior, History of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain: with a notice of its early history in the east, and in all the quarters of the globe: a description of the great mechanical inventions, which have caused its unexampled extension in Britain; and a view of the present state of the manufacture, and the condition of the classes engaged in its several departments . . . 1835. xviii, 544 p. Plates.

Authoritative, although strongly biassed in favor of *laissez-faire*. Official reports, direct information from factory inspectors, from manufacturers, etc., etc., utilized. Statistics.

[Montgomery, James], The cotton spinner's manual; or compendium of the principles of cotton spinning: exemplifying the methods of adjusting the speeds, calculating the draughts, . . . Glasgow, 1835. 84 p.

Most of its calculations, intended for the use of operatives.

Graham, Alexander, The impolicy of the tax on cotton wool, . . . Glasgow, 2d ed., 1836. vi, 49 p.

Advances in skill and advantages in taxation, etc., of competing nations make it impossible to endure the tax longer.

Ure, Andrew, The cotton manufacture of Great Britain, investigated and illustrated . . . 1836. 2 vols.

Also ed., 1861. 2 vols., revised by P. L. Simmonds. Mechanical and technical but not too difficult for laymen. Statistical tables, exports, mills, wages, etc. List of patents. Processes in detail.

Montgomery, James, A practical detail of the cotton manufacture of the United States of America; . . . contrasted and compared with that of Great Britain . . . Glasgow, 1840. xi, 219 p. Illus.

Author, expert. Plan of mills, machines, etc. Comparative estimates of costs, wages, produce, . . .

Justitia, Strictures on Montgomery on the cotton manufactures of Great Britain and America . . . Newburyport, 1841. 75 p.

Says that Montgomery's book is full of incorrect statements.

The anomalies of the cotton trade:—the Liverpool brokerage system: addressed to the trade by a cotton spinner. Manchester, 1841. 22 p.

Makes accusations of fraudulent price manipulation by brokers, leading to heavy losses for manufacturers.

Cotton from the pod to the factory: a popular view of the natural and domestic history of the plant, . . . with the rise and progress of the cotton factory . . . and a brief account of bleaching and dyeing. 1842. 64 p.

A slight and popular sketch.

Kennedy, Alexander, The practical cotton spinner: showing the methods of calculating the different machines made use of in a cotton-spinning factory; . . . 1845. 188 p. 2d ed., 1852.

Technical, arithmetical problems solved. Costs and wages by piece-work for given sizes of yarn, etc.

Burn, Richard, Statistics of the cotton trade, arranged in a tabular form; also a chronological history of its various inventions, improvements, etc., etc. [1847.] xvi, 34 p.

Exports, prices, imports, mills, employees, etc. Republication of the *Commercial Glance*, with the addition of a statistical account of the cotton trade. Nearly all tables.

Marriott, Cotton Trade Circulars. Liverpool, 1848-51.

Single sheets, showing exports and prices.

Moss, John, The cotton manufacturers', managers', and spinners' new pocket guide: containing the various calculations connected with the machinery of a cotton mill through all its various operations from the raw material to the loom: . . . Manchester, 1848. 2d ed., 1850. 118 p.

Technical.

Kennedy, John, Miscellaneous papers, on subjects connected with the manufactures of Lancashire. Manchester, 1849. 83 p.

Reprinted from the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester. Includes the rise of the cotton trade, the effects of poor laws, the influence of machinery on the working classes and a memoir of Samuel Crompton.

Warren, Frederick, To the merchants, manufacturers, and others, engaged in the cotton trade. Manchester, 1849. 16 p.

Calls England too dependent upon American cotton. Predicts a revolution abolishing slavery. Recommends encouraging cultivation in British India.

Ellison, Thomas, A hand-book of the cotton trade: or, a glance at the past history, present condition, and future prospects of the cotton commerce of the world. 1858. xxi, 191 p. Map.

Statistical tables. Somewhat gloomy outlook.

Mann, James A., The cotton trade of Great Britain: its rise, progress, & present extent, based upon the most carefully digested statistics, furnished by the several government departments, and most eminent commercial firms. 1860. vii, 135 p.

Tables, graphs. Map of India. Text simply elucidates elaborately worked out tables. Discusses the history of the manufacture and the question of raw materials.

Ashworth, Henry, Historical data chiefly relating to South Lancashire and the cotton manufacture . . . Manchester, 1866. 26 p.

Mainly statistics of the growth of trade.

Donnell, Ezekiel, Chronological and statistical history of cotton. New York, 1872. xviii, 650 p.

Poor, but contains some useful information. Statistics of Liverpool cotton, weekly, 1821-1870.

Spencer, Joseph, Diagram illustrating the history of the consumption, stock, and price of cotton from the year 1834 to the present time. Manchester, [1875.]

One large colored chart.

Marsden, Richard, Cotton spinning: its development, principles, and practice. 1884. xvi, 361 p. Illus.

Technical, for those in or entering the business. Some history.

Ellison, Thomas, The cotton trade of Great Britain. Including a history of the Liverpool cotton market and the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association. 1886. x, 355 p.

History of the inventions and their economic effects as well as accounts of firms in the Liverpool cotton market. Much statistical material.

Schulze-Gaevernitz, Gerhart von, *Der Grossbetrieb, ein wirtschaftlicher und sozialer Fortschritt. Eine Studie auf dem Gebiete der Baumwollindustrie.* Leipzig, 1892. vi, 281 p.

A discussion of the development of economic organization of the industry and its social effects. Translated as

The Cotton Trade in England and on the Continent. A study in the field of the cotton industry. Translated by Oscar S. Hall. 1895. xv, 214 p.

Important. See above.

Marsden, Richard, *Cotton weaving: its development, principles and practice.* 1895. xxiv, 533 p. Illus.

Useful chapter on the development of the power loom.

Lord, John, *Memoir of John Kay of Bury, County of Lancaster, inventor of the fly-shuttle, . . . metal reeds, . . .* With a review of the textile trade and manufacture from earliest times. Together with a memoir of the author by William Lord. And an introduction by Archibald Sparke. Rochdale, 1903. xix, 174 p.

Portraits, plates, genealogical tables. Family history, inventions, documents, much research.

Chapman, Sydney J., *The Lancashire cotton industry.* A study in economic development. Manchester, 1904. vii, 309 p.

Annotated, select bibliography. Valuable. Treats of the development of the factory system, factory legislation, industrial organization, trade unions and employers' associations, methods of paying wages.

Chapman, Sydney J., *The cotton industry and trade.* 1905. viii, 175 p. Illus.

Little history.

Daniels, George William, *The early English cotton industry.* With some unpublished letters of Samuel Crompton. Introductory chapter by George Unwin. Manchester, 1920. xxxi, 214 p.

University of Manchester, Historical Series, no. 36. A valuable contribution to the history of the industry, especially in the 17th, 18th and very early 19th centuries.

Unwin, George, *Samuel Oldknow and the Arkwrights. The industrial revolution at Stockport and Marple.* By George Unwin,

with chapters by Arthur Hulme and George Taylor. Manchester, 1924. xvi, 259 p. Illus. Maps. Victoria University, Manchester, Publications, No. 162.

Early history of the cotton industry and the introduction of the factory system, including many quotations from recently discovered old business documents.

WOOL

The period from 1750 to 1850 is marked by the growing concentration of the woolen and worsted manufactures in Yorkshire at the expense of Norfolk and the West of England, which had been the centers of the making of fine goods from early times. Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Wakefield, Huddersfield gained rapidly in prominence. The change had begun while the domestic system prevailed, but it was hastened by the greater readiness of the men of the north to adjust themselves to the new order resulting from the Industrial Revolution.

Adoption of mechanical devices was fought bitterly and at times with violence by the employees in the industry. Improvements in subsidiary processes were introduced long before weaving with power-looms became common. The delay in the case of weaving was due partly to the necessity of changes of technique in adapting the devices used in making cotton to the peculiarities of wool, partly to the force of tradition in the industry upon which the prosperity of England had so long chiefly depended, partly to the willingness of the hand-loom weavers to accept pitifully low wages as they struggled to compete with machines. But while the manufacturers of wool lagged behind those of cotton in adopting new methods, the industry advanced throughout the period, and, holding its own against foreign competition, it retained its place as one of the great sources of English economic strength.

Recent careful studies of the woolen industry by Heaton and by Lipson are not only useful in themselves but also provide valuable bibliographies.

Smith, John, *Chronicon rusticum-commerciale; or memoirs of wool, &c.* . . . 1747. 2 vols.

Very valuable. Source-book with comments and notes, dealing with manufacture, trade, and, especially, laws.

[Smith, John], *The case of the English farmer, and his landlord.*

In answer to Mr. Temple's (pretended) refutation of one of the principal arguments in *Memoirs of Wool*. Lincoln, 1750. i, 84 p.

Detailed discussion of kinds and prices of wool in support of the contention that English wools would sell for fairer prices if export were allowed.

Mr. D., *Considerations on the woollen and other manufactures of Great Britain* . . . 1751. xvi, 64 p.

The author, widely travelled and expert, tells of the danger of Spanish manufactures and urges the manufacture of goods for Turkey and other varieties of light fabrics such as were made then only on the Continent.

A letter to the author of a brief essay on the advantages and disadvantages which respectively attend France and Great Britain, with regard to trade. Containing chiefly some remarks on . . . Mr. Smith's *Memoirs of Wool* . . . 1751. 27 p.

Opposes artificial encouragement of silk and woollen manufactures along the coasts. Favors Smith's plan of heavy duty instead of prohibition of export of wool.

The complaints of the manufacturers, relating to the abuses in marking the sheep, and winding the wool, fairly stated, and impartially considered, in a letter to the Marquis of Rockingham. 1752. 33 p.

Asserts that fraud is frequent in large pitch marks. These should be removed before the wool is weighed.

A short view of the rise, progress, and establishment of the woollen manufacture in England: and of the continual attempts of the manufacturers to monopolize wool, and lower its price . . . 1753. 76 p.

Defends wool growers against charges of fraud. Attacks manufacturers.

[Smith, John], A review of the manufacturers' complaints against the wool grower. By the author of *Memoirs of Wool*. 1753. 57 p.

Denies charges of fraud through using too much pitch and tar in branding sheep.

Shuttle, Timothy, The worsted small-ware weavers apology, to-

gether with all their articles, which either concern their society or trade . . . Manchester, 1756. 32 p.

The agreement entered into by the weavers in hope of restoring the old apprenticeship regulations. Rules of the society.

Dyer, John, *The Fleece*, a poem, in four books. 1757. 156 p.

Clothes with classic allusion a discursive account of wool from the sheep's back to the export of the cloth.

Propositions for improving the manufactures, agriculture and commerce, of Great Britain. 1763. 132 p.

Many suggestions, among them, that the manufacture of the poorer kinds of cloth be established in the southwest of England, that a bounty be paid on imported wool.

Massie, Joseph, *Observations on the new cyder-tax*, so far as the same may affect our woollen manufacturies, Newfoundland fisheries, &c. . . . 1764. 8 p.

The woollen trade is England's greatest asset. Manufacturers may be driven to Scotland by the cider-tax.

Acts of Parliament now in force to prevent the exportation of wool, . . . and of the tools and utensils used in the woollen manufacture, from Great Britain and Ireland into foreign parts. 1777. 132, xv p.

Quotes acts, beginning with 8 Henry VI. C. 23.

T., *Letters on the utility and policy of employing machines to shorten labour*; occasioned by the late disturbances in Lancashire; to which are added some hints for the further extension and improvement of our woollen trade and manufactures. 1780. 40 p.

Ruin, unless prejudice against machines is overcome. They should be introduced into the woollen manufacture as well as cotton.

Considerations upon the present state of the wool trade, the laws made concerning that article, . . . by a gentleman resident on his estate in Lincolnshire. 1781. 39 p.

The only way to relieve overstocked growers is to suspend the prohibition of the export of raw wool.

Dalrymple, Sir John, *The question considered, whether wool should be allowed to be exported, when the price is low at home,*

on paying a duty to the public? 1781. 25 p. 2d ed., 1782. 25 p.

Exportation will relieve agriculture and will not injure manufactures in the long run.

An answer addressed to those who have read Sir John Dalrymple's pamphlet, in support of a tax, and permission to export raw wool; by a plain matter of fact man. 1782. 24 p.

Exportation of raw wool would mean the ruin of the clothing trade through foreign competition. The low price of wool is not due to oversupply but to deterioration of quality. Denies extensive smuggling.

[Chalmers, G.], The propriety of allowing a qualified exportation of wool discussed historically . . . 1782. 88 p.

History based largely on Smith's *Memoirs* and Anderson's *Commerce*. Tables of exports and prices, 1697-1780.

[Chaplin, T.?], A letter from a grower of long combing wool, to the manufacturers of that valuable staple. 1782. 8 p.

Manufacturers should pay for their monopoly. Foreigners can get plenty of wool elsewhere.

The contrast; or a comparison between our woollen, linen, cotton, and silk manufactures: . . . 1782. 52 p.

Woolen manufactures need encouragement. All should wear native wool. A public hall should be built for the sale of woolen goods.

An enquiry into the nature and qualities of English wools, and the variations of breed in sheep: with some short remarks on the Dean of Gloucester's pamphlet . . . By a gentleman farmer. 1782. 52 p.

Enclosures mean poorer wool. Open trade with Turkey by using the fleet at Gibraltar. Stop the exclusion of British woolens from Sweden and Denmark. Give a bounty on coarse woolens exported.

Forster, Nathaniel, An answer to Sir John Dalrymple's pamphlet upon the exportation of wool. Colchester, 1782. 46 p.

Export of raw wool would injure manufactures, the nation and, ultimately, the landed interest.

A letter to the landed gentlemen and graziers of Lincolnshire: in which are pointed out the principal causes of the present redun-

dancy of wool, and the exportation of it proved to be impolitic and dangerous; . . . Cambridge, 1782. 32 p.

Lincolnshire wool is longer but coarser than formerly. Only finer grades would be exported. Danger of foreign competition. Remedies: try to grow finer wool, encourage machinery, raise the price of provisions to force men to work harder to get them, use wool in houses of industry, etc.

Mugliston, William, A letter on the subject of wool, interspersed with remarks on cotton . . . Nottingham, 1782. 19 p.

Export of raw wool means loss of markets for manufactured articles. Cotton has already hurt the woollen trade and enclosures have meant poorer quality wool. Wearing fine wool should be fashionable. Peace will open markets.

Tucker, Josiah, Reflections on the present low price of coarse wools, its immediate causes, and its probable remedies. 1782. 46 p.

Low prices caused by the American war, the disuse of coarse wools at home, the decrease in the number of cottagers who always bought coarse woollens, and the increased production of wool. Remedies, find new foreign markets, form home colonies on waste lands to preserve the cottager class, allow export at 1*d.* a pound duty, give a bounty on exported wool fabrics, repeal the Russia Company monopoly.

[Turnor, Edmund], A short view of the proceedings of the several committees and meetings held in consequence of the intended petition to Parliament, from the county of Lincoln, for a limited exportation of wool . . . 1782. 20 p.

Traces the successive public steps taken for and against allowing export. Gives a list of pamphlets with brief summaries of some. Reprinted in the *Pamphleteer*, 1823. vol. 23. pp. 375-383.

[Anstie, John], A general view of the bill presented to Parliament . . . for preventing the illicit exportation of British wool and live sheep . . . By the Chairman of the General Meetings . . . Bath, 1787. 136 p.

Declares that a regular illegal trade in exporting wool and live sheep exists and calls for stringent regulation.

Hustler, J., Observations upon the bill . . . for preventing the exportation of wool; proposing an eligible plan for obtaining that important object. Bradford, 1787. 27 p.

Smuggling should be prevented but the proposed bill is unsatisfactory.

Suggests a patrol and a system of keeping records of wool. Pitch and tar marks should be clipped before shearing and only one fleece rolled in one bundle.

Observations on a bill, for explaining, amending, and reducing into one act, the several laws now in being, for preventing the exportation of live sheep, wool, and other commodities. 1787. viii, 13 p.

The real intentions of the bill are to harm the rising manufactures of Yorkshire by making it difficult to procure wool from distant counties. Heavy burdens upon the wool grower while the manufacturer profits at his expense.

[Pownall, Thomas], *Live and let live: a treatise on the hostile rivalships between the manufacturer and land-worker, with a more especial view to the present contest between the woollen manufacturers and wool-growers* . . . [1787.] 124 p.

Antagonism disadvantageous to both. Favors permitting export of surplus and wools of poor quality with a duty.

[Anstie, John], *A letter addressed to Edward Phelps, Esq. . . . on the advantages of manufacturing the combing wool of England, which is smuggled to France* . . . 1788. 31 p. 2d ed., 1788.

Says that at least 13,000 packs are exported annually to France alone. If worked up at home would employ many workers who would demand agricultural produce.

A comparative view of the present laws against the illicit exportation of wool, &c., and the bill now depending in Parliament for the same purpose; whereby are refuted the charges . . . by the meetings held at the house of Sir John Thorold, Bart., and the Thatched House Tavern. 1788. 8 p.

Gives old and proposed laws in parallel columns to disprove great innovations and hostility to graziers.

Day, Thomas, *A letter to Arthur Young, Esq., on the bill now depending in Parliament to prevent the exportation of wool*. 1788. i, 36 p.

Declares the proposed regulations tyrannous.

[Young, Arthur], *The question of wool truly stated*. In which

the facts are examined for and against the bill now depending in Parliament. 1788. 32 p.

Change in the laws is unnecessary. Quotes official French registers to disprove smuggling. French do not mix wools. The Continent supplies fine as well as coarse wools.

Report of the Committee of the Highland Society of Scotland, to whom the subject of Shetland wool was referred. With an appendix; containing some papers drawn up by Sir John Sinclair and Dr. Anderson, in reference to the said report. Edinburgh, 1790. vi, 81 p.

Suggests premium for breeding sheep with fine wool. Opposes restrictions on export.

[Anstie, John], A letter to the Secretary of the Bath Agriculture Society, on the subject of a premium, for the improvement of British wool. Including observations on the report of the Highland Society, and Dr. Anderson's Memorials. 1791. viii, 32 p.

Denies Anderson's contention that law forbidding export was responsible for the deterioration of English wools. Enclosures, turnips, mixing breeds, growing larger sheep have all contributed.

Sinclair, Sir John, Address to the Society for the Improvement of British Wool; constituted at Edinburgh on January 31, 1791. 1791. 2d ed., 1791. iv, 46 p.

Careful breeding, proper food, shelter, etc., necessary to produce wool rivalling Spanish in fineness. Improve Shetland breed and use the best English, as Hereford and South Down. Statistics of imported Spanish wool.

[Wansey, Henry], Wool encouraged without exportation; or, practical observations on wool and the woollen manufacture . . . By a Wiltshire Clothier, F.A.S. 1791. vi, 72, iv p.

Opposes Anderson. Coarse as well as fine wools needed, and large sheep valuable for mutton. Opposes export.

Wool. A copy of the late proceedings of the wool-growers in the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk; . . . Retford, 1792. 10 p.

If a wool fair is established, prices will rise.

An answer to Lord Somerville's address to the Board of Agri-

culture, on the subject of sheep and wool, of the 14th of May, 1799 . . . Gloucester, 1799. 15 p.

Really fine cloth requires Spanish wool unmixed. Difficulty of import due solely to French capture of ships.

Parry, Caleb Hillier, Facts and observations tending to shew the practicability and advantage, . . . of producing in the British Isles clothing wool, equal to that of Spain: together with hints towards the management of fine-woolled sheep. Bath, 1800. 93 p.

Thesis, breed is the determining factor. Tells of experiments begun in 1792, in crossing Spanish and Ryland breeds successfully.

Sheffield, John Baker Holroyd, Earl of, Observations on the objections made to the export of wool from Great Britain to Ireland. 1800. 71, 12 p.

Favors free intercourse after the union.

The trial . . . on the unlawful exportation of wool . . . Halifax, 1802. 17 p.

Report of a trial in which the defendant was found guilty.

Anstie, John, Observations on the importance and necessity of introducing improved machinery into the woollen manufactory; more especially as it respects the interests of the Counties of Wilts, Gloucester, and Somerset . . . 1803. 100 p.

Machines must be introduced, in spite of temporary hardship, in order to compete with France. Many statutes should gradually be repealed.

Considerations upon a bill . . . for repealing . . . the whole code of laws respecting the woollen manufacture . . . 1803. 57 p.

Opposes sweeping changes.

Observations on woollen machinery. Leeds, 1803. 24 p.

Opposes the introduction of large factories, as they benefit only a few proprietors and injure many. Danger of glutted markets and crises.

Somerville, John, Lord, Facts and observations relative to sheep, wool, ploughs and oxen: in which the importance of improving the short-woolled breeds by a mixture of the merino blood is deduced from actual practice . . . 1803. viii, 137 p.

Elaborate details of experiments.

Bartley, Nehemiah, A series of letters on the national importance, as well as the individual benefit, of extending the growth of fine clothing wool, by interbreeding with Spanish rams and British ewes, . . . Bath, 1804. 84 p.

Results of experience.

Luccock, John, The nature and properties of wool, illustrated: with a description of the English fleece. Leeds, 1805. 361 p.

Very comprehensive. History of wool, breeds of sheep, management of sheep and fleece, processes of manufacture, etc. Important in its day.

Parry, Caleb Hillier, An essay on the nature, produce, origin, and extension of the merino breed of sheep: to which is added, a history of a cross of that breed with Ryeland ewes; describing their qualities and produce, and a successful method of managing them. 1807. viii, 205 p.

An elaborate study. Traces the history of the merino sheep in England after the King's importation of forty in 1792. Believes the cross better than the native Spanish wool.

Bakewell, Robert (of Wakefield), Observations on the influence of soil and climate upon wool; from which is deduced, a certain and easy method of improving the quality of English clothing wools, . . . 1808. x, 157 p.

Believes that the earths of the ground where the sheep graze has a direct effect upon the wool. Grease wool with a mixture of tar and butter. Food also important.

[Hunt, Charles Henry], A practical treatise on the merino and Anglo-merino breeds of sheep . . . By an experienced breeder. 1809. viii, 198 p.

The prejudice, even of the manufacturers, now disappearing. Quotes various authorities of the progress of the breed and methods of handling it.

Statement of the expence and profit attending the spinning worsted yarn on properly constructed machinery driven by a water wheel, compared with the expence and profit on spinning worsted yarn by machinery driven by hand, with other matters connected with the manufactures of Britain made from wool. 1812. 21 p.

Gives estimates, favors water power.

Report of Lord Sheffield, . . . at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26th, 1813. 1813. 14 p.

Prices, etc. Proposes a duty of 1s. a pound on foreign wool imported.

Cobbett, William, Five letters to Lord Sheffield on his speech at Lewes Wool Fair, July 26, 1815. . . . 1815. 33 p.

American competition requires that all aid should be given manufacturers. Opposes taxing imported wool. Repeal Corn Laws.

An essay on the propriety of permitting the free exportation of British wool. 1816. 32 p.

Agriculture is discouraged and the manufacturer not helped. Why continue?

S., J. B., Two letters to the Right Honourable the Earl of Sheffield, in which his Lordship's report . . . at Lewes Wool-Fair, and the proceedings at a recent meeting of wool-growers at the Freemasons' Tavern, are examined, . . . 1816. 76 p.

Opposes high duty on fine wools and repeal of laws against import. Manufactures and commerce benefit the whole nation.

Maitland, John, Observations on the impolicy of permitting the exportation of British wool, and of preventing the free importation of foreign wool. 1818. vii, 60 p.

Pure mercantilist theory. "No consideration whatever ought to induce us to permit an ounce of our native wool to escape from our shores in an unmanufactured state." p. v. The farmer should be content to get the profit from the carcase, whatever the price of wool. Manufactures keep the price of meat high.

Bischoff, James, Reasons for the immediate repeal of the tax on foreign wool. 2d ed., 1819. 43 p. 3d ed., 1820. 47 p.

Alarmed at the probable consequence of a tax of 6d. per pound of imported wool, at a time when the cost of production of cloth needed to be low to meet foreign competition.

A letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne, . . . on the subject of the late tax on wool; . . . Bath, 1820. 22 p.

Deplores the tax. Asserts that it has already cost the Russian market.

Plain and practical observations on the use and application of machinery, . . . woollen trade . . . Bath, 1827. 39 p.

Petitions for prohibiting the use of much machinery, because of the great distress caused to the poor. Moderate tone.

Bischoff, James, *The wool question considered: being an examination of the report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords*, . . . 1828. 112 p.

Statistics of imports, exports, prices, prices of wheat. Opposes a tax on imported raw wool. Says that the plan originated in the House of Lords where the manufacturers were not represented.

Brown, William Keer, *Remarks upon the alleged deterioration of British short clothing wool*, . . . 1828. 27 p.

Denies sudden deterioration. Wants continued restriction on imports.

Stanhope, Philip Henry, 4th Earl, *A letter to the owners and occupiers of sheep farms*, . . . 1828. 35 p.

Defends the recommendations of the Committee for protection for British wool.

Trimmer, Joshua Kirby, *Practical observations on the improvement of British fine wool, and the natural advantages of the arable system of sheep husbandry*. 1828. viii, 80 p.

Tries to overthrow the prejudice still existing against merino sheep, by accounts of his experiences. Breed alone determines the character of the wool.

Swaine, Edward S., *On the wool trade, with considerations on the effects of a duty on importation*. 1829. xi, 102 p.

Discusses English and Continental woollen manufactures. Free import of raw wool essential for English success.

Blacklock, Ambrose, *A treatise on sheep; with the best means for their improvement, general management, and the treatment of their diseases. With a chapter on wool, and history of the wool trade*. Glasgow, 1838. xiii, 228 p. Illus.

Mainly treatment, written by a surgeon.

Bischoff, James, *A comprehensive history of the woollen and worsted manufactures, and the natural and commercial history of sheep, from the earliest records to the present period*. 1842. 2 vols. Plates.

Chapter III, begins with 1752. Many quotations from books, pamphlets, reports, petitions, poems, and documents. Detailed account of the struggle over the wool tax, in which the author took part. Strongly biassed, and somewhat ill digested, but useful.

Hirst, William, History of the woollen trade for the last sixty years; . . . Leeds, 1844. 47 p.

The author tells of his experiences in introducing machinery for finishing cloth and other processes, in order to make the Yorkshire industry rival that of the West. Appeals for assistance in time of distress due to a panic.

Southey, Thomas, The rise, progress, and present state of Colonial wools . . . 1848. vii, 333 p.

All sorts of information about the colonies quite apart from wool, which is sometimes temporarily forgotten.

James, John, History of the worsted manufacture in England from the earliest times; . . . 1857. xvi, 640, 40 p.

Very full. Numerous foot-note references, careful citation of authorities and critical use of varied sources, often manuscripts. Important.

Jubb, Samuel, The history of the shoddy trade; its rise, progress, and present position. 1860. vi, 138 p.

Unpretentious but the author knows the business. Short chronological account of the trade at Batley, with some notices of other places.

Bonwick, James, Romance of the wool trade. 1887. vi, 2, 472 p.

Pays more attention to Australasia than to England.

Cudworth, William, Worstedopolis. A sketch of the history of the town and trade of Bradford, the metropolis of the worsted industry. Bradford, 1888. 79 p. Illus. Map.

Explains the old hand processes, the changes wrought by machinery, tells of the introduction of Australian wool in 1808, the history of fashions in woollens.

Burnley, James, The history of wool and wool-combing. 1889. xvi, 487 p. Illus.

The production of wool, history of inventions with many illustrations, biographies of a few of the more important inventors, and a chapter on the disappearance of the hand workers.

Dechesne, Laurent, L'évolution économique et sociale de l'industrie de la laine en Angleterre. Paris, 1900. ii, 282 p.

A careful and well organized study, covering the condition of the workers as well as the economic aspects of the industry, wide in scope. Statistics.

Lohmann, Friedrich, Die staatliche Regelung der englischen Wollindustrie vom XV. bis zum XVIII. Jahrhundert. In Schmoller's staats- und socialwissenschaftlichen Forschungen. Vol. VIII. Part I. Leipzig, 1900. x, 100 p.

Regulations of the nineteenth century are a result of changes in the 16th century as well as the technical advances of the eighteenth century.

Oppel, Alwin, Die Baumwolle: nach Geschichte, Anbau, Verarbeitung und Handel, sowie nach ihrer Stellung im Volksleben und in der Staatswirtschaft. Leipzig, 1902. xv, 745 p. Illus. Maps.

Bibliography. Chs. 20-22, concern Great Britain.

Clapham, J. H., The woollen and worsted industries. 1907. xii, 307 p. Diagrams and illustrations. Charts.

The modern industry, raw materials, processes of manufacture, industrial organization, labour, imports and exports, with scattered historical references.

Fox, Joseph Hoyland, The woollen manufacture at Wellington, Somerset. Compiled from the records of an old family business. 1914. viii, 120 p. Illus.

Mainly family history but some very useful material.

Heaton, Herbert, The Yorkshire woollen and worsted industries from the earliest times up to the industrial revolution. Oxford, 1920. xii, 459 p. Map.

Oxford Historical and Literary Studies, Vol. 10. Very important and thorough study of the early industry, emphasizing the workers rather than the technical aspects. Useful bibliography.

Lipson, Ephraim, The history of the woollen and worsted industries. 1921. x, 273 p.

Bibliography. A general study for popular use, by a scholar. Emphasizes the period before 1800.

SILK

From the time of the immigration of Huguenots in the seventeenth century, the weaving of silk in England became an important industry. For a long time its centers were in Spitalfields and in Norwich, but it was not localized. The many uses to which silk was adapted resulted in specialization in various forms of silk manufacture in a number of places. Coventry became noted for

its ribbons. Nottingham and Leicester made silk hose. In most of the textile towns at one time or another, silk was woven.

At first the silk used was imported, chiefly from Italy. Early in the eighteenth century a successful attempt was made to throw silk in Derby. Duties on raw silk were imposed with the hope of encouraging the activity. Similarly, heavy duties were intended to lessen importation of manufactured silk from France, duties that were frequently evaded by extensive smuggling. Spasmodically agitators tried to make it the fashion to prefer the British product, especially when, in times of depression, the sufferings of the silk weavers were intense. In spite of fluctuations due to the fickleness of the styles, the industry survived, but Continental rivals gained at a more rapid pace and the English manufacture tended to decline in importance in the nineteenth century.

The date of the introduction of machinery varies widely in the different localities. In most cases hand-work persisted in the same regions long after the first factory had been built. Most of the hand looms seem to have disappeared during the decade after 1850.

Pullein, Samuel, *The culture of silk; or, an essay on its rational practice and improvement* . . . For the use of the American colonies. 1758. xv, 299 p.

Describes methods of growing mulberry trees, care of silk worms, preparation of silk for market, in the hope that America may supply England with raw silk.

Considerations relative to a bill . . . for taking off the duty on all raw silk of every denomination, that shall be imported into Great Britain. Humbly offered to the Right Honourable Charles Townshend. 1765. 38 p.

Opposes duties on any raw materials for manufacture.

Thoughts on the times, and the silk manufacture; . . . 1765. 48 p.

Signed "A citizen." Raw silk should be imported free to make possible competition with imported French goods.

The petition and memorial of the manufacturers and printers of silks, callicos, lincens, fustians and stuffs, in and near Manchester, in the County Palatine of Lancaster. Manchester, 1778. 27 p.

Wants revision of the excise laws now evaded or oppressive.

Considerations on the attempt of the East India Company to become manufacturers in Great Britain. 1796. 34 p.

Opposes the proposal of the company to establish silk mills as a dangerous precedent that might result in the rise of a mercantile aristocracy.

Thorp, J., Considerations on the present state of the cotton and silk manufactories of Great Britain; and the political impropriety of continuing to draw the supply of materials for the latter from France and Italy; . . . 1807. 28 p.

India should be the source of silk supply.

Sholl, Samuel, A short historical account of the silk manufacture in England, from its first introduction down to the present time: . . . 1811. iv, 47 p.

After slight history, tells of depression in the trade, attempts to popularize British silk. Autobiography of a weaver.

Buckridge, James, A list of prices in the several branches of the silk and silk-mixed manufactures; as settled from time to time, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, & Recorder of the City of London, and the Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex . . . 1821. 95 p.

List gives amounts for all sorts and grades.

Moreau, César, Rise and progress of the silk trade in all parts of the world but more particularly in England from the earliest periods . . . 1826.

Lithographed chart. Chronology, followed by statistical tables. Based on official documents.

Pymlot, J., Strictures on the wisdom and policy of the present state measures relative to the allowed importation of silk. Macclesfield, 1826. 21 p.

Bitter against allowing importation of French silks.

Badnall, Richard, A view of the silk trade; with remarks on the recent measures of Government in regard to that branch of manufacture. 1828. 108 p.

Statistics for comparison with other countries. Recommends reduction of duty on Italian thrown silk to the same amount as France collects and gradual reduction of duty on manufactured silk to lessen smuggling.

Ballance, John, Remarks on some of the important errors con-

tained in Mr. Badnall's pamphlet, entitled "A view of the silk trade." 1829. 40 p.

Urges the further restriction of importation of foreign wrought silks.

Ballance, John, A brief reply to the second pamphlet of Mr. Richard Badnall, Jun., on the silk trade; . . . 1829. 29 p.

Continues opposition to free importation of foreign thrown silk.

Prout, John, Practical view of the silk trade, embracing a faithful account of the result of the measures enacted in 1824, for the encouragement of that manufacture. Macclesfield, 1829. vii, 60 p.

Attributes depression and suffering to the reduction of protective duties.

Porter, G. Richardson, A treatise on the origin, progressive improvement, and present state of the silk manufacture. Vol. 44 of the Cabinet Cyclopaedia. 1831. xv, 339 p. Illus.

A popular account of the industry. Useful.

Hints on the practical effects of commercial restriction . . . with remarks on the claims of the silk trade. 1833. 32 p.

Opposes any act to prohibit importation of silk.

Warner, Sir Frank, The silk industry of the United Kingdom. Its origin and development. 1921. 664 p. Illus.

General history, followed by that of localities. Quotes from sources. Valuable.

HOSIERY, LACE, LINEN

From the days of Elizabeth when William Lee in 1589 invented the stocking frame, Nottingham and its vicinity have been centers for the manufacture of hosiery, although until the middle of the eighteenth century they had to compete with London. Nottingham came to specialize in cotton hosiery; Derby, in silk; Leicester, in woolen.

Lee's machine was so well adapted to its purpose that comparatively slight changes were made for more than a century and a half. The frame was used originally for plain knitting. In 1758 Jedediah Strutt opened the way for fancy patterns by inventing the Derby rib hosiery-frame, by adding a special device to Lee's machine.

Already Lee's frame had been altered to make lace. Strutt's was even better suited to the purpose. Still further advances were

made by the warp machine, invented in 1775 and the bobbin net machine improved by John Heathcoat in 1809. The earlier pieces of machine-made lace were coarse and crude in design. As time passed, more delicate work was achieved and old pieces of hand made lace were studied for patterns, so that the industry became well-established and successful.

In the case of both hosiery and lace, frames worked by hand were employed until the middle of the nineteenth century when machinery began to come into general use.

In spite of the fact that before the Industrial Revolution linen was commonly used for warp in the weaving of cotton goods and that suggestions were sometimes offered that the culture of flax might profitably be stimulated in England, Ireland succeeded in retaining pre-eminence in this branch of textile manufacture.

An appeal to facts; regarding the home trade and inland manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland. 1751. 64 p.

Signed J. G. Advocates encouragement of home manufactures, especially linen.

March, R., A treatise on silk, wool, worsted, cotton, and thread, . . . descriptive remarks on frame-work knitting, . . . 1779. 44 p.

A hosier discusses his trade, describes his own patented machines.

Wissett, Robert, A treatise on hemp, including a comprehensive account of the best modes of cultivation and preparation . . . 1804. 2d ed., 1808. xvi, 296 p. Illus.

Urges cultivation in England. Describes methods.

Report of the trial of *Bovill v. Moore & others*, tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Guildhall, London, . . . 1816. 196 p.

A suit for infringement of patent for a lace making machine.

Peddie, Alexander, The manufacturer, weaver, and warper's assistant, containing . . . tables, drafts, cordings, arithmetical rules and examples, adapted to the present state of the cotton and linen manufacture and household customary weaving. 5th ed. Glasgow, 1818. 292 p. Illus.

All tables.

Felkin, William, Facts and calculations illustrative of the present

state of the bobbin net trade, September, 1831. Nottingham, [1831.] 3 p. Fol.

Capital and men employed, value of raw material imported and of manufactured goods, number of machines, wages, etc.

Warnes, John, Reasons for the cultivation of flax in Great Britain and Ireland; or, a voice for the poor. 1843. 76 p.

Advocates flax culture as an aid to the poor and as a means of avoiding large payments abroad for seeds, oil, cake.

Felkin, William, An account of the machine-wrought hosiery trade: its extent, and the condition of the framework knitters . . . 2d ed., 1845. 50 p.

Valuable. Includes brief history and a good survey of existing conditions.

Dickson, James Hill, A series of letters on the improved mode in the cultivation and management of flax; with various rules and instructions . . . 1846. xvi, 248 p.

Urges English growth and manufacture of flax. By an inventor of a portable scutching mill. Statistics.

Warnes, John, On the cultivation of flax, the fattening of cattle with native produce . . . 1846. 2d ed., 1847. xxii, 360 p. Illus.

Quotes letters. Traces the movement for flax culture. Describes experience and that of others.

Combe, John, Remarks on the state and prospects of the flax yarn manufacture. Leeds, 1849. 16 p.

Points out defects of existing machines, doubtless in the hope of selling his own.

Warden, Alexander J., The linen trade, ancient and modern. 1864. xi, 745 p. 2d ed., 1867.

History by a man experienced in the business. Uses many primary sources carefully. Emphasizes Scotland.

Palliser, Fanny Bury, A history of lace. 1865. 2d ed., 1869. viii, 442 p. Illus. 3d ed., 1875. Revised edition by M. Jourdain and Alice Dryden, 1902. xvi, 536 p.

Uses primary sources, many quotations, valuable illustrations.

Felkin, William, A history of machine-wrought hosiery and lace manufactures. 1867. xxvii, 559 p.

Illustrations and plans. Standard work. History of inventions, trade, conditions of workers. Includes other countries.

Channer, C. C. and M. E. Roberts, Lace-making in the Midlands, past and present. 1900. ii, 80 p. Illus.

Rather slight and chatty.

Jackson, Emily Nevill, A history of hand-made lace . . . 1900. x, 245 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Sketchy for England.

Wright, Thomas, The romance of the lace pillow, being the history of lace-making in Bucks, Beds, Northants and neighbouring counties, together with some account of the lace industries of Devon and Ireland. Olney, Bucks, 1919. xvi, 271 p. Illus.

Much lore connected with hand-made lace. Describes methods and designs. Historical. Bibliography.

Horner, J., The linen trade of Europe during the spinning-wheel period. Belfast, 1920. xiv, 591 p. Illus.

C. XXVI-C. XXIX deal with England during this period, including the early development of spinning machinery.

BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING

Some time before the middle of the eighteenth century, the old Dutch monopoly of bleaching had been lost. But the tedious Dutch process of alternately soaking in lye, washing and bleaching on grass for several months was imported into Britain unchanged. A slight advance was made in Scotland as the result of the experiments of Dr. Francis Home who substituted a weak solution of sulphuric acid for the sour milk used in the last stage of the old process. This improvement was insignificant compared with the change introduced into Scotland in 1787 by James Watt as the result of the essay of Berthollet, the French chemist, on the use of chlorine as a bleaching agent. The great saving of time caused this method to supplant the older and to become the basis of the modern system. The greatest hindrance to its use, the difficulty of preparing chlorine, was removed, when chloride of lime, known as bleaching powder, was introduced by another Scot, Charles Tennant, of Glasgow, in 1798-9.

Not until 1764 did calico printing become established in Lancashire, although it had been introduced in Scotland a few years earlier. The old, slow but artistic method of printing with wood blocks was employed, but soon the blocks gave way to copper plates. When, in 1785, roller printing was introduced by Bell and, soon after, Parkinson had added his improvements to the machinery, printing was enabled to keep pace with the other advances in textile manufacture.

During the early part of this period, dyers depended on traditional methods of using natural dyes of animal or vegetable origin, supplemented by their own crude experiments, and translations of the works of the noted French government chemists. A series of these, from the time of Colbert, devoted themselves primarily to research in dyestuffs, and contributed largely to the preeminence of French textiles. Inspired by them, some advance in scientific experiment took place in Great Britain, notably the work of Thomas Henry, Francis Home, and especially Edward Bancroft. Since the first aniline dye, mauve, was prepared by Sir W. H. Perkin, in 1856, modern methods of dyeing fabrics are of later date than the period covered by this volume. A list of the more popular treatises is appended. General chemistries often have sections devoted to dyestuffs.

Haigh, James, *The dyer's assistant in the art of dyeing wool and woollen goods*. Extracted from the *Philosophical and Chymical Works* of those most eminent authors, Mess. Ferguson, Dufoy, Hellot, Geoffery, Colbert, and . . . de Julienne. Leeds, 1778. xvi, 270, iv p. New ed., 1800.

Technical directions.

Haigh, James, *A hint to the dyers, and cloth-makers*. 1779. 24 p.

Printed as an appendix to the second edition of the above. Suggestions for sky blue, black. Emphasizes the need of care and of scientific knowledge.

The art of dyeing wool, silk and cotton. 1789. xvi, 504 p.

Translated from Jean Hellot, (1750), Pierre Joseph Macquer, (1763), and *Le Pileur d'Apligny*, (1779).

[O'Brien, Charles], *The callico printers' assistant; from the first operation of designing patterns, . . . including . . .*

thoughts on genius and invention . . . suggestions for an improved mode of printing . . . a concise history of callico printing . . . 1789-92. 2 vols.

Other editions with other titles. Technical treatise describing methods from the making of colors and designs to the finishing of the cloth.

Berthollet, Claude Louis and A. B., Elements of the art of dyeing. 1791. 2 vols.

Translated by William Hamilton. Apparently very influential in England. The author was the chief French government expert.

Bancroft, Edward, Experimental researches concerning the philosophy of permanent colours; and the best means of producing them, by dyeing, calico printing, &c. Vol. I. 1794. 2d ed., 1813. 2 vols.

Gives results of own experiments and also most recent work on the Continent. Quotes authorities.

Packer, Thomas, The dyer's guide; being a compendium of the art of dyeing linen, cotton, silk, wool, muslin, dresses, furniture, &c., &c., with the method of scouring wool, bleaching cotton, &c. . . . 1816. 2d ed., 1830. viii, 156 p.

Detailed directions.

MacKernan, H., A treatise on printing and dyeing silks; shawls, garments, bandanas, and piece goods; in the different colours . . . 1829. 92 p. Plates.

Processes and recipes.

O'Neill, Charles, The practice and principles of calico printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Manchester, 1878. 2 vols.

Gives dates and patents connected with the history of the subject, references to sources, to periodicals. Includes machines used in the processes.

Higgins, Sydney Herbert, A history of bleaching. 1924. viii, 176 p.

Explains processes. Includes this period.

POTTERY AND GLASS

The eighteenth century was one of rapid progress in the production of pottery and glass as it was in other industries. It was then

that most of the famous English works were established: Bow, Chelsea, Derby, Worcester, and the Staffordshire and other potteries. By chemical experiment and by the discovery of new clay deposits, England was able to improve until she could compete with Continental wares, using hard as well as soft paste. At the same time, the artistic taste of the designers was developing and the skill of the potters was advancing.

The story of the changes is not easy to trace. Many of the improvements were deliberately kept secret. The distinct literature of the subject is, with a few exceptions, modern. Most of the modern works, being intended for collectors, stress the aesthetic or technical aspects, describing the old articles themselves, rather than tracing the rise of a great industry. Some of the recent books, however, have made a critical study of all sorts of sources for the early history of potting in particular localities. Excavations of sites have been made, old newspapers, memoirs, local histories and other stray material have been searched, as well as patent records. The older histories are usually less reliable.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Champfleury, [i.e. Jules Fleury], *Bibliographie céramique, nomenclature analytique de toutes les publications faites en Europe et en Orient sur les arts et l'industrie céramiques depuis le XVIIe siècle jusqu'à nos jours*. Paris, 1881. xv, 352 p.

Alphabetical list. English, pp. 132-169. Long list of catalogues.

Jaennicke, Friedrich, *Die gesammte keramische Literatur. Ein zuverlässiger Führer für Liebhaber, Gewerbetreibende und sonstige Interessenten zugleich ein Supplement zu des Verfassers Grundriss der Keramik*. Stuttgart, 1882. xvi, 146 p.

A classified bibliography of books on technique, art and history.

South Kensington Museum. Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education. *A list of books and pamphlets, in the national art library on pottery and porcelain*. 1885. 2d ed., ix, 147 p.

Classified partly by subject, partly by geography. Includes magazine articles.

South Kensington Museum. *A list of books and pamphlets in*

the National Art Library of the South Kensington Museum illustrating glass. 1887. vi, 47 p.

South Kensington Museum, National Art Library. Classed catalogue of printed books relating to ceramics. 1895. 366 p.

Extensive.

Branner, John Casper, A bibliography of clays and the ceramic arts. Columbus, Ohio, 1906. 451 p.

Published by the American Ceramic Society. 6027 titles. Alphabetical by authors. Includes magazines and newspapers, all countries and periods.

Nicholson, F. Bentley, Manchester Public Free Libraries, Catalogue of books on ceramics, glassware, ornamental metal work, enamels and jade in the Free Reference Library. Manchester, 1908. 20 p.

English and foreign titles.

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to ceramics and glass. New York, 1908. 38 p.

Solon, Louis Marc Emanuel, Ceramic Literature: an analytical index to the works published in all languages on the history and technology of the ceramic art, also to catalogues . . . important price lists, etc. 1910. 680 p.

Annotated. Very elaborate and complete.

Patent Office Library, Subject list of works on the silicate industries (ceramics and glass) in the Library of the Patent Office. 1914. iv, 84 p.

OTHER WORKS

Dossie, R., The handmaid to the arts. 1758. 494 p. 2d ed., 1764. 2 vols. New edition, with appendix. 1796. 2 vols.

Describes technical methods in use in many of the industrial arts, enamelling, staining, engraving, etc., and in the manufacture of pottery and porcelain.

Wedgwood, Josiah, and T. Bentley, A catalogue of cameos, intaglios, medals, busts, small statues, and bas-reliefs; with a general

account of vases and other ornaments after the antique, made by Wedgwood and Bentley. 1773. 2d ed., 1774. 80 p.

Other editions, 1777, 1779, 1787, 1817, 1873. List with very brief descriptions.

Papers relative to Mr. Champion's application to Parliament, for the extension of the term of a patent (granted Mar. 17, 1768, to W. Cookworthy for the sole use of certain materials for making porcelain, the right of which he had assigned to R. Champion. The extension opposed by J. Wedgwood in a memorial on behalf of himself and the potters of Staffordshire.) 1775. 36 p.

Quotes Wedgwood's original objections, Champion's reply and gives further comments.

Hartley, Greens and Co., Designs of sundry articles of Queen's or cream coloured earthen-ware, manufactured by Hartley, Greens & Co., at Leeds-Pottery: with a great variety of other articles. The same enamel'd, printed or ornamented with gold to any pattern; also with coats of arms, cyphers, landscapes, etc. Leeds, 1783, 1785, 1786, in German, French and English editions. 24 p.

Other editions. A series of large-sized plates, with a list giving descriptive tables and usually sizes.

Wedgwood, Josiah, An address to the workmen in the pottery, on the subject of entering into the service of foreign manufactures. Newcastle, Staffordshire, 1783. 24, i p.

Points out the dangers of ship-wreck, disease, failure. Paints a dark picture of the prospects in case only one is tempted by the offers from France. Quotes the law against emigration of artisans.

Wedgworth, Josiah, An address to the young inhabitants of the pottery. Newcastle, [1783.] 24 p.

Reprint, Gloucester, 1877. A sermon on the recent riots, the necessity of law and order, the futility and danger of uprisings.

Pellatt, Apsley, Memoir on the origin, progress, and improvement of glass manufactures: including an account of the patent crystallo ceramic or glass incrustations. 1821. ii, 36, 6 p. 7 plates.

Principal historical facts in the progress of glass making with descriptions of best existing specimens.

Lakin, Thomas, Potting, enamelling and glass staining. The valuable receipts of the late Mr. Thomas Lakin, with proper and necessary directions for their preparation and use in the manufacture of porcelain earthenware and iron stone china, together with the most recent and valuable improvements in the advanced art of glass staining and painting. Leeds, 1824. vii, 86 p.

Said to have been the ordinary recipes generally used at the time.

[Wood, Enoch], A representation of the manufacture of earthenware. With twenty-one highly finished copper plate engravings, and a short explanation of each shewing the whole process of the pottery. 1827. 19 pl.

A quaint little volume containing nothing but pictures with appropriate titles illustrating the successive stages in pottery manufacture.

Shaw, Simeon, History of the Staffordshire potteries, and the rise and progress of the manufacture of pottery and porcelain; with references to genuine specimens, and notices of eminent potters. Hanley, 1829. viii, 244 p. Reissued, 1900. 268 p.

Interesting and valuable in that it includes the reminiscences of many old people. Ill organized and not scientific but full of names and interesting data. Description and history.

[Porter, George Richardson], A treatise on the origin, progressive improvement, and present state, of the manufacture of porcelain and glass. 1832. xiii, 334 p. Illus. Ed., Philadelphia, 1846. Reprinted, 1852.

Part of Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopaedia*. History and methods popularly described.

Shaw, Simeon, The chemistry of the several natural and artificial heterogeneous compounds used in the manufacture of porcelain, glass, and pottery. 1837. 732 p.

Reissued by the *Pottery Gazette*, 1900. The results of experiment, with scientific information to guide the manufacturer in research. Includes some history.

Nichols, John Gough, Examples of decorative tiles, sometimes termed encaustic, engraved in facsimile, chiefly in the original size. Edited, with introductory remarks, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A. 1845. xix, 2 p. ci plates.

Samples of old English tiles, printed, with the hope of stimulating a

revival of interest. Brief historical remarks in the introduction. Foot-note references to periodical articles.

[Winston, Charles], *An inquiry into the differences of style observable in ancient glass paintings, especially in England: with hints on glass painting. By an amateur.* Oxford, 1847. 2 vols.

Text and plates. Discusses early forms of stained glass with suggestions about imitating them. Reveals the standards of the time.

Pellatt, Apsley, *Curiosities of glass-making, with details of the processes and productions of ancient and modern ornamental glass manufacture.* 1849. viii, 146 p. Illus.

Describes methods of manufacture, materials, manipulation, formulae, etc.

Dobson, Edward, *A rudimentary treatise on the manufacture of bricks and tiles, containing an outline of the principles of brick-making.* 1850. 2 vols. 4th ed., revised and corrected by C. Tomlinson, with additions by R. Mallet. 1868. Illus.

Brief historical introduction, followed by careful descriptions of processes of manufacture in various districts.

Marryat, Joseph, *Collections towards a history of pottery and porcelain in the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries: with a description of the manufacture, a glossary, and list of monograms.* 1850. 23, 381 p. Illus. 2d ed., revised, 1857. 3d ed., 1868. 547 p.

Covers all western Europe. England, five chapters. The history now superseded, but an authority in its day.

Prideaux, John, *Relics of William Cookworthy, discoverer of the Cornish China-clay and stone, about A.D. 1755, founder of the British porcelain manufacture, about 1760; and an eminent member of the Society of Friends.* 1853. 31 p. Portrait.

A series of quotations from sources about Cookworthy's work, followed by letters of Cookworthy.

De la Beche, Sir Henry Thomas, *Catalogue of specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, illustrative of the composition and manufacture of British pottery and porcelain.* 1855. 2d ed., 1871. 3d ed., 1876. 4th ed., 1893. xiii, 178 p. Illus.

Includes history, methods of manufacture. The collection, made from the technological, rather than the artistic point of view, was removed to the Bethnal Green Museum.

Mayer, Joseph, *On the art of pottery with a history of its progress in Liverpool*. Liverpool, 1855. 37 p. Illus. Editions, 1871 and 1873.

A valuable little article, written from local records, by a noted early collector.

Wyatt, Sir Matthew Digby, *On the influence exercised on ceramic manufactures by the late Mr. Herbert Minton*. 1858. 32 p.

Devoted entirely to the work of Minton, not personalities.

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Meteyard, Eliza, Memorials of Wedgwood. A selection from his fine art works in plaques, medallions, figures and other ornamental objects. 1874. 4, 20, 28, 1 p. Illus.

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Includes foreign ware. Objects classified, mark printed, name of China, characteristics of the ware, mode of marking, date, possibly two or three words of explanation. Much condensed from many notes.

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The author was one of the most prominent artists connected with the industry, in the employ of the Mintons for many years and an eager collector of early specimens. This closes with the middle of the eighteenth century.

Church, Arthur Herbert, *English earthenware: a handbook to the wares made in England during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as illustrated by specimens in the national collections.*

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Bibliography. Art handbook, "but personal, local, and scientific elements have not been wholly excluded." Ends about the close of the eighteenth century.

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Hodgkin, John Elliot and Edith, *Examples of early English pottery, named, dated, and inscribed.* 1891. xix, 187 p. Illus.

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Nearly half on the eighteenth century. Mainly description of glasses but some account of manufacture and uses.

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Turner, William, The ceramics of Swansea and Nantgarw: a history of the factories. With biographical notices of the artists and others, notes on the merits of the porcelains, the marks thereon, etc. Also an appendix on the mannerisms of the artists, by Robert Drane, F.L.S. 1897. xii, 349 p. 39 plates.

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Burton, William, *A history and description of English porcelain.* 1902. xii, 196 p.

Bibliography. History of the various works as well as the art.

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Hodgson, Mrs. Willoughby, *How to identify old China.* 1903. xii, 159 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Intended primarily for amateurs. A little history.

Moore, N. Hudson, *The old China book, including Staffordshire, Wedgwood, Lustre, and other English pottery and porcelain.* New York, 1903. xi, 300 p. Illus.

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Oxford, Arnold Whitaker, ed., A catalogue of Bristol and Plymouth porcelain, with examples of Bristol glass and pottery, forming the collection made by Mr. Alfred Trapnell, with preface by the Rev. A. W. Oxford, M.A., M.D. Bristol, 1905. xxxii, 609 p. Plates. Ed., 1912.

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Correspondence of Josiah Wedgwood, 1781-1794. With an appendix containing some letters on canals and Bentley's pamphlet on inland navigation. Edited by Katherine Eufemia Lady Farrer. 1906. 312 p.

More varied than the previous collection.

Hobson, Robert Lockhart, Porcelain, Oriental, Continental, and British. A book of handy reference for collectors. 1906. xvi, 245 p. 49 plates. 2d ed., 1908.

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Crisp, Frederick Arthur, Lowestoft China Factory and the moulds found there in December, 1902. 1907. 52 p.

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Falkner, Frank, *The Wood family of Burslem, a brief biography of those of its members who were sculptors, modellers and potters. With an introduction by Wm. Burton.* 1912. xx, 118 p. Illus.

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Blank book arranged for record keeping. Glossary and marks included.

Lewer, H. William, *The China Collector. A guide to the porcelain of the English factories. With a prefatory note by Frank*

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Bibliography. Collectors' Series. Technical. Compact.

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Victoria and Albert Museum, Department of Ceramics. Analyzed specimens of English porcelain. By Hercert Eccles and Bernard Rackham. 1922. 53 p. Plates.

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Plates and descriptions with short introduction. Bibliography of 14 titles. Covers the years 1751 to 1783.

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An expert craftsman traces the history of the methods of manufacture, and of designs. Glass-houses mapped.

SECTION XV

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND MOVEMENTS

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES

How to interpret the relative condition of the working classes before and after the Industrial Revolution is still one of the controversies of history. Both factory system and enclosure movement are considered by some to have meant general improvement, by others to have led to enslavement to a hopeless wage system and the miseries of unemployment. Accurate surveys were unknown at the time and instances may be culled in numbers to support either position. Much of the contemporary literature as well as the modern is controversial and may be found listed here under many less general headings: distress, the factory system, the poor and the poor laws, education, public health, biographies, travels, etc. In many instances there is unavoidable overlapping. As far as possible in this section are given works relating to the working classes in their normal condition, to wages, to housing conditions and the like. No real understanding can be reached without wide examination of the literature of cognate subjects and the mass of evidence presented in the reports of many Parliamentary investigators.

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King, P. S. and Co. (pub.), Catalogue of Parliamentary reports, papers, &c., relating to labour, employers and workmen, and industrial questions. 1891. 13 p.

Alphabetical dictionary-catalogue of official publications.

Marot, Helen, A handbook of labor literature; . . . Philadelphia, 1899. vi, 96 p.

OTHER WORKS

A state of the case, and a narrative of facts, relating to the late commotions, and rising of the weavers, in the county of Gloucester. . . . 1757. iv, 37 p.

Declares that the hardships are due to the general decline of trade, extravagance and bad management by the weavers, the dearness of provisions and surplus labor, the result of too many apprentices. Opposes fixing the rate of wages by Parliament.

A letter from a Spitalfields weaver, to a Noble Duke. 1765. 16 p.

An ironical reply to the report that the Duke thought it possible to live on 10*d.* a day.

The case of the coal-heavers, respecting the behaviour of the coal-undertakers, . . . [1769?] 3 p.

Complains that good nominal wages are much reduced by refunds and deductions.

Hanway, Jonas, The state of the chimney-sweepers young apprentices, . . . 1773. 58 p.

Describes the sufferings and the stunted condition of the boys.

Hanway, Jonas, The state of the master chimney-sweepers and their journeymen; particularly of the distressed boys, apprentices . . . 1779. v, 39 p.

Advocates a strict system of licensing masters and supervision by the magistrates.

The wages, and prices of work, of the journeymen weavers, in the several branches of the silk manufacture, called the foot-figured, stage-harness, . . . as settled and regulated by the magistrates . . . [1784.] 8 p.

Tables only. The same, published in 1795. 85 p.

Hanway, Jonas, A sentimental history of chimney sweepers in London and Westminster, showing the necessity of putting them under regulations, to prevent the grossest inhumanity to the climbing boys . . . 1785. xl, 191 p.

Calls for minute regulation.

[Kirby, John], A letter to a member of Parliament, stating the necessity of an amendment in the laws relating to the woollen manufactory, so far as respects the wages of the spinners. Ipswich, 1787. 30 p.

Gives data to prove profiteering by combinations of masters. Wants wages fixed by the magistrate according to the Act of Elizabeth.

To the Nobility, Gentry . . . especially those of the town and county of Leicester. The humble petition of the poor spinners . . . Leicester, 1787. 7 p.

Tells of the hardships resulting from the competition of spinning mills with spinners at home. Asks for legislation.

Andrews, J. P., An appeal to the humane, on behalf of the most deplorable class of society, the climbing boys, employed by the chimney-sweepers. 1788. 39 p.

Andrews took up Hanway's work at his death.

Genuine sense; or, a letter to the Right Honourable George English; . . . concerning the advance of journeymens wages. 1792. 15 p.

Encloses a letter from a workman showing that higher wages would mean higher prices, less trade, less employment.

Porter, David, Considerations on the present state of chimney sweepers, with some observations on the Act of Parliament intended for their regulation and relief; with proposals for their further relief. [1792.] 11-58 p.

Describes the scanty income of the masters and the hardships of the boys.

Dyer, George, The complaints of the poor people of England: . . . [1793.] 2d ed., corrected and enlarged, 1793. 119 p.

A very far-reaching survey of the institutions which in any way affect the poor, appeal for change, including representation of the poor.

Paley, William, Reasons for contentment; addressed to the labouring part of the British Public. 1793. 22 p.

"The wisest advice that can be given is, never to allow our attention to dwell upon comparisons between our own condition and that of others, but

to keep it fixed upon the duties and concerns of the condition itself." p. 5. "Religion smooths all inequalities." p. 21.

A letter to William Paley, M.A., Archdeacon of Carlisle, from a poor labourer, in answer to his reason for contentment, . . . 1793. 36 p.

Indignant protest. Hints at the possibility of revolution.

Davies, David, The case of labourers in husbandry stated and considered, in three parts. 1795. 200 p.

Based on budgets collected by the author in parish work, plus answers to a questionnaire sent throughout the kingdom. Statistics. Indicates hand-to-mouth existence of most of the laborers. Suggests regulating wages by the price of bread, using labor in winter to improve waste lands, etc.

Engine-weaving price-list. 1795. 16 p.

Brief statements of prices for work fixed at Quarter Sessions.

A proposal for a perpetual equalization of the pay of the labouring poor. 1795. 23 p.

Recommends a mechanical sliding scale according to the price of wheat.

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton, The state of the poor, an history of the labouring classes in England from the Conquest to the present period, in which are particularly considered their domestic economy with respect to diet, dress, fuel, and habitation . . . 1797. 3 vols.

A classical work containing invaluable information, conscientiously collected.

Pitt, William Morton, An address to the landed interest on the deficiency of habitations and fuel, for the use of the poor. 1797. viii, 51 p. Illus.

Gives plans for cottages, recommends small gardens, wholesale purchase of fuel at low rates by the community for later sale to the poor at cost. Rules for schools of industry for boys and girls.

Bentley, Thomas, A sketch of the true state of the common people: in a second letter to the Bishop of Landaff. 1798. 8 p.

Gives instances of their hardships.

Young, Arthur, *An enquiry into the state of the public mind amongst the lower classes: and on the means of turning it to the welfare of the State.* In a letter to Wm. Wilberforce, Esq., M.P. 1798. 37 p.

Deals mainly with politics and the church.

Burdon, William, *Advice*, addressed to the lower ranks of society; useful at all times, more especially in the present. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1803. 22 p.

Attributes poverty to improvidence, drink, early marriages, etc. Recommends self-reliance, peaceable conduct. Assumes appropriate ranks in society.

Serious considerations, addressed to British labourers and mechanics, at the present crisis. 1803. 19 p.

Evidently inspired by fear of French invasion and an uprising of the poor. Lauds the English conditions.

Remarks upon "A bill [as amended by the Committee] for promoting and encouraging industry amongst the labouring classes . . ." By one of his Majesty's justices of the peace . . . 1807. 31 p.

Careful, detailed criticism.

The London Scale of Prices for Compositors' Work: agreed upon, April 16th, 1810, with explanatory notes, and the scales of Leeds, York, Dublin, Belfast, and Edinburgh. n. d. 2d ed., 1835. 106 p.

Includes a history of the scale of prices, first agreed upon in 1785. Gives a list of London printers and newspaper offices.

Letters on the subject of the Lancashire riots, in the year 1812. Bolton [1813.] 15 p.

An account by one angry at the government action.

An authenticated account of the proceedings at the Mansion House, on Tuesday, November 26, 1816, for the purpose of relieving the distressed manufacturers of Spitalfields and elsewhere, . . . By a spectator. 1816. 16 p.

Prints speeches.

The speech of Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., at the Egyptian Hall, on the 26th November, 1816, on the subject of the distress in

Spitalfields. To which is added the report of the Spitalfields Association, . . . 1816. 20 p.

A touching appeal for aid. Tells of the efforts of a society, founded in 1812, to help.

Alexander, Ann, Facts relative to the state of children who are employed by chimney-sweepers, as climbing boys; . . . York, 1817. 45 p. 2d ed., 1817.

Quotations.

The Anti-dote to Distress; containing observations and suggestions calculated to promote the employment of the poor . . . By Farmer Meanwell. 1817. 59 p.

Describes the conditions of the peasants. Suggests improvements in agriculture which would give employment.

An appeal to the public by the master chimney-sweepers residing in the city of Bristol, against the erroneous application to their practice and character, of the matter contained in a pamphlet entitled "Facts relative to the state of children employed as climbing-boys, &c." . . . Bristol, 1817. 23 p.

Denies evils and declares that some chimneys can not be swept by machine.

Barton, John, Observations on the circumstances which influence the condition of the labouring classes of society. 1817. 80, [vii] p.

Tables. Statistics. Much economic theory. Effects of a rise in wages on population, of taxation on the demand for labor, etc.

Exposition of one principal cause of the national distress, particularly in manufacturing districts; with some suggestions for its removal. 1817. 41 p.

Increase the rate of wages to a decent level, then poor rates, charity, etc., will be unnecessary.

Address from the committee of the Society for Superseding the Necessity of Climbing Boys, with the report of the Committee of the House of Lords . . . 1818. 32 p.

Chiefly a reprint of the report.

Enquiry into the consequences of the present depreciated value

of human labour, &c., &c., in letters to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq., M.P. . . . 1819. 116 p.

Urges legal regulation of wages to prevent undue depression, repeal of the Combination Laws. Considers the vices of the poor consequences rather than causes of their misery.

The oppressed labourers, the means for their relief, as well as for the reduction of their number, and of the poor rates . . . Preface signed "The Labourers Friend." 1819. viii, 40 p.

Allotments of land and just wages will remedy the situation.

H[all], R[obert], An appeal to the public on the subject of the framework knitters' fund. Leicester, 1819. 18 p. 2d ed., 1820.

"Why a philosophical theory [*laissez-faire*] which is violated with impunity every moment, should then only be deemed sacred when it stands opposed to the claims of a starving and industrious population, we are at a loss to conjecture." p. 6.

Barton, John, An inquiry into the causes of the progressive depreciation of agricultural labour in modern times; with suggestions for it's remedy. 1820. 128 p.

See under *Population*.

Davis, William, Hints to philanthropists; or, a collective view of practical means for improving the condition of the poor . . . Bath, 1821. ix, 160 p.

A collection of the various suggestions or experiments made for the purpose. Quotations. Accounts of schools of industry, small cottages, fisheries, etc.

[Hall, Robert], A reply to the principal objections advanced by Cobbett and others against the Framework-Knitters' Friendly Relief Society. Leicester, 1821. 32 p.

Sharp criticism of Cobbett. The society had sought contributions to assist in times of unemployment and prevent depression of wages.

Hale, William, An appeal to the public, in defence of the Spital-fields Act; . . . [1822.] 7-32 p.

A prominent silk manufacturer declares the act beneficial to both parties in the industry. Admits the peculiar disadvantages of labour in bargaining when population is redundant.

Observations on the ruinous tendency of the Spitalfields Act to the silk manufacture of London. 1822. 40 p. 3d ed., 1822.

Wants free trade, no fixed wages and more machinery.

Remarks upon Mr. Hale's Appeal to the public, in defence of the Spitalfields Act. 1822. iv, 52 p.

Cites instances of wrong assessments. Declares that the business is moving to unrestricted centers.

A reply to Mr. Hale's Appeal to the public, in defence of the Spitalfields Act. 1822. 2d ed., 1822. 63 p.

Falls back upon current economic theory.

Review of Mr. Hale's Appeal to the public on the Spitalfields Act. 1822. 28 p.

Brief criticism of specific statements. Says that Hale made plain goods, but it was the manufacturers of fancy goods who had trouble.

Observations on the use of power looms. By a friend to the poor. Rochdale, 1823. 16 p.

Deplores the introduction of power looms because of the injuries to the poor. The advantage of cheap goods means nothing to the unemployed.

Witson, G. P., A letter to the gentlemen of Great Britain and Ireland on the rate of wages that they are now paying to their men-servants: . . . 1823. 48 p.

Opposes reduction of wages. Discusses also conditions of living.

Brereton, Charles David, A practical inquiry into the number, means of employment, and wages of agricultural labourers. Norwich, 2d ed., 1824. xxiv, 110 p.

A description, from close observation, of the depressed condition of the peasantry, attributed to the Poor Laws. Tables of wages. Many recommendations.

Montgomery, James, The chimney-sweeper's friend, and climbing-boy's album . . . 1824. xvii, 428 p.

Accounts of conditions, quotations from pamphlets, reports, etc., and poems.

Richmond, Alexander B., Narrative of the condition of the manufacturing population; and the proceedings of government which

led to the State trials in Scotland, for administering unlawful oaths, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, in 1817, with a detailed account of the system of espionage adopted at that period, in Glasgow and its neighborhood. Also, a summary of similar proceedings, in other parts of the country, . . . 1824. ii, 196 p.

A pamphlet by a man intimately concerned, a worker in behalf of the laborers.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, Essay on the beneficial direction of rural expenditure. 1824. viii, 239 p.

Suggestions to the rich for spending for improvements, libraries and schools for the poor, savings banks, infirmaries, etc.

A scale of prices for job work, on old ships, . . . for the shipwrights of the River Thames. 1825. iv, 164, iv p.

Detailed list for all kinds of work, to prevent disputes between masters and men.

A well-wisher to society. The colliers' friend, being a comprehensive view of the state of society & manners, in the mining districts, on the Tyne and Wear; also, an enumeration of various evils under which they labour, and hints for their removal. North Shields, 1825. 24 p.

Tells of low wages, many deductions, slight opportunity for improvement, high prices of provisions.

Baines, Edward, An address to the unemployed workmen of Yorkshire and Lancashire, on the present distress, and on machinery. 1826. 15 p.

Distress is not due to machinery but to temporary causes. Public and private relief are necessary.

Hale, William, An address to the manufacturers of the United Kingdom, stating the causes which have led to the unparalleled calamities of the manufacturing poor; and the proposal of a remedy . . . 1826. 32 p. 2d ed., 1826. 24 p.

Quotes Adam Smith on the necessity of a living wage. Overtrading has been stimulated by long hours and low wages. Wants Parliament to fix wages.

Hall, William, W. Hall's vindication of the Chorley spinners. Manchester, 1826. 32 p.

A bitter arraignment of the mill owners by a cotton spinner.

McCulloch, John Ramsay, *An essay on the circumstances which determine the rate of wages and the condition of the labouring classes.* Edinburgh, 1826. v, 222 p. Other eds., 1851, 1868.

Thesis: wages depend upon the ratio of the wages fund to the number of laborers. Discusses other factors affecting the condition of the working class.

Gisborne, Thomas, *Friendly observations addressed to the manufacturing population of Great Britain, now suffering under the difficulties of the times.* 2d ed., 1827. 3d ed., 1827. 35 p.

Preaches a great deal. Attributes distress largely to the operatives.

Longson, W., *An appeal to masters, workmen & the public, shewing the cause of the distress of the labouring classes,* . . . Manchester, 1827. 35 p.

A minimum wage will enable fair manufacturers to prevent undercutting.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, *Thoughts on the wages of labour, and the welfare of the working classes* . . . Shrewsbury, 1827. 28 p.

Discusses wages, combinations, price of food and Corn Laws. Insists upon the evil of very high wages.

Practice opposed to theory; or, an inquiry into the nature of our commercial distress, . . . by a practical man. 1828. viii, 207 p.

Describes misery brought about by the introduction of machinery, especially power-looms.

Report adopted at a general meeting of journeymen broad silk weavers, . . . Spitalfields, . . . the 20th of February, 1828, . . . for a wages protection bill . . . 1828. 36, 8 p.

Advocates government regulation of wages or the abolition of all monopolies and reduction of taxation to compensate for low wages.

Kennedy, John, *Observations on the influence of machinery upon the working classes of the community.* Manchester, 1829. 13 p.

Shows the advantages of division of labor, cheapening of food and clothing.

Report of the committee appointed at a public meeting, held at the City of London Tavern, . . . 2nd of May, 1826, for con-

sidering the best means to afford relief to the "working manufacturers" suffering distress through want of employment . . . 1829. 118 p.

Tables. Report of activities from 1826. Information as to conditions. Accounts.

An address to the labourers, on the subject of destroying machinery. 1830. 8 p.

Tells of the advantages of machines to all.

An appeal on behalf of climbing boys. York, [1830?] 4 p.

Cases of dreadful abuse. Machines must be required.

Cases of distress and oppression, in the Staffordshire potteries; by labourers wages being paid in truck. Burslem, 1830. 16 p. 3d ed., 1832. 22 p.

Depositions to prove abuse.

A dispassionate and succinct view of the truck system, as it affects the labourer, the capitalist, the landlord, and the State; . . . Birmingham, 1830. 26 p.

Approves of the system as better for the laborer's morals.

The labourers' friend; or, a few words of advice to the rural peasantry. 1830. 16 p. 3d ed., 1830.

Popular appeal against violence.

Littleton, Edward J., The truck system. The speech of E. J. Littleton, Esq., M.P., . . . in the House of Commons . . . 1830. 21 p.

Attacks the evils of payment of wages otherwise than in money.

Marriage, Joseph, Letters on the distressed state of the agricultural labourers, and suggesting a remedy . . . Chelmsford, 1830. 16 p. 3d ed., 1832. 22 p.

Advises building cottages.

Matthews, William, A sketch of the principal means which have been employed to ameliorate the intellectual and moral condition of the working classes at Birmingham. 1830. 34 p.

Most of the agencies were educational: libraries, schools, etc.

Plain statement of the case of the labourer; for the consideration

of the yeomen and gentlemen of the Southern districts of England. 1830. 24 p.

Advocates reduction of taxes, a minimum wage of 12s., cottages with low rent and land attached, home colonies, removal of assessed taxes.

Reflections on the injustice of the truck system. By a Staffordshire moorlander. 1830. 25 p.

Declares that useless articles are forced on the men at exorbitant prices.

Remarks on the injurious effects of the truck system; with an appendix consisting of affidavits, &c. Dudley, [1830.] 20 p. 3d ed., 1830. 20 p.

Says that the system is unfair to workmen, to retail dealers and to industry generally.

A report of the proceedings of the Anti-truck meeting for the Staffordshire potteries, held . . . October 18, 1830. William Ridgway, Esq. . . . in the chair . . . Hanley, [1830.] 19 p.

Addresses, resolutions.

England in 1830; being a letter to Earl Grey, laying before him the condition of the people as described by themselves in their petitions to Parliament. 1831. 122 p.

Describes violent crisis, which is attributed fundamentally to defective currency.

An enquiry into the state of the manufacturing population, and the causes and cures of the evils therein existing. 1831. 40 p.

Statistics. Bad conditions in factories, poor and inadequate food, etc.

An essay on the state of the country, in respect to the condition and conduct of the husbandry labourers, and to the consequences likely to result therefrom. [1831.] 16 p.

Gloomy outlook. Suggests emigration, free importation of corn, check to population.

Henson, Gravenor, The civil, political, and mechanical history of the framework-knitters, in Europe and America; . . . Nottingham, 1831. 425 p.

History of the introduction of machinery and its effects upon the workers.

Hopkins, Thomas, *Wages: or, masters and workmen*. Manchester, 1831. 32 p.

Argues that increasing capital means lower interest rate, hence higher wages. Strikes harmful. Improvement comes through self-improvement.

Letter to Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M.P., &c., &c., &c., on . . . the present state of the agricultural labouring poor; . . . 1831. 29 p.

Plan for cottages.

A plain statement with respect to wages, addressed chiefly to agricultural labourers. [1831.] 2d ed., 23 p.

For unrestricted competition, saving by laborers, and generosity by employers.

The reply of the journeymen bookbinders, to remarks on a memorial addressed to their employers, on the effects of a machine, introduced to supersede manual labour, as appeared in a work published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1831. 30 p.

Protests against misrepresentation. Declares that evil as well as good comes from unlimited use of machinery.

[Arnold, Thomas], *Letters on the social condition of the people of England*. 1831-32. South Shields, 1832. iv, 37 p.

Favors giving the laborer access to the soil, efforts to restore personal relationship between employer and employed.

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James Phillips, *The moral and physical condition of the working classes employed in the cotton manufacture in Manchester*. 1832. 72, ii p. 2d ed., 1832. 120 p.

Statistics. Points out the connection between disease and bad living conditions. Conditions in the cotton mills, at home, operation of the poor laws, crime, education.

Gaskell, P., *The manufacturing population of England, its moral, social, and physical conditions, and the changes which have arisen from the use of steam machinery; with an examination of infant labour*. 1833. viii, 361 p.

A physician gives authoritative information especially upon the physical condition of the working classes.

Suggestions for improving the moral character of the agricultural labourers; and for gradually restoring them to their former habits of industry, independence, and contentment; for the better security of rents, and for effecting a reduction of poor rates. 1833. 14 p.

Recommends a yearly bonus from landlord to farmer for each hired man living in the farmer's house.

Villermé, L. R., *Sur la population de la Grande-Bretagne, considérée principalement et comparativement dans les districts agricoles, dans les districts manufacturiers et dans les grandes villes. Extrait des Annales d'Hygiène publique. Tome xii. 2e partie.* [1833.] 57 p.

Statistical analysis of population returns.

Wade, John, *History of the middle and working classes; with a popular exposition of the economical and political principles which have influenced the past and present condition of the industrious orders* . . . 1833. 2d ed., 1834. xx, 604 p. 3d ed., 1835.

Statistics. Annals and theory. Wide range of topics: wages, population, poor-rates, crimes, schools, occupations.

A letter addressed to the members of both Houses of Parliament, on the distresses of the hand loom weavers, as a remedy for which the expediency and practicability of a Board of Trade for the equalization of wages, is proposed and considered by the committee of manufacturers and weavers of the Borough of Bolton. Bolton, 1834. 15 p.

Recommends a board to fix and periodically to revise a minimum wage.

Maxwell, John, *Manual labour, versus machinery, exemplified in a speech, on moving for a committee of Parliamentary inquiry into the condition of half-a-million hand-loom weavers, in reference to the establishment of local guilds of trade;* . . . 1834. 47 p.

Strong, brief appeal, followed by documents, tables of wages and prices, etc.

Place, Francis, *Improvement of the working people. Drunkenness-Education.* 1834. 22 p.

A dark picture. Written in 1829.

The weavers' complaint; or, a bundle of plain facts. A novel

poem . . . by an operative of Keighley. Keighley, 1834. iv, 50 p.

Satirizes the sermons by rich parsons to the poor.

Gaskell, P., *Artisans and machinery: the moral and physical condition of the manufacturing population considered with reference to mechanical substitutes for human labour.* 1836. xv, 399 p.

Careful but frank and strong indictment of the factory system.

Felkin, William, *Remarks upon the importance of an inquiry into the amount and appropriation of wages by the working classes, addressed to the Statistical Section of the British Association* . . . 1837. 16 p.

Statistics based on 1043 cases. Emphasizes the need of saving.

Roberts, Samuel, *A cry from the chimneys; or an integral part of the total abolition of slavery throughout the world.* 1837. 44 p. Illus.

A pitiful plea for giving up entirely the use of boys in cleaning chimneys.

Report of a committee of the Manchester Statistical Society, on the condition of the working classes, in an extensive manufacturing district, in 1834, 1835, and 1836. Read at . . . Liverpool, Sept. 13, 1837. 1838. 15, xv p.

Statistics of housing, rent, wages, education, occupation, religion, etc.

Porter, S. R., *Statistical inquiry into the social condition of the working classes, and into the means provided for the education of their children.* 1838. 23 p.

Largely statistics.

Price, Humphry, *A glance at the present times, chiefly with reference to the working men.* [1838?] 16 p.

Considers the effects of taxation, class legislation, failure of trade and commerce, class-hate, etc.

A concise view of the present state of society in this country . . . especially as to the lower orders. By a poor man's friend. 1839. 48 p.

Considers poor laws, beer laws, corn laws and emigration all unfair.

Osborne, Lord Sidney Godolphin, Hints for the amelioration of the moral condition of a village population. 1839. 92 p.

Recommendations to the squire, farmer, village tradesman showing what they can do to help.

Symons, Jelinger Cookson, Arts and artisans at home and abroad: with sketches of the progress of foreign manufactures. 1839. xii, 280 p.

Gives comparisons of wages, mental and moral conditions.

Buret, Eugène, De la misère des classes laborieuses en Angleterre et en France; de la nature de la misère, . . . Paris, 1840. 2 vols.

A thorough, scientific, comparative study from direct observation.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, State of the poorer classes in great towns. Substance of a speech . . . 1840. viii, 66 p.

The government should adjust its laws to the changes in conditions and occupations since 1800, in matters of housing, sanitation, unemployment, education, churches in the crowded districts, etc.

Villermé, L. R., Tableau de l'état physique et moral des ouvriers employés dans les manufactures de coton, de laine et de soie. Paris, 1840. 2 vols.

A very few pages on England.

Holland, George Calvert, The Millocrat. 1841. 8, 12, 12, 12, 11, 12, 12 p.

A series of attacks on millowners by the physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary, blaming the misery of the poor on the rapacity of the owners. Tables of wages and cost of living. Attacks overproduction and speculation.

Parkinson, Richard, On the present condition of the labouring poor in Manchester; with hints for improving it. 1841. 23 p. 3d ed., 1841.

Wants more acquaintance with their men by employers.

Adshead, Joseph, Distress in Manchester. Evidence of the state of the labouring classes in 1840-42. 1842. 56 p.

Valuable statistical study, illustrating in detail the wretched condition among thousands of poor in Manchester.

Nunns, Thomas, A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, on the condition of the working classes in Birmingham, . . . Birmingham, 1842. 62 p.

Tells of evils of the factory population, bad homes, ignorance, poor food. Recommendations.

Machinery: its tendency; viewed particularly in reference to the working classes. By an artizan. 1843. 31 p.

Machinery has caused intensified class division. The only hope of the poor is in free trade and education.

The perils of the nation. An appeal to the Legislature, the clergy, and the higher and middle classes. 1843. xlv, 399 p.

All classes should unite to remove the bad conditions in which the poorer live.

Shaw, Sir Charles, Manufacturing districts. Replies . . . to Lord Ashley, M.P., regarding the education, and moral and physical condition of the labouring classes. 1843. vii, 47 p.

Comments on the political attitude of the working classes, on charity, on women's work in factories, on education, courts, etc. Discerning.

Bamford, Samuel, Walks in South Lancashire, and on its borders; . . . Blackley, 1844. 290 p.

Elaborate descriptions of the condition of the workers in the different districts.

Felkin, William, An account of the machine-wrought hosiery trade: its extent, and the condition of the framework-knitters; . . . 1844, as a paper for the British Association. 2d ed., 1845. 50 p. Illus.

Historical sketch. Statistical table showing age, number in family, hours of work, gross and net earnings, etc.

[Seeley, Robert Benton], Remedies suggested, for some of the evils which constitute "The Perils of the Nation." 1844. xx, 484 p.

Long descriptions of evils with many suggestions for improvement.

Thom, William, Rhymes and recollections of the hand-loom weaver. London (Aberdeen printed), 1844. 128 p. 2d ed., 1845.

Introduction tells of the hard life of a Scottish weaver. Scottish songs.

Davenport, Edward Davies, *How to improve the condition of the labouring classes*. 1845. 28 p. 2d ed., 1845. 28 p.

Improved methods of farming, cottage allotments, removal of abuses in tithes, and in game laws will help.

Engels, Friedrich, *Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England. Nach eigener Anschauung und authentischen Quellen*. Leipzig, 1845. Translated as *The condition of the working class in England in 1844* . . . New York, 1887. vi, 199, ix, ii p. and London, 1892. xix, 300 p.

Vivid descriptions of conditions, many direct quotations from other sources.

Helps, Sir Arthur, *The claims of labour: an essay on the duties of the employers to the employed*. 2d edition, to which is added, *An essay on the means of improving the health and increasing the comfort of the labouring classes*. 1845. vii, 288 p.

Asserts that there are obligations outside the factory. (1st ed., 1844.)

Chadwick, Edwin, ed., *Papers read before the Statistical Society of Manchester on the demoralisation and injuries occasioned by the want of proper regulations of the labourers engaged in the construction and working of railways* . . . Manchester [1846?] iv, 51 p.

Wants extensive public regulation. Describes deplorable conditions.

Tuckett, John Debell, *A history of the past and present state of the labouring population*, . . . shewing the extremes of opulence and destitution among the operative classes . . . 1846. 2 vols.

Gives the history of the labouring class as connected with the general history of industry; proposed reforms, etc. Ill organized but has much information.

[Dodd, William], *The labouring classes of England, especially those engaged in agriculture and manufactures; in a series of letters. By an Englishman*. Boston, [Mass.], 1847. iv, 168 p.

Vivid, concrete. Much of it the result of investigation made for Lord Ashley.

Holford, Sir Henry, *A plea for the frame-work-knitters, with a view to the amelioration of their condition, and the correction of*

practices in the trade by which they are injured and oppressed. 1847. 103 p.

Bitter against extreme *laissez-faire* policy, and especially deductions from their wages.

Johnson, Cuthbert William, and Edward Cresy, On the cottages of agricultural labourers; with economical working plans, and estimates for their improved construction. [1847.] 66 p.

Discusses site, ventilation, materials, plans, etc.

Nicholls, Sir George, On the condition of the agricultural labourer; with suggestions for its improvement. 2d ed., 1847. 76 p.

The application of more capital and labor to land, education, cottages and gardens will help.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, A plea, to power and Parliament, for the working classes. 1847. viii, 158 p.

Traces conditions from 1800 in town and country. Uses reports of committees.

Spackman, William Frederick, An analysis of the occupations of the people, showing the relative importance of the agricultural, manufacturing, shipping, colonial, commercial, and mining interests . . . 1847. xvi, 187 p.

Tables. Statistics by counties, from census figures of 1841.

Jarrold, J., Comparative statement of number of labourers employed in the execution of the same quantity of work, if executed by hand or machines, amount of weekly and yearly earnings—the overwhelming difference of indirect taxation evaded by non-consuming machines. Norwich, 1848. 8 p.

The skill of the poor man needs protection as much as property.

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Simmons, G., The working classes; their moral, social, and intellectual condition; with practical suggestions for their improvement. 1849. viii, 316 p.

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Begg, James, Social reform. How every man may become his own landlord; or, a way by which to elevate the condition of the masses of Britain, and develop the resources of the country . . . 1851. 22 p.

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Valuable. Touches upon nearly everything affecting the working man at the period. Useful footnote references.

Brassey, Sir Thomas, Work and wages, practically illustrated. 3 eds., 1872. 4th ed., 1873. xvi, 296 p. Rev. ed., 1916. x, 200 p.

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Giffen, Sir Robert, The progress of the working class in the last half century. 1884. 30 p. Reprint, New York, 1885. 43 p.

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Garnier, Russell Montague, Annals of the British peasantry. 1895. xvi, 460 p.

Includes poor law, franchise, schools, health, etc. Valuable for its sympathy and picturesque descriptions.

Drage, Geoffrey, The labour problem. 1896. xv, 424 p.

Historical references, sketch of the history of factory legislation, socialism.

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Arbeiterstandes in England. Ein Beitrag zur socialen Geschichte der Gegenwart. Jena, 1900. xii, 807 p.

Bibliography. An elaborate study, important for its comprehensiveness: education, associations of workingmen, legislation for their protection, wages, hours, conditions of living, unemployment.

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Bibliography. Tables. Has a few historical references as early as this. Excludes children protected under the factory or mines acts.

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Furniss, Edgar S., *The position of the laborer in a system of nationalism. A study in the labor theories of the later English Mercantilists.* Boston and New York, 1920. 260 p.

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Bibliography. A sketch of their social history, the work of the Primitive Methodists, the growth of trade unionism.

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THE FACTORY SYSTEM AND THE FACTORY ACTS

The Factory Acts as the name implies are an outgrowth of the factory system in England. Not until it became well established and the abuses which it involved became evident upon so large a scale as to force themselves upon public attention, did the doctrine of governmental non-interference with the individual fall before a realization that certain classes of workers were incapable of protecting themselves. Naturally it was the children who were guarded first. Child labor had long existed in England and often in very harmful forms. At home under the old domestic system of industry children of six years of age or less worked many hours a day treading wool or doing other light forms of labor. Not, however, until hordes of them were brought together in the textile mills of the early nineteenth century was general public interest directed to the harmful effects of too arduous work for children. And when the question did arise it concerned itself at first with only one peculiarly oppressed class of children, the parish apprentices. Under the Poor Law of Elizabeth, the overseers of the poor were empowered to apprentice pauper children to any fitting occu-

pation. The mill-owners, taking advantage of this arrangement, secured droves of children for their factories. The parish, glad to be relieved of their care, paid no further heed to them. The owner forced them to work under almost inconceivably bad conditions. Stories of shocking hardship were reported in sworn evidence before the Parliamentary commissions which finally investigated the matter. Action to enforce somewhat decent conditions and make possible even actual life for the oppressed apprentices was taken in the passage of Sir Robert Peel's Act in 1802, called the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act, which provided that no apprentice should work more than twelve hours a day, nor at night, that factories should be properly ventilated and should be whitewashed twice a year, decent sleeping accommodations be provided, and that apprentices should be given some education and a suit of clothes a year. Registration of factories and inspection by men appointed by justices of the peace were intended to secure the enforcement of the act.

This first slight step in labor legislation applied only to parish apprentices who were looked upon peculiarly as a charge of the state. But the hardships suffered by other children as they came to be more and more employed in the factories and mines forced a gradual extension of the sphere of governmental interference. In 1815 Peel suggested that no children under ten years of age should be employed, nor should more than ten hours of actual work per day be permitted. In 1818 the matter was hotly debated in Parliament and thanks to the doctrine of "individual freedom," no bill was passed. Too much evidence of the need for legislation had been presented to be ignored indefinitely, however, and by this time Owen's efforts at New Lanark had shown the possibility of conducting a mill without loss while at the same time giving good living conditions and reasonable hours to the workers. In 1819 a law was enacted in spite of strong opposition, prohibiting work for children under nine years of age, limiting the hours of work for those between nine and sixteen to twelve a day, but applying only to cotton mills. Other industries where conditions were equally bad were disregarded and no proper provision was made for enforcement.

The act of 1819 marked an epoch, not because of its specific provisions nor because any marked change in conditions resulted from

it but because it established a new principle, that the state could and should interfere with the "liberty" of the individual when that individual was, through no fault of his own, incapable of maintaining certain fundamental rights for himself which would jeopardize not only his health but perhaps his very existence. Recognition of this incapacity was as yet confined to the case of children but the principle had been achieved and was capable of indefinite extension.

For a few years, in spite of continued agitation by philanthropists, little advance was made. Factory acts of 1825 and 1831 added a few provisions to the old law but 1833 marked the beginning of effective regulation of work in factories. At that date a bill was carried for the appointment of itinerant inspectors with powers equal to those of the justice of the peace, responsible to the Home Office for the enforcement of the law. The act applied to textile mills, forbade night work for persons under 18 years of age, and limited hours according to age, a maximum of 12 a day for those between 13 and 18 years, of 9 a day for those between 9 and 13. A compromise measure, this law was not satisfactory, and was easily evaded. Agitation continued under the leadership of Lord Ashley, Sadler's successor, in a campaign of newspaper articles and speeches managed by numerous local Short Time Committees.

The Mines Act of 1842, excluding women and children from the mines, paved the way for the Act of 1844 which included women as well as children in its provisions, on the principle that their health also needed State protection for the sake of the general welfare. Safe-guards for machinery were now required. Regulations for better enforcement were added and penalties were greatly increased. The struggle for this act was hard and was heightened by the tendency of the agricultural and manufacturing interests to play off factory legislation and the repeal of the corn laws against each other. By 1847, when the Ten Hours Bill, the object of all the long agitation, became law, conditions had so changed as to cause little opposition. A general depression had forced the mills to shut down during part of the day and the owners had lost their eagerness to insist on long hours. Still evasion was possible, however, until in 1850 the State adopted the principle of a normal working day fixed by law.

Thus far only spinning and weaving establishments and mines had been regulated but in many other industries children were still suffering. Little by little investigations were made and special acts were passed until finally two acts applying to all factories and to small workshops were placed on the statute-books in 1867.

The subsequent history of factory legislation is the story of the gradual perfecting of the rules as defects appeared, and of extension of the application of State control of hours and conditions of work in order to protect the health of its defenceless citizens. At almost every stage opposition was met with from those who feared economic loss or possibly disaster from the change. Actual facts proved in many instances increased output during shorter hours and as ruin did not occur as anticipated, even manufacturers were at times converted and insisted upon real enforcement of the law.

The literature of the subject is, much of it, of character difficult to recover. Local newspapers contained articles but many of the speeches which promoted the cause were not printed. Speeches in Parliament were reported in Hansard's Debates, and reports of Parliamentary committees contain invaluable sworn evidence. Hutchins and Harrison, *History of Factory Legislation* is the authoritative work on the subject. Material may also be found in books listed here under the headings *Condition of the Laboring Class, Poor Laws, Trade Unions*.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Reports of Factory Inspectors. 1833-.

At first, made twice a year, later quarterly. Also some special reports.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The British Labourer's Protector and Factory Child's Friend. Sept. 21, 1832-Apr. 19, 1833.

Weekly, edited by G. S. Bull and Charles Walker. Letters, essays, poems, selections from printed evidence, in behalf of legislation for factory children.

The Fleet Papers. 1841-44.

Weekly. Edited by Richard Oastler while in prison for debt because of opposition to the new poor law. Continues his efforts in behalf of factory laws.

The Ten Hours' Advocate and Journal of Literature and Art.
Sept. 26, 1846-June 12, 1847.

News and letters about the movement.

OTHER WORKS

[Baines, Thomas?], Thoughts on the use of machines in the cotton manufacture . . . By a friend of the poor. Manchester, 1780. 21 p.

Declares that machines really help the poor, since they make their money go farther.

An impartial representation of the case of the poor cotton spinners in Lancashire, &c., with a mode proposed to the Legislature for their relief. Signed W. C. and R. M. [Ralph Mather]. 1780. 15 p.

Suggests either prohibiting the use of machines or laying a heavy tax, to prevent elimination of spinners. Points out the enormous profits of the new-rich.

T., Letters on the utility and policy of employing machines to shorten labour; occasioned by the late disturbances in Lancashire. 1780. 40 p.

Fullest use of machines is necessary for successful competition in trade. Appendix suggests allowing exportation of wool at a moderate duty, and introduction of machines in woolen manufactures.

[Gould, Nathaniel], Information concerning the state of children employed in the cotton factories, printed for the use of members of both houses of Parliament. Manchester, 1818. 28 p.

A collection of signed statements by clergymen and physicians, giving data of conditions, hours of labour, state of health of factory children, to prove the necessity of restrictive legislation.

An inquiry into the principle and tendency of the bill now pending in Parliament, for imposing certain restrictions on cotton factories. 1818. iv, 56 p.

The bill is unnecessary and dangerous both to labour and to the industry.

Observations on the state of the children in cotton mills. Manchester, 1818. 15 p.

Quotes signed testimony of physicians and gives other information as to bad conditions and their effects.

Owen, Robert, Observations on the effect of the manufacturing system. Third edition to which are added two letters on the employment of children in manufacturies, and a letter on the union of churches and schools. 1818. 44 p.

Description of the effects of the factory system and especially of the need of educating children.

Practice opposed to theory, or, an inquiry into the nature of our commercial distress, with a view to the development of its true causes, and the suggestion of a suitable remedy. By a practical man. 1818. viii, 207 p.

Machinery "should be rooted out." It causes over-production, unemployment, pauperism, crime.

Answers to certain objections made to Sir Robert Peel's Bill, for ameliorating the condition of children employed in cotton factories. Manchester, 1819. 74 p.

An able pamphlet listing objections to the bill and answering them. Supplement gives reports of a number of physicians who declared working in factories injurious.

An examination of the cotton factory question; with remarks upon two pamphlets, privately circulated, in support of Sir Robert Peel's bill for the regulation of cotton factories. 1819. xiv, 157 p.

Denies the statements of the preceding. Quotes evidence to prove operatives healthy.

Observations, &c., as to the ages of persons employed in the cotton mills, in Manchester, with extracts of evidence against Sir Robert Peel's bill taken before the Lord's committee. Manchester, 1819. 72 p.

Statistical tables with deductions, and extracts from the hostile evidence.

Powell, John, A letter addressed to Edward Ellice, Esq., M.P.,

on the general influence of large establishments of apprentices . . . 1819. 32 p.

Recommends government control to prevent use of apprentices instead of journeymen. Gives examples of abuses in the Coventry watch trade.

A sketch of the hours of labour, meal times, &c., &c., &c., in Manchester and its neighbourhood. 1825. 8 p.

Data as to hours, average and extreme, worked in the factories of Manchester and twelve nearby towns.

An address to the labourers, on the subject of destroying machinery. 1830. 8 p.

A very simple argument against use of force.

Analysis of the evidence taken before the factory commissioners, as far as it relates to the population of Manchester and the vicinity, engaged in the cotton trade. Manchester, 1831. 33 p.

Favors the factories.

An enquiry into the state of the manufacturing population, and the causes and cures of the evils therein existing. 1831. 40 p.

Well thought out plans for the elimination of evils connected with manufacturing, long hours, bad air, poor food, etc. Ten hour day absolutely essential, also restriction of the work of women and children, education, cleanliness, lectures and bulletins on food, and the like advocated.

Bull, George Stringer, A respectful and faithful appeal to the inhabitants of the parish of Bradford, on behalf of the factory children. Bradford, 1832. 35 p.

A clergyman describes the evils resulting from the factory system as revealed in his parish work.

Exposition of the factory question. Manchester, 1832. 19 p.

Tells of advantages to the children from factory work. Argues against legislative interference.

Hoole, Holland, A letter to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Althorp, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, in defence of the cotton factories of Lancashire. Manchester, 1832. 16 p.

Pictures most admirable conditions. Dangers to the industry from further regulation.

A letter to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. M.P., on "the Factories Bill." By a manufacturer. 1832. 52 p.

"The bill saddles the British operative with an idle, unprofitable family, till they be *nine years old*." p. 18.

A memoir of Robert Blincoe, an orphan boy; sent . . . to endure the horrors of a cotton-mill . . . By John Brown. Manchester, 1832. 64 p.

A widely read account of his sufferings.

Oastler, Richard, A letter to Mr. Holland Hoole, in reply to his letter . . . in defence of the cotton factories . . . Manchester, 1832. 31 p.

Miscellaneous arguments in behalf of the ten-hour day and other factory laws.

Address to the friends of justice and humanity . . . from the . . . Short Time Committees, established to promote the legislative adoption of the ten hour factory bill . . . Bradford, 1833. 24 p.

Tells of horrors and opposes the relay system. Minute criticism of Lord Althorpe's Act which is called impracticable and valueless.

The Commission for perpetuating factory infanticide. 1833. 11 p. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine* for June, 1833.

Gives details to prove bias of the committee.

Condy, George, An argument for placing factory children within the pale of the law. 1833. 60 p.

Confines itself to answering Vernon Royle's charges.

Crabtree, Geoffrey, Factory commission: the legality of its appointment questioned, and the illegality of its proceedings proved. Addressed to Lord Althorpe. 1833. 20 p.

Bitterly opposed to the factory system and to the committee.

Finlay, Kirkman, Letter to Lord Ashley, on the cotton factory system and the ten hours' factory bill. Glasgow, 1833. 19, [iii] p.

Argues against the ten-hour law as unworkable or ruinous. Defends the lot of the children under the existing law.

The justice, humanity, and policy, of restricting the hours of

children & young persons in the mills & factories, of the United Kingdom, . . . Leeds, 1833. vii, 136, iii p.

All quotations from letters, speeches, newspapers, etc, by others than Sadler and Oastler.

Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, on the cotton factory question, . . . By a Lancashire cotton spinner. Manchester, 1833. 40 p.

New law is called unnecessary. Other employments are worse.

Oastler, Richard, Facts and plain words on every-day subjects . . . Leeds, 1833. iv, 60 p.

Election speeches, many relating to factory conditions and also to the poor.

Oastler, Richard, Infant slavery; report of a speech, delivered in favour of the ten hours' bill . . . Preston, 1833. 16 p.

One of many speeches made in the factory districts.

Oastler, Richard, A speech delivered by Richard Oastler, at . . . Manchester . . . April 27th, 1833 . . . Huddersfield, 1833. 16 p.

A violent attack on the House of Commons Committee and on a Manchester committee.

Observations on the proposed legislative changes in factory labour. Manchester, 1833. 51 p.

Denies evils. Declares that the working classes would be content if not stirred by agitators. Capital will be forced to emigrate if the law is changed.

The proceedings of a public meeting of the people of Bradford, Yorkshire, . . . to deliberate upon the position of the ten-hour bill; with the address of the Rev. G. S. Bull . . . Bradford, 1833. 23 p.

Resulted in a petition to the House of Lords as an appeal from the reformed house of Commons.

Remarks on the propriety and necessity of making the factory bill of more general application. 1833. 10 p.

Advocates a moderate law to apply to all factories and then cessation of agitation. Lists hours in other industries than cotton.

Report of a public meeting to consider of a petition to Parliament, in support of Lord Ashley's factory bill . . . Halifax, Yorkshire. Halifax, 1833. 12 p.

Speeches, most by Oastler.

Richardson, C., Speech . . . before the Short-Time Committee, . . . on the Factories' Regulation Bill. Leeds, 1833. 8 p.

A popular speech.

Royle, Vernon, The factory system defended, . . . Manchester, 1833. 44 p.

Sweeping denials of the charges made against the system, especially by Condry.

Sadler, Michael Thomas, Protest against the secret proceedings of the factory commission, in Leeds . . . Leeds, 1833. 16 p.

Serious charges of bias, secrecy, refusal to allow shorthand notes.

Society for the improvement of the condition of factory children. Report of a meeting, Feb. 23, 1833. 1833. 24 p.

Reports of many short speeches.

Southey, Caroline Anne, Tales of the factories: respectfully inscribed to Mr. Sadler. Edinburgh, 1833. 85 p.

Verse, with an appendix reporting a meeting at Bradford.

Analysis of the evidence taken before the factory commissioners, as far as it relates to the population of Manchester, and the vicinity, engaged in the cotton trade . . . Manchester, 1834. 33 p.

Critical analysis of the evidence. Defends the factories.

Horner, Leonard, The Factories Regulation Act explained, with some remarks on its origin, nature and tendency. Glasgow, 1834. 27 p.

Explanation of the act by a factory inspector for the use of the working classes.

Maxwell, John, Manual labour versus machinery . . . 1834. 47 p.

A speech calling for an inquiry into the condition of the hand loom weavers with a view to legislative sanction for wage agreements. Affidavits, letters, etc., showing distress.

National regeneration. Letter from Mr. Fitton to Mr. Fielden, Letter from Mr. Fielden to Mr. Fitton, Letter from Mr. Holt to Mr. Fielden. 1834. 39 p.

Tables of prices and wages. Fitton advocates unrestricted competition, Fielden prefers loss of foreign trade to enslaving Englishmen. Holt urges combination of manufacturers to prevent undercutting of wages.

Oastler, Richard, A serious address to the millowners, manufacturers, and cloth dressers of Leeds, who have organized themselves into a "trades' union" . . . Huddersfield, 1834. 8 p.

A hot attack.

Oastler, Richard, A well-seasoned Christmas-pie for "the great liar of the North," . . . Bradford, 1834. 36 p.

Largely dialogue form. Attack on Edward Baines.

Oastler, Richard, Slavery in Yorkshire. Bradford, 1835. 8 p.

Taunts Baines with opposing legislation to protect English children, after having fought for black slaves. Other letters followed.

Scrope, George Poulett, Political economy, *versus*, the Hand-loom Weavers. Two letters . . . to the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Hand-loom Worsted Weavers, . . . Bradford, 1835. 38 p.

Scrope opposes regulation of the use of machinery and of wages. Suggests emigration. The weavers refuse to emigrate while there are 17,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in England.

Ure, Andrew, The philosophy of manufactures: or, an exposition of the scientific, moral, and commercial economy of the factory system of Great Britain. 1835. 2d ed., cor., 1835. x, 480 p. Illus.

Statistics. A prominent scientist discusses the factory system enthusiastically. "The factory system, then, instead of being detrimental to the comfort of the labouring population, is its grand Palladium . . ." p. 329.

Fielden, John, The Curse of the Factory System, or, a short account of the origin of factory cruelties, of the attempts to protect the children by law; of their sufferings; our duty towards them; injustice of Mr. Thomson's bill; the folly of the political economists; a warning against sending the children of the south into the factories of the north. [1836.] iv, 74 p.

The author was himself owner of a large factory but had grown up as a

factory child in his father's mill. A short history of the previous acts, the story of his own experience. A very forceful appeal for the act by one who, as he says in the preface, would be among the first to be ruined if the restriction of hours meant ruin.

Hindley, Charles, Factory question. Speech of Charles Hindley, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, and manufacturer . . . 1836, 23 p.

Opposes allowing a 12 hour day for children. Declares that previous acts have not hurt England in foreign competition as predicted.

Oastler, Richard, The factory question. The law or the needle. 1836. 40 p.

Quotes correspondence and articles in his controversy with the *Manchester Guardian* over the right to injure machines if mill-owners disobey the Factory Act.

Oastler, Richard, A letter to those millowners who continue to oppose the Ten Hours Bill, . . . Manchester, 1836. 16 p.

Oastler, Richard, The rejected letter . . . Leeds, 1836. 16 p.

Sadler, Michael Thomas, Factory statistics. The official tables appended to the Report of the Select Committee on the Ten Hour Factory Bill, vindicated in a series of letters to John Elliot Drinkwater, Esq., one of the Factory Commissioners. 1836. viii, 80 p.

Nine letters answering criticism.

A statement from the master cotton spinners in support of the Factories' Act Amendment Bill. 1836. 7 p.

Wants bill passed which would repeal the law extending the limitation to 48 hours per week from children of 12 years to 13.

Greg, Robert Hyde, The factory question considered in relation to its effects on health and morals . . .; and the "Ten Hours Bill" in relation to its effects upon the manufactures of England, and those of foreign countries. 1837. 151 p.

Strong attack on the advocates of the factory laws. Education is the one remedy for the ills of society.

Senior, Nassau William, Letters on the Factory Act . . . to the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade. [Charles Poulett Thomson.] 1837. 52 p.

Includes the famous letter in which he shows that "the whole net profit

is derived from the last hour." p. 12. "I have no doubt, therefore, that a ten hours' bill would be utterly ruinous." p. 16. "To enforce ventilation and drainage, and give means and motives to education, seems to me all that can be expected by positive enactment." p. 19. Typifies the attitude of the orthodox economist of the day. Very influential.

Wing, Charles, *The evils of the factory system demonstrated by Parliamentary evidence.* 1837. clxxxv, 498 p.

The author, surgeon to the Royal Metropolitan Hospital for Children. Large collection of material relating to the subject, quotations or summary of evidence, but also letters, statistical tables and the like.

Misrepresentations exposed, in a letter, addressed to the Right Honorable Lord Ashley, M.P., containing strictures "On the letters on the Factory Act, . . ." Manchester, 1838. 36 p.

Criticizes Senior for observing only show places and parts of factories. Denies the argument about profits. Gives instances of violation of the law.

Greg, Samuel, *Two letters to Leonard Horner, Esq., on the capabilities of the factory system.* 1840. 27 p.

Describes a model factory colony, 1834-.

Horner, Leonard, *On the employment of children in factories and other works in the United Kingdom and in some foreign countries.* 1840. 6, 135 p.

Consists principally of accounts of efforts in France, Prussia, Switzerland, Austria, Massachusetts, and Russia to limit the hours of labour for children and to provide for education.

Trollope, Frances Milton, *The life and adventures of Michael Armstrong, the factory boy.* 1840. viii, 387 p. Illus.

A very influential story of life in the factories.

Dodd, William, *A narrative of the experience and sufferings of William Dodd, a factory cripple.* Written by himself . . . 2d ed., 1841. 45 p.

An account of frightful experiences, from the age of six.

Holland, George Calvert, *The millocrat.* (A series of letters to J. G. Marshall in reply to his letter to Lord Fitzwilliam, on the state of the manufacturing classes.) 1841. 7 parts.

See p. 179.

Dodd, William, *The factory system illustrated*; in a series of letters to the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., etc., etc., by William Dodd, a factory cripple. 1842. viii, 264 p.

Letters written as a result of a tour of investigation through the factory districts. Largely stories of accidents and descriptions of cripples.

Kenworthy, William, *Inventions and hours of labour*. A letter to master cotton spinners, manufacturers, and mill-owners in general. 1842. Blackburn, 2d ed., 1842. 16 p.

Able. "*Give shorter hours of labour to those at present employed, and we should then soon be enabled to find work for those who are idle.*" p. 9. Compete with foreigners by using more intelligent methods. The difference in cost if the same wages were paid for a ten-hour day as for twelve would be a farthing a yard. More employment would increase home consumption.

The Ten Hours' Factory Question. A report addressed to the Short Time Committees of the West Riding of Yorkshire. 1842. 36 p.

Reports of interviews with leading officials of the government.

Walker, William, and William Rand, A letter addressed to the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, Bart. M.P. . . . on the Ten Hours Factory Question. Bradford, [1842.] 15 p.

Gives a long series of arguments on the advantages to the country and to the industry of the ten hour day. Points out factory legislation in France and Prussia.

Baines, Edward, Jun., *The labour clauses of Sir James Graham's factory bill; how will they affect the working classes?* 1843. 12 p.

Opposes strongly further limitation of the hours of work of young children.

Davies, Thomas, *Prize essay on the evils which are produced by late hours of business, and on the benefits which would attend their abridgement*. 1843. viii, 39 p. 13th thousand, 1844.

Discusses the effect upon health, intellect and morals of the fifteen to seventeen hour day of shop assistants.

Dodd, George, *Days at the factories; or, the manufacturing industry of Great Britain described, and illustrated by numerous engravings of machines and processes*. 1843. 548 p.

Visits to twenty-two industrial establishments popularly described, including accounts of processes.

Grindrod, Ralph Barnes, *The wrongs of our youth; an essay on the evils of the late-hour system.* 1843. i, 76 p.

Recommends shorter hours in all business activities.

Lloyd, Charles, *A calm inquiry into all the objections made to the educational provisions of the factory bill, exhibiting the nature, tendency, and object of the new principles by which the dissenting bodies stand opposed thereto.* 1843. 25 p.

The duty of the State to provide Christian instruction to the children of the land is urged.

Noble, Daniel, *Facts and observations relative to the influence of manufactures upon health and life.* 1843. 81 p.

Reviews previous investigations critically. "Diseases, peculiarly attributable to manufactures, are not to be found among the population dependent upon them." p. 36. They are due to the large cities rather than to the factory system.

[Miles, Sibella Elizabeth], *An essay on the factory question, occasioned by the recent votes in the House of Commons.* 1844. 42 p.

An impassioned appeal to the women to work for a reversal of the action of Parliament in refusing to protect women and children.

Observations on the factory system. 1844. 31 p.

Opposes factory laws. Better education and greater demand for labor alone will help the working classes.

Rashleigh, William, (pub.), *Stubborn facts from the factories, by a Manchester operative.* 1844. iv, 84 p.

The increase of manufactures and exports has been accompanied by falling wages. Denies the argument that free trade will improve wages. Attributes unemployment to machinery.

Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Lord Ashley, *The ten hours' factory bill. The speech of Lord Ashley, M.P., in the House of Commons, on Friday, March 15th, 1844 . . .* 1844. 30 p.

Marshals arguments and evidence to prove the necessity of the bill. See also an important speech by him, May 10th, 1844. 18 p.

Speech of Mr. Bright, M.P., . . . on Lord Ashley's amendment to Sir J. Graham's factory bill. 1844. 45 p.

Challenges Lord Ashley's statements and calls attention to reforms needed elsewhere.

The substance of two speeches delivered in the House of Commons on the factory question, on Friday, May 3, and Friday, May 10, by the Right Hon. Viscount Howick, M.P. 1844. 34 p.

General principles, e. g., not wealth only but general welfare the object of the nation.

Taylor, W. Cooke, Factories and the factory system; from parliamentary documents and personal examination. 1844. 118 p.

A favorable description of factory conditions.

Torrens, Robert, A letter to Lord Ashley, on the principles which regulate wages and on the manner and degree in which wages would be reduced, by the passing of a ten hours bill. 1844. 80 p.

The English classical theory of wages used to test the hypothetical results of a ten-hour day. Conclusions hostile to limitation of hours.

Factory legislation. Report of the Central Committee of the Association of Mill Owners and Manufacturers, engaged in the cotton trade . . . Manchester, 1845. 18 p.

Calls for active opposition to restrictive legislation.

Guy, William Augustus, The case of the journeymen bakers being a lecture on the evils of night-work and long hours of labour, delivered on Thursday, July 6, 1848, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton Buildings. 1848. 20 p.

Tells of the evils of long hours and bad conditions and the necessity of legislative enactment to stop them.

Martineau, Harriet, The factory controversy; a warning against meddling legislation. Manchester, 1855. viii, 50 p.

Issued by the National Association of Factory Occupiers. A plea for *laissez-faire*.

Alfred [Samuel Kydd], The history of the factory movement from the year 1802 to the enactment of the ten hours bill in 1847. 1857. 2 vols.

Verbose and discursive but detailed. Numerous quotations from sources. Valuable for giving the movement behind the action of Parliament, introducing many of the agitators.

Grant, Philip, The Ten Hours' Bill. The history of factory legislation, step by step, since its introduction to Parliament by the first Sir Robert Peel, in 1802, till it was finally carried by Lord

Ashley, in 1850, together with many incidents, letters, speeches and proceedings in both houses of Parliament, and in the country, up to the present time. 1866. 160 p.

The first history of the movement by one of the workers for it. Includes direct quotations from speeches, newspaper accounts, letters, Parliamentary reports, etc. Keeps strictly to the point.

Plener, Ernst Edler von, *Die englische Fabrikgesetzgebung*. Wien, 1871. vi, 114 p.

Traces the history of Parliamentary action from official sources.

Plener, Ernst Edler von, *The English factory legislation from 1802 till the present time*. Translated by Frederick L. Weinman, with an introduction by Anthony John Mundella, M.P. 1873. xxiv, 175 p. 2d ed., 1873.

An able, scholarly history based largely upon official documents. The English edition includes an appendix by the translator, of continental laws for comparison.

Taylor, Richard Whately Cooke, *Introduction to a history of the factory system*. 1886. xviii, 441 p.

The first eight chapters are devoted to general economic history from ancient times to modern. Ch. IX., *The Modern Factory System*, and Ch. X, *The Great Mechanical Inventions*, are both summary but well done.

Croft, W. R., *History of the factory movement, or Oastler and his times*. Huddersfield, 1888. viii, 141 p.

A general account.

Weyer, Otto W., *Die englische Fabrikinspektion, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Fabrikgesetzgebung in England*. Tübingen, 1888. xv, 325 p.

A doctor's dissertation on the history of factory acts and inspection to its date.

Taylor, Richard Whately Cooke, *The modern factory system*. 1891. x, 476 p.

A valuable work. The author, a factory inspector, avoids the use of official source material, but gives a thoughtful, judicious and sympathetic analysis of the subject. After tracing the rise of the system, he devotes himself to the social effects and resultant legislation.

Jeans, Victorine, *Factory act legislation. Its industrial and commercial effects, actual and prospective*. 1892. 96 p.

History before 1850 barely touched.

Baldwin, Foy Spencer, *Die englischen Werksgesetze. Ihre Geschichte von ihren Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart.* Stuttgart, 1894. xiv, 258 p.

Bibliography. A dissertation written from official reports and secondary literature. Describes and criticizes the act of 1842, then passes on to later acts.

Taylor, Richard Whately Cooke, *The factory system and factory acts.* 1894. viii, 184 p.

Pp. 1-90 contain brief historical summary, with a few pages of history later.

Clarke, Allen, *The effects of the factory system.* 1899. viii, 178 p.

A little history. Strongly emotional.

Hutchins, Beatrice Leigh, and Amy Harrison, *A history of factory legislation.* With a preface by Sidney Webb. 1903. 2d ed., with a new chapter, 1911. xvi, 298 p.

Standard work. Long bibliography with notes showing where the books may be found, list of factory acts, parliamentary reports, etc. Appendix A, *The Course of Women's Wages during the nineteenth century*; with a bibliography of women's wages, by George H. Wood.

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, *Two addresses on Sir Robert Peel's Bill (April, 1818).* Edited with introduction by Edmund Gosse, C.B. 1913. 38 p.

(Printed for private circulation.) Recently discovered in family papers. An able plea for government control.

THE POOR AND THE POOR LAWS

The starting point of any historical discussion of the modern English poor law system must be 1601, when was enacted the Statute of Elizabeth which for the first time satisfactorily defined the relation of the state to the poor. The cessation of Church responsibility after the destruction of the monasteries, the increase of pauperism due to maladjustments in a time of great social changes, the lack of other social agencies adequate to cope with the situation, forced the State to undertake the task of providing for the poor.

The law as codified in 1601 became the basis for all later pauper legislation.

There was no suggestion of kindly treatment. Prison sentences were still to be the lot of those capable of working but unwilling. But it was now recognized that some might wish to work but be unable to find employment. For these "a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware" was to be provided for manufacture if no other occupation could be found. Pauper children were to be apprenticed to some trade, boys until 24 years old, girls until 21. Aged and infirm persons were to receive relief. The parish was made the unit of administration and a board was appointed to carry out the law, called the overseers of the poor and consisting of the Churchwardens and from two to four householders nominated yearly "under the hand and seal of two or more justices of the peace." Since the law entailed considerable expenditure, the overseers were given the power, with the approval of the justices of the peace, to levy a rate upon the parish to cover the cost, and, if the parish were too poor to carry the burden, might make requisitions upon the whole hundred or even the county of which it was a part.

Almost at once some supplementary laws were found necessary. One, of lasting importance, was passed in 1609-10, calling for the establishment of "houses of correction" where the unemployed poor were to be taken, given work (or punishment if need be) and relief to the extent of the value of their labor. The matter of apprenticing pauper children was also one requiring frequent legislation, none of which was ever wholly successful in preventing grave abuse.

In 1662 an act of first importance was passed, destined to be the source of great hardship for the poor, of bitter feeling and costly litigation for the parishes. It was known as the Act of Settlement and resulted in attempts which if successful would have bound all of the poorer classes immovably to the parishes in which they were born. It was passed at the instigation of London toward which laborers were wont to flock in search of employment, creating a dreaded steady increase of population. Parishes everywhere were afraid that they might have to support a pauper or two who belonged elsewhere. The act gave the power to any two justices of the peace to send to his previous place of legal settlement within forty

days after arrival any person who did not live in a tenement worth £10 a year or more and who did not give adequate security that he would not become a burden to the parish. Enforced, often with great cruelty, it harmed the industrious who honestly sought to improve their position by changing their place of abode while it left practically untouched the old evil of vagrancy. The long-suffering poor could make no effective protest, the laws were "found by experience to be good and wholesome laws" and further enactments continued them, simply giving added details to clarify their meaning. The successive acts are evidence of a growing dissatisfaction with the increasing poor rates which is confirmed by the pamphlet literature of the time and which continued until the poor law reform.

In fact the whole history of the poor laws in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century reveals a progressive state of pauperism that created widespread alarm and incessant futile efforts to find a remedy. Statute after statute of great severity was passed for the suppression of vagabondage, but the very number of the acts is proof of the continuance of the evil. Honest pauperism likewise was not checked. It was hoped that improvements in administration might diminish the rates. But the union of parishes for the building of work-houses, permitted since 1772, afforded but temporary relief, although real for a time. The first far-reaching modification of the laws took place in 1782 in what is known as "Gilbert's Act." It inaugurated a new set of offices. Church-wardens and overseers were henceforth to levy and collect the poor-rates, but direct control of the poor was to be in the hands of unpaid visitors and paid guardians, appointed by justices of the peace who also chose the paid governor of the workhouse. Provisions were adopted to make easier the union of parishes for erecting poor-houses for disabled paupers. A clause which later caused serious trouble related to able-bodied paupers. No longer were these to be sent to the work-house but instead the guardian was obliged to find employment for them near their homes and to pay them regular wages until such work was forthcoming. This marks the beginning of a system of out-door relief always likely to be demoralizing to the recipients and now entered upon when employment was necessarily precarious thanks to the shifting from a primarily agricultural to a manufacturing country.

A more humanitarian spirit dictated a lessening of the severity of some phases of the law. The law of settlement was modified in 1795. No sick person could be removed, nor any person who had not actually applied for assistance from the poor rates. Labor was no longer bound hopelessly to its native locality.

A measure of even worse character than Gilbert's Act was taken in 1795, not by Parliament but by a group of justices of the peace in Berkshire. It received notoriety as the "Speenhamland Act" and was so widely copied throughout England as almost to have the force of law. In a time of severe distress the justices decided that the income of poor families should be in proportion to the price of wheat and the size of the family. If wages were inadequate the sum should be made up from the poor rates. The effect of this decision is apparent when it is coupled with the law for the assessment of wages in force since the days of Elizabeth. The justice was empowered to fix the wage of the day-laborer. He was ultimately responsible for the poor laws. He was usually a member of the class who employed the agricultural laborers. Unscrupulous justices fixed wages low and spread the burden of providing for their laborers over all those who paid poor rates. Of course, justices were not always thus dishonest but the system was open to grave abuse, and later Parliamentary investigations showed that in many districts a wholly independent laboring class was non-existent, while even the poorer middle class were being pressed into destitution.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century hardly a year passed without the passage of some poor law. Finally in 1817 a committee was appointed by Parliament to investigate the whole matter. Its comprehensive report given at the close of four months of investigation, enunciated principles many of which were adopted in the New Poor Law of 1834. Select vestries now took the place of the over-worked justices in granting relief, assistant overseers were appointed to give greater supervision, parishes were encouraged to build work-houses where none had existed and to buy land which might be rented by the poor. The parishes were now allowed to give relief in the form of loans instead of outright gifts.

Still conditions revealed that a remedy had not been found. In 1833 a Parliamentary committee made a lengthy report, the preliminary measure which caused the passage of the famous new Poor

Law of 1834. Accepted with joy at the time by the classes burdened by the heavy poor-rates, it is viewed today with more critical eyes. Undoubtedly the committee was biassed by two ideas: one, the *laissez-faire* views of the economists of the day who glorified competition and felt that all would be well if the laborer were forced to struggle unaided for the means of existence; the other, the insistent belief of Edwin Chadwick in the need of central control. Both of these principles were adopted in the new law, both colored the report. The commissioners therefore sought for abuses in the old system in all its intricate phases. Much they found to censure: outdoor relief; the allowance system; the disgraceful state of the workhouses where criminal and sick, children and aged were herded in corrupting confusion; the evils of the law of settlement; the difficulties of inexperienced management. Three or four well-managed parishes offered hope, especially that of Southwell under the direction of George Nicholls, where refusal of outdoor relief and insistence upon a workhouse of workers were accompanied by a low rate. His plan was adopted and, to make it uniform everywhere, a central board of three Poor Law Commissioners (superseded in 1847 by the Poor Law Board) were given final and complete authority over all local poor law affairs. The parish was now abolished as a unit in favor of the union, a group of parishes. Guardians were still to be elected by the owners and occupiers of property to direct the ordering of relief but the work was carried out by paid officials. Commissioners were required to send annual reports to one of the Secretaries of State. Careful regulations were made (the act contained one hundred nine sections) looking to the destruction of fraud, the abolition of the evil effects of the old law upon the poor but above all to the reduction of the poor-rate.

Naturally such a far-reaching measure attracted much attention; it was hailed with joy by the property-owner, with sullen resentment or despair by the poor. It was rigorously enforced and did bring about a reduction of the poor-rates by about a third even in a time of progressive depression. How much hardship the sudden change brought about was revealed in many pamphlets, but denied or condoned in others. In spite of the laudation of Nicholls, the historian of the Poor Law, whose ideas were incorporated into the act and who was one of the first commissioners to enforce it, the law of 1834 was defective in many respects, but it became the basis of legislation until the twentieth century. The altered atti-

tude toward the problem of poverty today is revealed in the reports, majority and minority, of the Poor Law Commission which studied the subject from 1905 to 1909. The majority report contains a history of the subject.

Statutes, Reports of the Parliamentary Commissions and, since 1834, of the Poor Law Commissioners, form the best sources for the history of the poor laws. For the period before 1834, Sir George Nicholls is the standard authority. Sidney and Beatrice Webb's *English Poor Law System* begins with that date. Sir Frederic Morton Eden's *The State of the Poor*, 1797, is a classic for conditions in his times, a thorough study, reinforced by statistics and quotations from pamphlets and including a bibliography. It is invaluable for any study of social conditions in the later eighteenth century. The possibility of the use of local records in the parishes is shown in Ashby's study of a single village, published in 1912. The Reports of the Society for Bettering the Condition and Increasing the Comforts of the Poor contain much important material, beginning in 1797. Valuable reports of Parliamentary committees or commissions on poor laws or kindred subjects were made in 1776, 1786, 1795, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1826-7, 1828, 1834, 1843. The report of 1909 contains an historical sketch.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Annual Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners, 1835-.

Accounts were rendered occasionally at Parliament's command from early times. See indexes to Accounts and Papers.

Statutes. Numerous compilations, some listed below.

The Report of George Coode, Esq., to the Poor Law Board, on the Law of Settlement and Removal of the Poor, appended to the Third Annual Report of the Poor Law Board, 1850. Sessional Papers, 1851, vol. 26, pp. 171-546, is valuable for it contains a careful history of the law from Anglo-Saxon times and in the appendix, quotations from all the most important writers on the poor laws to 1802.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

Reports of the Society for bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor. 1797-1808.

Extracts from accounts of various institutions and agencies and activities.

Mendicity Society Reports. 1819-.

Reports of the Society for bettering the condition and increasing the comforts of the poor in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool. 1811-.

Quarterly reports of the Sussex Association, for improving the condition of the labouring classes. Lindfield, 1831-32.

Worked for allotments.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Labourer's Friend and Handicraft's Chronicle. Jan. 1821-Aug. 1824.

A monthly magazine, intended to arouse the interest of the upper classes, in the poor. Especially enthusiastic for allotments and spade culture. Describes cottages, makes medical suggestions, etc. Well written.

The Labourers' Friend Magazine: for disseminating information on the advantages of allotments of land to the labouring classes, and on other means of improving their condition. Jan.-Dec., 1834.

Monthly. Accounts of successful working of the allotment system, its effect on the character of the workmen. Discusses poor laws.

The agricultural and industrial magazine of the Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and for Promoting effectual Relief from the general Distress. 1835-36.

Discusses wages, prices, textile manufactures, Corn Laws, agriculture, quotes Oastler.

OTHER WORKS

[Gray, Charles], Considerations on the several proposals, lately made for the better maintenance of the poor. 1751. vi, 26 p. 2d ed., 1752.

Poor laws useful for encouraging growth of population. Better supervision necessary, but impossible under the proposed county scheme.

[Hay, William], Remarks on the laws relating to the poor, with proposals for their better relief and employment . . . 1751. vii, 31 p.

First published in 1735, its revival stimulated discussion. Advocates equal rate throughout the country, large unions of parishes, each with hospital, house of correction, workhouse. Eliminate struggles over settlement.

Alecock, Thomas, Observations on the defects of the poor laws, and on the causes and consequences of the great increase and burden of the poor. 1752. 76 p.

Relieve the poor only in workhouses unless by private charity. Classify inmates.

[Creed, Sir James], An impartial examination of a pamphlet, intituled, Considerations on several proposals . . . 1752. 44 p.

Abolition of poor laws would be foolish.

A letter to the author of Considerations on several proposals for the better maintenance of the poor. 1752. 45 p.

Existing laws adequate if enforced. Employ the poor by contract.

Alecock, Thomas, Remarks on two bills for the better maintenance of the poor, &c. . . . 1753. 31 p.

One bill deals only with children, and has defective provision for admission to the workhouse. The other uses the county as a unit—too large.

Fielding, Henry, A proposal for making an effectual provision for the poor, for amending their morals, and for rendering them useful members of the society . . . 1753. iv, 91 p. Plan.

Erect county work houses for vagrants, petty criminals. Regulations.

North, Roger, A discourse of the poor. Shewing the pernicious tendency of the laws now in force for their maintenance and settlement: containing likewise, some considerations relating to national improvement in general. 1753. viii, 89 p.

Mainly criticism of the existing system. "Punitive Laws do not regulate so effectually, as Laws of Encouragement." p. 19. Poor laws hurt rather than help, especially through forced settlement.

Clayton, John, Friendly advice to the poor; written and published at the request of the late and present officers of the town of Manchester. Manchester, 1755. 47 p.

Moral precepts for the poor whose idleness, extravagance and bad management are considered the sole causes of their distress.

Bailey, William, Treatise on the better employment, and more comfortable support, of the poor in workhouses. Together with some observations on the growth and culture of flax. With divers new inventions, neatly engraved on copper, for the improvement of

the linen manufacture, of which the importance and advantages are considered and evinced. 1758. 79 p. Plates.

Establish the manufacture of linen cloth in the workhouses. Bind parish children apprentice there instead of outside. Suggests other forms of industry possible there. Duty of officials, rules. Tables.

Massie, Joseph, A plan for the establishment of charity-houses for exposed or deserted women and girls . . . Considerations relating to the poor and poor's laws. Also a new system of policy . . . for relieving the poor. 1758. ii, 146 p.

Pp. 49-146 on the poor-laws. Historic causes of pauperism, especially wool-growing instead of tillage, the system of relief by parishes, the growth of manufactures. Proposes an equal rate for the whole country, work for the poor, in workhouses, removals of the poor only to places where labor is wanted.

Onely, Richard, An account of the care taken in most civilized nations for the relief of the poor, more particularly in times of scarcity and distress. 1758. 34 p.

Recounts efforts to provide cheap provisions since the time of Job.

A plea for the poor: in which I. their inexpressible hardships and sufferings are verified from undeniable facts. II. their maintenance is evidently shewn to be an intolerable burthen upon the public. III. methods are proposed for making beggars, vagrants, and vagabonds useful to their country, and providing for the impotent and disabled. IV. a summary is given of the several schemes of Judge Hale, Sir Josiah Child, Mr. Fielding, and others, for that purpose. By a merchant of the city of London. 1759. viii, 59 p.

Calls for vigorous execution of existing laws for poor relief.

Tucker, Josiah, The manifold causes of the increase of the poor distinctly set forth; together with a set of proposals for removing and preventing some of the principal evils, and for lessening others. [Gloucester? 1760.] vi, 3-42 p. Plan.

Detailed plan for care of the poor. Taxes, mainly on luxuries, should precede rates. Unions of several parishes should establish model workhouses.

Serious considerations on the salutary design of the Act of Parliament for a regular, uniform register of the parish-poor in all

the parishes within the bills of mortality . . . 1762. xii, 3-93 p.

Country life necessary for children. Ventilation and cleanliness in workhouses, also.

Burn, Richard, *The history of the poor laws: with observations.* 1764. ii, 296 p.

Criticisms, accounts of plans for reform, proposals. Useful.

[Gilbert, Thomas], *A scheme for the better relief and employment of the poor; humbly submitted to . . . His Majesty and the two houses of Parliament.* 1764. 23 p. Later ed., 30 p.

Unions of parishes under Guardians should build workhouses to be managed by salaried officials. Houses of Industry, composed of hospitals, workhouses for the aged and infirm, and houses of correction.

Observations on the number and misery of the poor; on the heavy rates levied for their maintenance; and, on the general causes of poverty: . . . 1765. 46 p.

Social conditions responsible for the poor: system of primogeniture, multiplication of government posts for the younger brothers, high taxes, overgrown cities, monopoly of farms. Apportion waste lands among the poor.

Hanway, Jonas, *Letters to the guardians of the infant poor to be appointed by the act of last session of parliament; . . .* 1767. viii, 124 p.

Need of good regulations, cleanliness, proper food, clothing, etc., apprenticing, religious and moral education.

Hanway, Jonas, *Letters on the importance of the rising generation of the labouring part of our fellow subjects; being an account of the miserable state of the infant parish poor; . . .* 1767. 2 vols.

Letters on all sorts of matters concerning poor children.

An inquiry into the management of the poor, and our usual polity respecting the common people: . . . 1767. 96 p.

Laws responsible for poverty. Lessen the authority of justices of the peace, the amount of charity, public-houses, travel, luxury (tea), etc. Make all work, even young children. Outdoor relief better than workhouse.

[Ruffhead, Owen], A digest of the poor laws, in order to their being reduced into one act. 1768. xxvii, 74, vi p.

Statutes without comment.

Toke, John, Five letters on the state of the poor in the county of Kent. [1770 or 1771.] 55 p. Later ed., Canterbury, 1800. xiv, 15-58 p.

Defends existing system. Describes own parish, restricted outdoor relief. Model rules for workhouses. Cottage system.

Bott, Edmond, Decisions of the Court of King's Bench, upon the laws relating to the poor. 1771. Revised (3d) edition, by Francis Const, 1793. 2 vols.

Highly technical legal treatise. Tables of cases. Quotes statutes and decisions.

[Maseres, Francis], A proposal for establishing life-annuities in parishes for the benefit of the industrious poor. 1772. 68 p.

Poor to provide for old age by purchase of life-annuities to be paid from the poor-rates when investment in 3% Bank annuities proves inadequate.

[Powell], A view of real grievances, with remedies proposed . . . humbly submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. 1772. 385 p.

Searching examination into causes of pauperism. Recommends education, public health measures, employment when possible, better poor law system. Let waste lands at low rate, revise taxes, etc. Valuable.

Considerations on the present state of the poor in Great-Britain; with proposals . . . 1773. 60 p. New ed., 1775.

(By R. Potter?). Replace workhouses by well regulated houses of industry.

[Maseres, Francis], Considerations on the bill now depending in the House of Commons, for enabling parishes to grant life-annuities to poor persons, . . . 1773. 59 p.

Answers objections to the plan.

[Scott, John], Observations on the present state of the parochial and vagrant poor. 1773. 135 p.

Sane, humane tone. Recommends national instead of parochial relief, separation of orphans, infirm adults, habitual beggars.

Reasons, humbly submitted to . . . Parliament, for introducing a law, to prevent unnecessary and vexatious removals of the poor . . . Cambridge, 1774. 20 p.

Power to move from place to place will give the poor a chance to find employment and will save parishes heavy costs of removal.

A bill, intended to be offered to Parliament, for the better relief and employment of the poor, within . . . England. 1775. viii, 75 p.

The central government should manage poor relief on a national system, build houses of industry.

Potter, Robert, Observations on the poor laws, on the present state of the poor, and on houses of industry. 1775. 72 p.

Houses of industry admirable, but the general condition of the poor wretched.

Brand, —, Observations on some of the probable effects of Mr. Gilbert's bill; to which are added Remarks deduced from Dr. Price's Account of the national debt. 1776. 121 p.

Wanders.

Burn, Richard, Observations on the bill intended to be offered to Parliament for the better relief and employment of the poor: . . . 1776. 52 p.

Plan impracticable for Westmorland County. Reasons. Expense underestimated, etc.

[Jones, Edward], Observations on the scheme before Parliament for the maintenance of the poor, with occasional remarks on the present system, and a plan proposed upon different principles. In a letter to Thomas Gilbert Esq. Member for Litchfield. Chester, 1776. 38 p.

Suggests the formation of benefit clubs such as one described. Opposes Gilbert. 2d ed., 1796. 48 p. entitled, "The prevention of poverty, by beneficial clubs, with preliminary observations upon houses of industry and the poor laws."

Thoughts on the present state of the poor, and the intended bill for their better relief and employment. By a Kentishman. 1776. 64 p.

Enforce, do not alter, the law. Many objections to Gilbert's plan.

Zouch, Henry, Remarks upon the late resolutions of the House

of Commons, respecting the proposed change of the poor laws. Leeds, 1776. 56 p. 2d ed. London, 1787. 76 p.

Defends the existing laws as the product of long experience.

[Peacock, James], The outlines of a scheme, for the general relief, instruction, employment and maintenance of the poor, &c. . . . 1777. vi, 54 p.

Abolish existing institutions and with the revenues from the rates, build towns of refuge, with workshops, libraries, hospitals, to receive any applying. Payment for work by tokens.

Reasons for the late increase of the poor rates, or a comparative view of the price of labour and provisions . . . 1777. 44 p.

Advocates statutory regulation of wages. Depressed wages necessitate appeals for relief.

Remarks upon an intended bill for the relief of the poor, now under consideration of Parliament. By a country magistrate. 1777. 18 p.

Severe criticism. Obligatory friendly societies preferred, founding hospitals, cottage system with two acres of waste for each family.

Gilbert, Thomas, Plan for the better relief and employment of the poor; for enforcing and amending the laws respecting houses of correction, and vagrants; and for improving the police of this country . . . 1781. 139 p.

Demands reform of workhouses in a few pages of argument. The rest, the text of several bills to be proposed.

Zouch, Henry, A few words in behalf of the poor, being remarks upon a plan proposed by Mr. Gilbert . . . 1782. 16 p.

Severe criticism. Enforce the law as of Elizabeth.

M'Farlan, John, Inquiries concerning the poor. Edinburgh, 1782. xix, 494 p.

A well thought out consideration of the causes of poverty, methods of providing for the poor, and methods of checking beggars. Highly considered and often referred to.

Pew, Richard, Twenty minutes observations on a better mode of providing for the poor, in which it is rendered probable that they may be effectually relieved . . . at the same time that two

millions Sterling, or more, may be annually saved to the nation. 1783. 28 p.

Argues the numerous advantages of a compulsory insurance scheme for illness and other emergencies, similar to the friendly societies.

Le Brocq, Philip, Hints relative to the management of the poor. Humbly addressed to the public, . . . 1784. x, 66 p.

Plan for a general system of charity-houses, where the sick could be cared for and the poor be employed at various occupations.

Some hints in regard to the better management of the poor . . . 1784. 34 p.

Advocates stimulating independence by allotments of land, instituting one paid overseer in every parish.

[Townsend, Joseph], A dissertation on the poor laws. By a well-wisher to mankind. 1785. 99 p. 2d ed., 1787. New ed., 1817. xii, 108 p.

Reduce the poor rates 10% per year. Favor friendly societies, otherwise leave the poor to their own devices.

Acland, John, A plan for rendering the poor independent on public contributions . . . 1786.

See under *Friendly Societies*.

[Gilbert, Thomas], A plan of police: exhibiting the causes of the present increase of the poor, . . . 1786. 41 p.

Reorganize administration of relief, encourage friendly societies, educate children, restrict ale-houses, reform the system of imprisonment for debt, provide proper asylums for idiots and insane.

Considerations on the late increase of the poor rate, and on Mr. Gilbert's plan for the relief and support of the poor. In a letter to him, from an old country justice. Norwich, 1786. 21 p.

Feels that the bill would hardly touch the basic causes of pauperism.

An account of a society, for encouraging the industrious poor. With a table for their use. To which are prefixed, some considerations on the state of the poor in general. Birmingham, 1787. 23, 31 p.

Form funds to which the poor could contribute for old age pensions. Tables of premiums.

[Gilbert, Thomas, ed.], A collection of pamphlets concerning the poor: with abstracts of the poor's rates: expences of different houses of industry, &c., and observations by the editor. 1787. 4, 160 p.

Pamphlets date from 1687 to 1783.

Gilbert, Thomas, Considerations on the bills for the better relief and employment of the poor, . . . 1787. 47 p.

Traces the story of his efforts for poor law reform, the advantages of changes made, the need of further improvements in administration and methods.

Gilbert, Thomas, Heads of a bill for the better relief and employment of the poor, and for the improvement of the police . . . 1787. 38 p.

Complicated plan for supervision. Funds to be used for friendly societies, Sunday schools, hospitals, asylums, etc.

The True Alarm! An essay shewing the pernicious influence of houses of industry, on the political interests of this country. 1787. 48 p.

Workhouses crush the spirit and undermine health and morals.

Haweis, Thomas, Hints respecting the poor, submitted to the consideration of the humane and intelligent. 1788. 62 p.

Compulsory old age pension plan, in which the rich should also contribute. Advocates tillage of enclosed land to give employment.

Howlett, John, The insufficiency of the causes to which the increase of the poor, and of the poor's rates have been commonly ascribed; the true one stated; with an inquiry into the mortality of country houses of industry, and a slight general view of Mr. Acland's plan, for rendering the poor independent. 1788. iv, 118 p.

The true cause of trouble is that prices of provisions have risen faster than wages. Criticizes keenly other writers. Great mortality in workhouses. Defends poor laws.

Young, William, Observations preliminary to a proposed amendment of the poor laws. Addressed to the members of the two houses of Parliament. 1788. 78 p. New ed., 1788. 88 p.

Urges "a revision, amendment, and strengthening of the ancient system." (p. 11), but admits evils which require removal.

Applegarth, Robert, A plea for the poor; or remarks on the price of provisions and the peasant's labour . . . 1790. 14 p.

Revise the system of bounties so as to stabilize the price of wheat.

Wood, Isaac, Some account of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, its establishment and regulations; . . . Shrewsbury, 1791. vii, 116 p. 5th and best ed., 1800. cxii, 132 p.

Describes success of the Shrewsbury institution, opened 1784. Details of management. Wood wrote several other accounts.

Bentham, Jeremy, Tracts on the Poor Laws and Pauper Management. Reprinted from *Annals of Agriculture*, 1792, in *Works*, 1843. Vol. 8.

An outline of a projected work intended to give a searching study to the causes of pauperism, based on tabulated returns, and to give suggestions for the treatment of the various classes of paupers thus disclosed. Much sounds visionary but there were a number of practical suggestions.

Young, Robert, The undertaking for the reform of the poor, of which a principal branch is the asylum for industry . . . 1792. 16 p.

Really 6 pages and a list of donors.

Crumpe, Samuel, An essay on the best means of providing employment for the people . . . 1793. xxxii, 365 p.

Prize essay. Principles, and applications, especially to Ireland.

Ruggles, Thomas, The history of the poor: their rights, duties and the laws respecting them: in a series of letters. 1793-4. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1797. xix, 431 p.

Published first in the *Annals of Agriculture*. Quotes from or summarizes the views of a long series of writers on the poor question, then general discussion.

A letter to Sir T. C. Bunbury, Bart., one of the members of Parliament for the county of Suffolk, on the poor rates, and the high price of provisions with some proposals for reducing both. By a Suffolk gentleman. Ipswich, 1795. 28 p.

Disadvantages of the agricultural laborers compared with the factory workers. Urges laying out small farms on estates to increase the number of small cottagers.

[Lettsom, John Coakley], Hints respecting the distresses of the poor. 1795. 47 p. 2d ed., 1796.

Poor struggle hard to keep independence. Form society to give prompt temporary relief in sudden distress and save many from pauperism. Gives recipes for cheap foods.

Voght, Caspar von, Account of the management of the poor in Hamburg, since the year 1788. In a letter to some friends of the poor in Great Britain. Edinburgh, 1795. 62 p.

The Hamburg system is supposed together with that of Munich, to have inspired Pitt's plans for the poor laws.

Battye, Thomas, A disclosure of parochial abuse, artifice, & speculation, in the town of Manchester . . . exhibiting the cruel and inhuman conduct of the hiring officers of the town, towards the poor. To which is added a book of county rates. . . . 2d ed., Manchester, 1796. 114 p.

Detailed charges of misappropriation of funds, favoritism, etc.

Gilpin, William, Account of a new poor house. 1796. 26 p.

Account of successful experience of four years in a house where work was provided for paupers; also adequate food, clothing, opportunity to save.

Howlett, John, Examination of Mr. Pitt's speech, in the House of Commons, on Friday, February 12, 1796, relative to the condition of the poor. 1796. 52 p.

Opposes Pitt's plan for government loans and schools of industry, *in toto*. Approves of the whole of the old system, including fixing of wages and settlement.

Sherer, J. G., Remarks upon the present state of the poor. Southampton, 1796. 59 p.

Raise funds for a scheme like that of friendly societies, also for houses of refuge for work. Tax absentee landlords.

Vancouver, John, An enquiry into the causes and production of poverty, and the state of the poor . . . 1796. iv, 148 p.

Disadvantages of the poor described. Radical reform of poor relief necessary. Fair wages should be paid and protection guaranteed to the property of the poor.

Young, Sir William, Considerations on the subject of poor-

houses and work-houses, their pernicious tendency, and their obstruction to the proposed plan for amendment of the poor laws; in a letter to the Rt. Hon. W. Pitt. 1796. 53 p.

The poor exploited in workhouses, "legalized system of prisons."

An abstract of some important parts of a bill, now pending in Parliament, intituled "A bill for the better support and maintenance of the poor;" with some practical observations on the effects that will probably be experienced in many parishes, particularly those that are large and populous, if the said bill is passed into a law. Prepared by a committee of the Joint Vestry of the United Parishes of St. Giles in the Fields and St. George Bloomsbury . . . 1797. viii, 55 p.

Clauses of the bill quoted and criticized in detail. The authors' system offered as less expensive and more beneficial.

Bentham, Jeremy, Situation and relief of the poor. 1797. 34 p.

Tables. Reprint from the *Annals of Agriculture*. Suggestion for a statistical survey of pauperism by parishes. Sample blank forms.

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton, The State of the Poor: or, an history of the labouring classes in England, from the conquest to the present period . . . 1797. 3 vols.

Bibliography. The great work on the labouring classes, most comprehensive. Indispensable for the early period.

Hunt, Rowland, Provision for the poor, by the union of houses of industry with country parishes: . . . 1797. 37, 2 p.

Extensive districts mean too much of the impersonal and too little interest. Flexibility needed. Confused.

Some observations on the bill now pending in Parliament, for the better support of the poor . . . 1797. 43 p.

Criticizes parts as too lenient, others, too severe. Inapplicable to parishes having their own institutions.

Sabatier, William, A treatise on poverty, its consequences, and the remedy. 1797. ix, [ii], 17-335 p.

Miscellaneous observations on poverty, crime, their causes and remedies.

Sketch of the state of the children of the poor in the year 1756, and of the present state and management of all the poor in the

parish of St. James, Westminster, in January, 1797. 1797. 24 p.

Gives the results of experiments in the parish. Education and trades for the children, work for adults, out-door relief for the incapacitated. Statistics and accounts.

Wood, I., A letter to Sir William Pulteney, bart., Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Shrewsbury, containing some observations on the bill for the better support and maintenance of the poor, presented to the House of Commons, by the Right Hon. William Pitt. Shrewsbury, 1797. 40 p.

Opposes Pitt's bill, objects to the scheme of management, elaborate machinery, increased allowances, and schools of industry.

Good, John Mason, Dissertation on the best means of maintaining and employing the poor in parish work-houses . . . 1798. iv, 151 p.

Construction and management of workhouses, care of the sick, principles to govern kinds of employment provided.

Colquhoun, Patrick, The state of indigence, and the situation of the casual poor in the metropolis, explained . . . 1799. 32 p.

Analyzes the situation in London. Suggests an institution to care for the casual poor, by workrooms, temporary relief, records, and the like.

Nasmith, James, The duties of Overseers of the Poor, and the sufficiency of the present system of poor laws considered, in a charge delivered to the Grand Jury, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Isle of Ely . . . To which are annexed, remarks on a late publication, entitled, "Observations on the present state and influence of the poor laws, founded on experience, by Robert Saunders, Esq.," Wisbeck, [1799.] 69 p.

Defends existing laws. Increasing population, higher prices, improved standard of living and imperfect execution of the poor laws cause increasing poor rates.

Saunders, Robert, Observations on the present state and influence of the poor laws; founded on experience; and a plan . . . 1799. xv, 173 p.

Describes success of Lewisham. Proposals of other authors noticed. Fundamental reform needed in powers and duties of overseer.

Bleamire, William, Remarks on the poor laws, and the maintenance of the poor. 1800. 36 p.

Urges abolition of reform of the laws of settlement and improvement in the administration of relief.

Thompson, Thomas, Considerations on the increase of the poor-rates and the state of the workhouse, in Kingston-upon-Hull; to which is now added, a short account of the improvements . . . Hull, 1800. vi, 55, 43, vi p.

Population statistics and poor rates, 1755-. Need of reform of workhouse. Part II, tells of changes, especially requirement of work by the inmates.

[Jones?], Letters to John Probert, Esq. . . . upon the advantages and defects of the Montgomery and Pool House of Industry. By an Honorary Director. Shrewsbury, 1801. 54 p.

Once popular institution developed disadvantages, due to too great size of its district. Outpoor neglected. Little oversight. Indiscriminate admittance. Restore parish responsibility.

Wansey, Henry, Thoughts on poor-houses, with a view to their general reform, particularly that of Salisbury . . . 1801. 48 p.

Comparisons with the Isle of Wight house, Shrewsbury, Hull, Bristol, etc. Discusses food, employment, management, etc.

Young, Arthur, An inquiry into the propriety of applying wastes to the better maintenance and support of the poor . . . Bury, 1801. 160 p.

Gives data from observation during travels, showing benefits, especially as enclosures have injured many poor.

Dudley, Henry Bate, A few observations on the defects of the poor law, with remarks upon parochial assessments and expenditures. 1802. 36 p.

Considers administration defective.

Wakefield, Edward, A letter to the land owners and other contributors to the poor's rates, in the hundred Dangye, in Essex. Chelmsford, 2d ed., enl., 1802. 67 p.

Describes conditions in the district and also improved workhouses in incorporated districts.

[Weston, Charles], Remarks on the poor laws, and on the state of the poor. Brentford, 1802. 163 p.

Lengthy and critical history of the poor laws. Advocates centralized administration, real supervision, business-like methods, the formation of a clearing house for employment.

Estcourt, Thomas, An account of the result of an effort to better the condition of the poor in a country village; and some regulations suggested . . . 1804. 16 p.

Says that allotments of land have practically eliminated poor relief in the parish.

Foley, John, Charges delivered to the Grand Jury, at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the county of Gloucester. Gloucester, 1804. 20, 21-32, 21-91 p.

Suggestions as to enforcement of poor laws.

Nolan, Michael, A treatise of the laws for the relief and settlement of the poor. 1805. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1814. 3 vols. 4th ed., 1825.

A legal treatise with summaries of cases and a list of statutes in force.

Rose, George, Observations on the poor laws, and on the management of the poor, in Great Britain, arising from a consideration of the returns, now before Parliament. 1805. 44 p. 2d ed., 1805.

Popular exposition of the conclusions reached by the committee. Consideration of Malthus's views. Abolish workhouses. Recommends friendly societies. Find employment for the poor.

The state of the population, the poor, and poor rates, of every separate parish within the bills of mortality, in the cities of London and Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and the County of Middlesex. 1805. vi, 29 p.

Nearly all tables.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A treatise on indigence; exhibiting a general view of the national resources for productive labour; with propositions for ameliorating the condition of the poor . . . 1806. xii, 5-302, [x] p.

Many practical suggestions, for the amelioration of the condition of the poor through giving them aid and greater opportunities. Suggests a Board of pauper and general Police to form an organized system of prevention.

Bernard, Thomas, A letter to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, President of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, on the principle and detail of the measures . . . for promoting and encouraging industry and for the relief and regulation of the poor. 1807. 2d ed., 1807. 64 p.

Criticism of Whitbread's bill in detail.

Cottingham, John, Letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., containing some remarks on the poor laws, leading to a description of the peculiar poor situation of the hamlet of Mile-End New-Town, Stepney. 1807. 29 p.

Describes the dreadful conditions in a hamlet bankrupt by heavy rates. Prefers a national system.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, A letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., on his proposed bill for the amendment of the poor laws. 1807. 2d ed., 1807. 40 p.

Objects to the building of cottages by parishes and to other provisions of the bill.

[Monck, John Berkeley], General reflections on the system of the poor laws, with a short view of Mr. Whitbread's bill, and a comment on it. 1807. 44 p.

In the *Pamphleteer*, 1807. Favors the provisions for education, order in poor-houses, abolishing settlements, etc., but criticizes some other parts of the bill.

Weyland, John, A short inquiry into the policy, humanity and past effects of the poor laws; and into the principles upon which any measures for their improvement should be conducted; . . . 1807. xlii, 382 p.

Lengthy argument in defence of the poor laws, as an encouragement to population. Does want more nearly equal distribution of the rates.

Weyland, John, Observations on Mr. Whitbread's Poor Bill, and on the population of England: intended as a supplement to a short inquiry into the policy, humanity, and past effects of the poor laws, &c. 1807. 65 p.

Redundant population necessary to the nation's welfare and existence, preserved by poor laws. Some education desirable for the poor but not too much. Retain settlement. Other criticisms.

Whitbread, Samuel, Substance of a speech on the poor laws: . . . with an appendix. 1807. 107 p. 2d ed., 1807.

Recommends parochial schools, national savings bank, national insurance, altered poor laws, cottages.

Willis, James, On the poor laws of England. The various plans and opinions of Judge Blackstone, Swift, Addison, Wimpey, Winchelsea, Young, Rumford, Estcourt, Gilbert Stewart, Eden, Pitt, Nasmith, Townsend, Pew, Davies, Colquhoun, Weyland, Bate, Rose, Monck, Malthus, Whitbread, and the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, stated and considered, . . . 1808. 83 p.

Wants administrative changes only.

Grisenthwaite, John, Remarks on the political œconomy and management of the poor, in the borough of King's Lynn . . . 2d ed., Lynn, 1811. xx, 58 p.

Criticizes the recent act, calls for radical changes. Gives data.

[Pemberton, Thomas], An attempt to estimate the increase of the number of the poor during the interval of 1785 and 1803; and to point out the causes of it: including some observations on the depreciation of the currency . . . 1811. iv, 131 p.

The depreciation of the currency responsible for the increase in the number of paupers and also in the *per capita* cost of relief.

The Beggar's Complaint, against rack-rent landlords, corn factors, great farmers, monopolizers, paper money makers, and war, and many other oppressors and oppressions. Also, some observations on the conduct of the Luddites in reference to the destruction of machinery, &c., &c. Sheffield. 2d ed., enl., 1812. 130 p.

"The grievous distresses of the poor are occasioned by the Monopolization of Landed Property, Rack Rents — Large Farms — War, and its Concomitants, Bad Trade and Excessive Taxation. The remedy for all which is PEACE and REFORM; . . ." p. 102.

Bentham, Jeremy, Pauper management improved: particularly by means of an application of the Panopticon principle of construction . . . 1812. 34 p.

Reprint from *Annals of Agriculture*, 1797. Accompanied a questionnaire from returns from which he hoped to derive valuable statistical data.

Rigby, Edward, Further facts relating to the care of the poor, and the management of the workhouse, in the City of Norwich, . . . Norwich, 1812. 101 p.

Considerable information about conditions.

Bernard, Sir Thomas, An account of a supply of fish for the manufacturing poor; with observations. 1813. 23 p.

Suggests abolishing the monopoly of the sale of fish and establishing markets to sell it at low prices.

Brydges, Sir Egerton, Letters on the poor laws, . . . 1813. 65 p.

Reform the law of settlement. Calls workhouses brutal.

Myers, Thomas, An essay on improving the condition of the poor: . . . 1814. vi, 77 p.

Points out the advantages of allotments, cottages, loans, moral and religious education.

Clark, William, Thoughts on the management and relief of the poor, the causes of their increase, and the measures best calculated to amend the former and check the latter. Bath, 1815. 67 p.

Fundamental moral reform is needed in which the upper classes should set the example.

Clarkson, William, An inquiry into the cause of the increase of pauperism and the poor rates; with a remedy for the same, and a proposition for equalizing the rates throughout England and Wales. 1815. 77 p. 2d ed., 1816.

Pay adequate wages, equalize the rates, abolish most out-door relief, establish strictly managed work-houses. No deficiency of employment exists.

Duncan, John, Collections relative to systematic relief of the poor, . . . with observations on charity . . . 1815. 220 p.

A collection of notes, ancient to modern times, China to Iceland. Includes English poor law and charities.

Gourlay, Robert Fleming, Tyranny of poor laws exemplified . . . Bath, 1815. 15 p.

Gives a case of maladministration. Advocates parish schools.

Minchin, William, An essay to illustrate the rights of the poor,

by law: being a commentary on the statute of King Henry the VII, chapter 12 . . . Together with a succinct account of all the public charities in and near London, their origin and design, &c. . . . 1815. 144 p.

Suggestions for altering the law of *Forma Pauperis*, to protect the interests of poor debtors. Legal. List of charities from Highmore. See *Charities*.

Economic Institution, to promote the knowledge, collection, manufacture, and use of articles, the growth of this country; and other objects calculated to give employment to the poor. 1816. 16 p.

Suggests an organization to teach the poor to utilize natural resources then wasted.

Hale, William, A letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq., M.P., containing observations on the distresses peculiar to the poor of Spitalfields, arising from their local situation. 3d ed., 1816. 31 p.

The parish a center for poor of all trades. Wants a rate levied on neighboring wealthy parishes where no poor live but often the employers of the Spitalfields poor. Earlier edition, 1806. 35 p.

Ashdowne, J., An essay on the existing poor-laws, and present state of the labouring poor, chiefly with a view to shew the means of bettering the condition of the poor, and alleviating the burdens on parishes, by a reduction of the poor's rate. 1817. 30 p.

Keep existing laws but give allotments of land to the poor. Savings banks and friendly societies insufficient especially in agricultural districts.

Bicheno, James Ebenezer, An inquiry into the nature of benevolence, chiefly with a view to elucidate the principles of the poor laws, and to show their immoral tendency. 1817. iv, 145 p.

Poor laws the great cause of poverty. Make relief depend on character.

Brydges, Sir Egerton, Arguments in favour of the practicability of relieving the able-bodied poor, by finding employment for them; . . . 1817. 39 p.

Expand the currency and capital will be available for employing labour in more intensive cultivation of the soil.

Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, Copy of a letter to the Rt. Hon. William Sturges Bourne, chairman of the select committee of the

House of Commons appointed for the consideration of the poor laws. 1817. 39 p.

Also, in *Pamphleteer*, vol. XI, pp. 373-402. An able discussion of the principles governing relief. Provide work if possible. No allowance system. Encourage friendly societies by guaranteeing them out of poor funds. Give relief to able-bodied only in proportion to contributions to the local society. Empower parishes to try this scheme.

Curwen, J. C., Sketch of a plan . . . for bettering the condition of the labouring classes of the community, and for equalizing and reducing the amount of the present parochial assessments . . . [1817.] 24 p.

Points out frequent mismanagement. Experts needed, hence central control. Suggests an old age insurance plan to supersede the rates, the funds to come from a percentage of the wages and from contributions from property owners.

Davison, John, Considerations on the poor laws. Oxford, 1817. 122 p.

Relief for the disabled and in emergencies, but reduce the relief of the able-bodied until nothing but voluntary charity at the end of ten years.

Gascoigne, Henry Barnet, Suggestions for the employment of the poor of the Metropolis, and the direction of their labours to the benefit of the inhabitants: with hints on mendicity . . . 1817. 32 p.

Wants appropriations of land to be cultivated by manual labour and to grow fodder crops.

Glover, George, Observations on the present state of pauperism in England, particularly as it affects the morals and character of the labouring poor: in a letter to T. W. Coke . . . 1817.

In *Pamphleteer*, vol. X., pp. 371-394. The chief cause, the public debt and taxation. Lessen the debt. Abolish the poor laws and labor will demand adequate wages.

Gourlay, Robert Fleming, The village system; a scheme for the gradual abolition of pauperism . . . Bath, 1817. 40 p.

Attacks system of relief in aid of wages. Allotments recommended.

[Hayler, W. G.], Proposals for the redemption of the poor's rates, by means of emigration. 1817. 27 p.

Plan for colonization.

Hill, Samuel, A plan for reducing the poor's-rate, by giving permanent employment to the labouring classes; with some observations on the cultivation of flax and hemp, and an account of a new process for dressing and preparing flax and hemp, without water-steeping or dew-retting. 1817. 26 p.

The author the proprietor of machines which he thinks could be used to give employment to the poor in time of distress.

Jee, Thomas, Practical observations on the management of the poor, and the laws relating to them. 1817.

In *Pamphleteer*, vol. IX, pp. 563-581. Abuses of charities and poor rates. Check up overseers. Encourage schools and friendly societies.

A letter addressed to C. C. Curwen, Esq., M.P., on the poor laws, containing a safe, easy, and economical substitute for the present system. Warwick, 1817. 32 p.

National system under Parliamentary control would obviate most of the difficulties of the problem.

A magistrate, Thoughts on the present depressed state of the agricultural interest . . . and on the rapid increase of the poor-rates: with observations on Mr. Curwen's plan . . . 1817. 46 p.

Rents inflated during the war, farms mismanaged. Return to moderate size, to the old laws of settlement. Build cottages. Gradually abolish poor rates. Help savings banks.

[Parr, Samuel], Considerations on the poor laws, and the treatment of the poor; . . . By one of his Majesty's justices of the peace. 1817. 64 p.

Advocates education, savings banks, revision of system of rating to include personal property as well as land.

The poor laws England's ruin. By a country overseer. 1817. 16 p. 3d ed., 1817. 16 p.

Demoralizing effects of the poor-laws. Relieve only to prevent starvation and then in food rather than in money. Encourage savings banks and friendly societies.

Proposals for the redemption of the poor's rates, by means of emigration. 1817. 27 p.

Population is redundant, the only hope is colonization.

Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine, A treatise upon the poor laws. 1818. vi, 168 p.

Examines Malthus's views and rejects the plan of entire abolition, although considers the poor law system, England's greatest political evil. Assist the industrious poor through friendly societies, etc. Relief to the able-bodied should be on real and useful public works, and should be based on character. Stop mixing relief and wages. Continue help for the sick and aged.

Jerram, Charles, Considerations on the impolicy & pernicious tendency of the poor laws; . . . 1818. 157 p.

The government should encourage self-help by the poor: savings banks, benefit clubs, employment schemes, etc.

Preston, Richard, The poor rates gradually reduced, and pauperism converted into profitable industry. 1818.

In *Pamphleteer*, vol. VII, pp. 551-568. Reduce the rates gradually, meantime spending some money to find employment for the poor.

Sheffield, John Baker Holroyd, 1st Earl of, Observations on the impolicy, abuses, and false interpretation of the poor laws; and on the reports of the two houses of Parliament. 1818. 60 p.

(Also in *Pamphleteer*, vol. XIII, pp. 113-138.) Attributes all evils to deviations from the system of Elizabeth. Revive its strict enforcement. Restore agricultural apprentices. Encourage savings banks. Give no land allotments.

Yeatman, John, Remarks on the medical care of parochial poor, . . . 1818. 34 p.

Cites cases of neglect especially in country parishes. Tells of the need of small infirmaries in populous towns.

[Copleston, Edward, Bishop], A letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, . . . on the pernicious effects of a variable standard of value, especially as it regards the condition of the lower orders and the poor laws. Oxford, 1819. 102 p.

See *Public Finance*.

[Copleston, Edward], A second letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P., for the University of Oxford, on the causes of the increase of pauperism, and on the poor laws. By one of his constituents. Oxford, 1819. 111 p. 2d ed., 1819. 112 p.

The difficulties temporary in character, due to depreciation of the cur-

rency. Gradual return to specie payments necessary, meantime provide employment of a temporary character. Relax laws of settlement to allow free circulation of labor.

Nicoll, S. W., A view of the principles on which the well-being of the labouring class depends; together with observations on the direction of charity. York, 1819. 39 p.

Urges discouragement of marriages, opposing erection of cottages and indiscriminate charity. Artificial measures do not stimulate employment.

Phillpotts, Henry, A letter to the Right Honourable William Sturges Bourne, M.P., on a bill . . . "to amend the laws respecting the settlement of the poor." 2d ed., Durham, 1819. 26 p.

Severe criticism of the bill.

Sheffield, J. B. Holroyd, Earl of, Remarks on the bill of the last Parliament for the amendment of the poor laws; . . . 1819. vii, 106 p.

Tables. Advises gradual but steady progression towards abolition of the laws. If unusual distress, charity.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, An essay on the employment of the poor. 1819. viii, 78 p. 2d ed., 1822. viii, 95 p.

Poor laws have caused an oversupply of labor. Peace may in time restore prosperity. No other hope.

Bayley, William Davis, The state of the poor and working classes considered, with practical plans for improving their condition . . . 1820. xi, 118 p.

Plan for cottage allotments, friendly society. Abolish assessments.

Gascoigne, Henry Barnet, The old views of society revived; . . . 1820. 35 p.

Recommends establishing an agricultural school of industry at Dartmoor for pauper children, to use spade culture.

Johnson, James, An address to the inhabitants of Bristol, on the subject of the poor-rates, with a view to their reduction, and the ameliorating the present condition of our poor. Bristol, 1820. 75 p.

Explains the whole system employed in Bristol. Criticizes.

Stephenson, Rowland, A plan for the diminution of poor rates in

country parishes by classification and distribution of labour. 1820. 27 p.

Recommends listing and classifying able laborers and assigning them to ratepayers for work.

Saunders, William Herbert, An address to the Imperial Parliament, upon the practical means of gradually abolishing the poor laws, and educating the poor systematically; illustrated by an account of the colonies of Fredericksoord, in Holland, and of the Common Mountain, in the South of Ireland . . . 1821. 125 p.

Suggests colonizing waste lands at home.

Brereton, Charles David, An inquiry into the workhouse system and the law of maintenance in agricultural districts. Norwich, [1822.] 2d ed., 124 p.

Lists and criticizes many schemes. Examples of workhouses, with statistics. Free competition should regulate wages.

Hale, William, An appeal to the public, in defence of the Spitalfields Act: with remarks on the causes which have led to the miseries & moral deterioration of the poor. [1822.] 32 p.

Opposes repeal of the act according to which wages were fixed in the silk trade by magistrates in accordance with a rate agreed upon by both masters and manufacturing journeymen. Claims success for past fifty years.

[Nicholls, Sir George], Eight letters on the management of our poor, and the general administration of the poor laws . . . and the saving in the poor rates which has recently been effected in the two parishes of Southwell and Bingham . . . By an overseer . . . Newark, 1822. xii, 70 p.

Reprinted from the *Nottingham Journal*. Describes improved administration. Relief given only as work, and with low wages for it. Success through strict adherence to the older poor law.

Page, Frederick, The principle of the English poor laws, illustrated and defended, by an historical view of indigence in civil society. Bath, 1822. 107 p. 2d ed., 1829. 3d ed., 1830.

Theoretical discussion supported by illustrations from other countries and times. Wants better administration.

Ensor, George, *The poor and their relief*. 1823. viii, 384 p.

Private benevolence alone should care for the disabled. No institutions for relief. Taxation, corn laws, high rents cause pauperism.

Bicheno, James Ebenezer, *An inquiry into the poor laws, chiefly with a view to examine them as a scheme of national benevolence, and to elucidate their political economy*. 2d ed., 1824. xvii, 162 p.

Long discussion of principles. Wants no detailed enactments, nor indiscriminate charity. Use common sense in relief. No penalty except withholding relief.

Booth, Henry, *Thoughts on the condition of the poor, in large towns, especially with reference to Liverpool: comprising a brief examination into the nature and effects of the Corn Law and of taxation: with some observations on the character and tendency of charitable institutions, also, on prison discipline; and on the principles which should form the basis of national education*. Liverpool, 1824. 58 p.

The cause of poverty, overpopulation, therefore surplus labor and low wages. General argument on various topics connected with the poor.

Brereton, Charles David, *Observations on the administration of the poor laws in agricultural districts*. Norwich, [1824.] 2d ed., 3d ed., 119 p.

Hotly opposes the allowance system, as pauperising and unfair to the non-pauper laborer.

Brereton, Charles David, *A practical inquiry into the number, means of employment, and wages, of agricultural labourers*. 2d ed. Norwich, 1824. xxiv, 110 p.

Bad conditions due to evils of the allowance system.

Collett, Anthony, *A letter to Thomas Sherlock Smith, Esq., M.P., upon the present ruinous system of relieving unemployed men with money instead of providing them with work; . . .* 2d ed. Halesworth, 1824. 65 p.

Recommends a labor rate, each employer to give work and pay wages in proportion to the rate.

Copland, William, *A letter to the Rev. C. D. Brereton, in reply to his "Observations on the administration of the poor laws in agricultural districts . . ."* Norwich, 1824. 126 p.

Allowance system necessary for the poor in hard times when they could

not get work. The "country is *morally* and ought to be *legally*, bound to afford them a subsistence." p. 9.

[Allen, William], Colonies at home; or, the means for rendering the industrious labourer independent of parish relief; and for providing for the poor population of Ireland by the cultivation of the soil. Lindfield, Sussex, 1826. 2d ed., 1826, ii, 27 p. 2 plates. 6th ed., 1832, 52, 8 p.

All poor families should receive land and a loan. Plan offered by which three acres intensively cultivated should support a family.

Hale, William, An address to the manufacturers of the United Kingdom stating the causes which have led to the unparalleled calamities of our manufacturing poor; and the proposal of a remedy. 1826. 2d ed., 1826. 24 p.

Workers must be paid fair wages, commensurate with the price of provisions. Advocates collective bargaining.

Remarks on the present state of the poor. 1826. 18 p.

Insists on the necessity for wholesome food for laborers instead of the widely recommended potato diet. Recommends assistance in the forms of opportunities for education and rewards for industry.

Walker, Thomas, Observations on the nature, extent, and effects of pauperism; and on the means of reducing it. 1826. 95 p.

Abridged ed., 1831. Insists upon stricter management, guidance for the poor.

Brereton, Charles David, The subordinate magistracy and parish system considered, in their connexion with the causes and remedies of modern pauperism, with some observations on the relief of the poor in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on parochial emigration. Norwich, [1827.] vi, 215 p.

Limit justices in authority, revert to the old poor law, like the Scottish. Opposes forced emigration.

Pratt, John Tidd, The laws relating to the poor. Including the collections originally made by E. Bott, Esq., and afterwards edited by F. Const, Esq. 6th ed., 1827. 2 vols.

Quotes decisions of the courts.

Strickland, George, Discourse on the poor laws of England and Scotland, on the state of the poor in Ireland, and on emigration. 1827. 2d ed., enl., 1830. 139 p.

Considers poor laws better than indiscriminate giving.

Banfill, Samuel, Third letter to Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P. . . . on the means of improving the condition of the laboring classes, and reducing parochial assessments; by adapting the poor laws to the present state of society: . . . Exeter, 1828. 60 p.

Workhouse industry should be required, children taught, then apprenticed. Establish central houses of industry supported by a county rate.

Report of an attempt made in the Parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, since the year 1818, for the better relief and employment of the poor; and of its results during a trial of ten years. Exeter, 1828. 22 p.

Report by Samuel Banfill on his plan. Tables of the number of poor, amount of relief, accounts, etc.

Becher, John Thomas, *The Antipauper System; exemplifying the positive and practical good, realized by the relievers and the relieved, under the frugal, beneficent, and lawful, administration of the poor laws, prevailing at Southwell.* 1828. 2d ed., 1834. xxxv, 79 p.

Describes the system employed at Southwell (Nicholls's district) where the workhouse was "governed upon a principle of Inspection, Classification, and Seclusion." p. 1. Claims credit for the introduction of the system.

Forwood, George, *The equity and necessity of equalizing parochial assessments,* . . . in a letter to the Right Hon. William Sturges Bourne, . . . Liverpool, 1828. 51 p.

Table. Points out great inequality.

A letter to the magistrates of the South and West of England, on the expediency and facility of correcting certain abuses of the poor law. By one of their number. 1828. 30 p.

Argues against making up wages out of poor rates.

Parish settlements and pauperism. 1828. 59 p.

Pauperism is caused by the law of settlement which prevents labor from seeking a market. Grants should be given only to the infirm destitute.

Suggestions with a view to ameliorate the condition of the poor, and to open a permanent channel for the employment of the labouring classes . . . By a commoner. 1828. iv, 62 p.

Wars, large farms and enclosures cause much pauperism. Advocates

remission of taxes, duty on imported corn, allowances to wheat growers, 10% duty on incomes from public funds, etc.

Ede, John, *Reflections on the employment, wages, and condition of the poor, showing the injustice of recommending emigration* . . . 1829. 44 p.

Admits the burden of the poor rates, but says the cause is mismanagement, intensified by the annual influx in summer of Irish poor. Suggests reforms.

Kennedy, Lewis, *On the cultivation of the waste lands in the United Kingdom, for the purpose of finding employment for the able poor, now receiving parochial aid,* . . . 1829. vii, 66 p.

Praises Jacob's plan, published at the end of the tracts on the Corn Laws, for giving an acre or a half acre to a family, and common pasture for cows.

Scrope, George Poulett, *Plea for the abolition of slavery in England, as produced by an illegal abuse of the poor law, common in the southern counties.* 1829. vi, 44 p.

Attacks out-door relief.

Sherley, Frederick, *Practical observations on the poor laws, describing their demoralizing tendency* . . . 1829. 44 p.

Only the incapacitated should be helped and they only in the poor-house. Allotments and old age insurance suggested.

Baker, Arthur Octavius, *Considerations on the present state of the peasantry of England,* . . . Winchester, [1830.] 17 p.

Favors decent wages, a little aid to real paupers; opposes the law of settlement, a labor-rate. Excess labor to be employed in spade husbandry on a parish farm.

[Braybrooke, Richard Alworth-Neville Griffin, 3d Lord], *Report of the Committee appointed to carry into effect a plan for ameliorating the condition of the poor at Saffron Walden, in the County of Essex: and some account of the cottage allotments in the adjoining parish of Littlebury.* n. p. 1830. 15 p.

Tells of success of spade husbandry, especially in allotments.

Brenton, Edward Pelham, *Address to the select vestry and guardians of the poor in the parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, on the subject of agricultural labour for the poor* . . . 1830. 38 p.

Recommends allotments.

Law, George Henry, (Bishop of Bath and Wells), Remarks on the present distresses of the poor. Wells, 1830. 26 p.

Strong and influential appeal for allotments.

Law, James Thomas, The poor man's garden: or, a few brief rules for regulating allotments of land to the poor, for potatoe gardens . . . 1830. 23 p.

Charity may do harm. Permit the poor man to rent good land and feel sure of his tenure.

Marriage, Joseph, Letters on the distressed state of the agricultural labourers, and suggesting a remedy . . . Chelmsford, 1830. 17 p.

Gives an account of successful experience with allotments during thirty years.

Okeden, D. O. P., A letter to the members in Parliament for Dorsetshire, on the subject of poor-relief and labourers' wages. Blandford, 1830. 19 p.

Payment of full and fair wages alone is necessary.

Richardson, John, A proposal for a change in the poor laws and the reduction of the poor's rate by the beneficial employment of the labourers . . . London & Norwich, [1830.] 47 p.

Use the county instead of the parish as a unit. The unemployed should repair roads and bridges, work on public farms or those of ratepayers.

A statement of the principles and objects of a proposed National Society for the Cure and Prevention of Pauperism, by means of Systematic Colonization. 1830. 73 p.

Form compact colonies. Let a charge be made for colonial waste lands and the proceeds be used to assist emigrants.

Willis, Thomas H., Hints on the poor rate and settlement law: . . . 1830. 23 p.

Recommends a new system of assessment of land only, reduction of the number of poor-houses, abolition of settlement, use of business methods.

Baxter, S., The poor laws, stated and considered . . . 1831. 44 p.

Abolish settlements. Establish a general rate on all forms of property, administered by a National Rate Office.

Calvert, Frederic, Suggestions for a change in the administration of the poor laws. 1831. 53 p.

Prefers the Scottish system, where the owners, not the occupiers, direct and pay taxes. Grant certificates to facilitate passage from one parish to another.

Demainbray, S., The poor man's best friend; or, land to cultivate for his own benefit: being the results of twenty-four years' experience . . . 1831. 38 p. 2d ed., 1831. 38 p.

Gives accounts, showing profits to poor men of spade cultivation of small plots during spare time.

Duppa, Baldwin Francis, The causes of the present condition of the labouring classes in the South of England . . . 1831. viii, 110 p.

Poor laws responsible for fifty years of decline. Remedies, better system of taxation, more money, general enclosure act, revised law of settlement, cottage system, emigration, benefit societies, etc., etc.

Pearson, Arthur, Some account of a system of garden labour, acted upon in the parish of Springfield, Essex. With a few general remarks on cottage-gardening . . . 1831. 31 p.

Results of two years of experiment with the allotment system. Success.

Scrope, G. Poulett, A letter to the magistrates of the South of England, on the urgent necessity of putting a stop to the illegal practice of making up wages out of rates, . . . 1831. 24 p. Second letter . . . 1831. 51 p.

Stop and the evil will cure itself. The farmers now expect the parish to help pay wages.

[Senior, Nassau William], Remarks on emigration, with a draft of a bill. 1831. 40 p.

Send paupers at once to North America which needs colonists. Speed is necessary because of danger of a class struggle.

Shrewsbury, John Talbot, Earl of, Suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the labouring poor. 1831. 28 p.

Compel membership in a friendly society or a club similar but with smaller premiums and benefits.

Administration of the poor laws. 1832. 44 p.

Miscellaneous observations on proposed plans. Favors the Scottish system.

Day, William, An inquiry into the poor laws and surplus labour, and their mutual reaction; . . . 1832. 2d ed., enl., 1833. 112 p.

Oppose^s cottage allotments, relief. Recommends helping emigration.

Ferrers, John Broomfield, Observations on the present administration of the poor laws . . . 1832. 15 p.

Various details suggested, e. g., closing all beer-houses, forcing church attendance, etc.

Gouger, Robert, Emigration for the relief of parishes practically considered. 2d ed., 1832. 15 p.

Send only the young.

Hill, Sir Rowland, Home colonies, sketch of a plan for the gradual extinction of pauperism, and for the diminution of crime. 1832. 52 p.

Place paupers on waste lands, as is done in the Netherlands.

Pole, John, A short statement, showing that if the allotment system were adopted, there would be no excess of population; no necessity for emigration, nor cultivating waste lands; nor for the importation of food. 1832. 27 p.

Urgent plea to let the laborers rent small plots near their cottages at the same rate of rent as the farmer. Advantages from growth of assorted food crops.

Wither, Lovelace Bigge, Cottage allotments in some parishes of North Hampshire. 1832. 20 p.

System of renting land to cottagers at full rent began in 1830. Spade husbandry used. Advantages already evident.

Allen, William, A plan for diminishing the poor's rates in agricultural districts . . . 1833. 28 p.

Remarks upon successful experiments with cottage allotments.

Bosworth, Joseph, Misery in the midst of plenty! or, the perversion of the poor laws: being an abstract from a larger pamphlet published in 1829, under the title—"The Necessity of the Antipauper System," but now brought down to 1833. 1833. 33 p.

Allowance system the sole cause of trouble. Experience in one parish — Little Horwood.

Cure, Capel, Observations on the management of the poor, as administered through workhouses: addressed to the Central Board of Poor-Law Commissioners. 1833. 34 p.

Describes the experience of the Hundred of Ongar with the workhouse as the only relief.

Chalmers, Thomas, Tracts on pauperism. Glasgow, 1833. 4, 97, 78, 34 p.

Reprints of essays of 1822-24, describing methods used in Glasgow, to provide relief for the poor through parish work. Influential.

Dawson, E., Spade husbandry; or an attempt to develop the chief causes of pauperism and distress . . . 2d ed., 1833. 60 p.

Urges the erection of cottages with land attached and other reforms.

The first general report of the proceedings of the directors of the Agricultural Employment Institution, . . . 1833. 16 p.

The institution was established in hope of providing agricultural laborers with allotments.

Fonnereau, William C., Remarks and suggestions relative to the management of the poor, in Ipswich. Ipswich, 1833. v, 86 p.

General discussion of poor law administration, charities, emigration, etc., with suggestions.

Martineau, Harriet, Poor Laws and paupers illustrated. 1833-4. 2 vols.

The Parish. The Hamlets. The Town. The Land's End. Economists' point of view. Some moralizing.

The rights of the poor, and the poor laws. Leeds, 1833. 54 p.

Opposes repeal of the laws. Considers numerous related topics: banks, punishment for crime, schools, etc.

Sedgwick, J., A letter to the rate-payers of Great Britain, on the repeal of the poor-laws . . . 1833. 161 p.

Refuse admittance to the workhouse to further applicants. Assist emigration of the able unemployed.

Stephen, George, A letter to the proprietors and occupiers of land . . . on their system of giving bread-money in aid of wages. 1833. 32 p.

Describes pernicious effects of relief. Advocates abolition of relief and

establishment of employment bureaus to which contractors could apply for laborers.

Trench, Francis, Remarks on the advantages of loan funds for the benefit of the poor and industrious, with directions for their establishment. 1833. 2d ed., 1833. 43 p.

Loan funds will often provide the temporary aid needed at a critical moment. Accounts of the working of several.

Weir, James, An essay on the legal right of the poor to relief. Stirling, 1833. 44 p.

Refers to English as well as Scottish conditions. Opposes poor laws.

Wetherell, Charles, The present state of the poor-law question; in letters to the Marquess of Salisbury. 1833. viii, 116, xxxi p.

Advocates co-operation of all agencies to improve the condition of the laborer, banks, friendly societies, dispensaries, workhouses. Favors emigration and some allotment of land.

Whately, Thomas, The evidence of the Rev. Thomas Whately, Vicar of Cookham, Berks, . . . on the state of the poor in the years 1830, 1831: . . . 1833. 56 p.

Declares that the laws are certain of abuse, they pauperize.

Archbold, John Frederick, The act for the amendment of the poor laws (4 & 5 William 4, c. 76), with a practical introduction, notes and forms. 1834. 2d ed., 1834. 3d ed., enl., 1835. 4th ed., 1836. xii, 290 p. 5th ed., 1839.

Explanation for those concerned in the administration of the law.

Bligh, Richard, *Bellum agrarium*. A foreview of the winter of 1835; suggested by the poor law project; with observations on the report and the bill. 1834. 37 p.

New law will produce much discontent, in spite of many good provisions. Too much central power. Intensive cultivation will give employment.

Capper, D., Practical results of the workhouse system, . . . 1834. 79 p. 2d ed., enl., 1834.

Describes system in the parish of Great Missenden, Bucks.

Hints on the mal-administration of the poor laws: with a plan . . . 1834. 26 p.

Defends the poor. Holds the administration of the law responsible for abuses.

Pratt, John Tidd, The act for the amendment and better administration of the laws relating to the poor, in England and Wales, with explanatory notes, and a copious index . . . 2d ed., [1834.] xxviii, 140 p.

Popular explanation.

[Senior, Nassau William], Outline of the Poor Law Amendment Act. 1834. 24 p.

Explains the alterations, with approval.

Bowen, John, A letter to the King, in refutation of some of the charges preferred against the poor: with copious statistical illustrations . . . 1835. 111 p.

Calls the Poor Law Report unjust. Lauds the character of many of the poor. Oppression of them should cease. Poor laws have elevated the standard of living in England, should be improved.

The Labourers' Friend: a selection from the publications of the Labourers' Friend Society, showing the utility and national advantage of allotting land for cottage husbandry. 1835. xvi, 299 p.

Instances of success. Accounts.

Leslie, John, A letter to the industrious classes, on the operation of the poor laws as affecting their independence and comfort. 1835. 12 p.

Illustrates the abuses of the old law, the working of the new.

Leslie, John, A practical illustration of the principles upon which the Poor Law Amendment Act is founded, as exhibited in the . . . Parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, for the year ending Lady-Day, 1835. 1835. 36 p. 16 eds.

Describes most beneficial results.

Lloyd, William Forster, Four lectures on poor-laws delivered before the University of Oxford, . . . 1834. 1835. 28 p.

Economic theory. Discusses Malthus's attitude toward poor relief. Cites situations where sympathy and help are imperative.

[Osborne, Sidney Godolphin], The prospects and present condition of the labouring classes, considered with respect to the probable operation of the new poor law. Together with some practical observations on loan funds, savings banks, etc., etc., by a beneficed

clergyman of the county of Bucks. [1835.] 11th ed., n. d., 15 p.

Brief explanation of the law with the plans in his parish to help the poor to help themselves. Probably intended for ratepayers.

Osborne, Sidney Godolphin, A word or two about the new poor law; addressed to his parishioners, by a beneficed clergyman in Buckinghamshire. [1835.] 11th ed., 15 p.

Brief, simple explanation of the main alterations in the law, for the poor.

Pratt, John Tidd, A collection of all the statutes in force respecting the relief and regulation of the poor. 1835. xvi, 17-452 p.

Arranged chronologically.

White, John Meadows, Parochial settlements an obstruction to poor law reform. 1835. 30 p.

No reform will be permanent until labor is free to move.

Gurney, J. H., The New Poor Law the poor man's friend. A plain address to the labouring classes among his parishioners. Leicester, 1836. 53 p. 2d ed., 1836.

Moral advice.

Liverpool, Jenkinson, C. C. C., Earl of, An account of the operation of the poor law amendment in the Ackfield Union, in the county of Sussex, during year ending Lady-day, 1836. 1836. 43 p.

Data from experience. Favors universal adoption.

Leslie, John, Further illustrations of the principles upon which a metropolitan poor rate is administered; . . . 1836. 38 p.

Explains carefully the system used in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square. Pleads for the Irish poor.

Pearson, Henry, The overseer's guide and assistant, containing a summary of the duties of an overseer, in single parishes and unions of parishes. 1836. iv, 147 p.

Arranged for easy reference.

Spencer, Thomas, The successful application of the poor law to the parish of Hinton Charterhouse . . . 1836. 60 p.

Describes conditions before and after the change. Improvement in condition of laborers and reduction of rates followed.

[Stephen, George], A letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Russell . . . on the probable increase of rural crime, in consequence of the introduction of the new poor-law and railroad systems. [1836.] 51 p.

Poor excited over the law. Railroad construction gangs, laid off in winter, turn to crime.

Blakey, Robert, An exposure of the cruelty and inhumanity of the new Poor Law Bill, as exhibited in the treatment of the helpless poor by the Board of Guardians of the Morpeth Union . . . Newcastle, 1837. 15 p.

One of the Board of Guardians charges suicides, denial of decent Christian burial, brutality and mockery of the poor. Gives fifteen instances of parsimony leading to starvation. Charges drunkenness at Board meetings.

Blakey, Robert, Cottage Politics; or letters on the new poor law bill. 1837. iv, 184 p.

Attacks the new law. Gives illustrations of the hard usage of the poor, from knowledge gained as member of the Morpeth Board of Guardians.

Boudier, John, Remarks on some of the more prominent features of the general tendency of the new poor law bill, . . . Warwick, 1837. 46 p.

Defends the act modestly. Calls for less indiscriminate charity.

[Chadwick, Edwin], Article on the principles and progress of the Poor-Law Amendment Act; and also on the nature of the central control and improved local administration introduced by that statute. 1837. 75 p.

A defence by the great advocate of centralized control.

Day, Charles, The past and present state of the poor practically considered; and opposition to the new poor law bill proved indefensible. 1837. 52 p.

Declares that cases of real need may be met through many voluntary agencies. Bill as a whole most beneficial.

Lefroy, [Christopher] Edward, Second letter to the rate-payers of the parish of Basingstoke, on the subject of the new poor laws . . . containing a report of his experience of their working, and

of his conduct in . . . office, during the last year. Basingstoke, 1837. 60 p.

A scathing attack on the new law, upon the workhouses and the Central Board.

Lloyd, William Forster, Two lectures on the justice of the poor-laws, and one lecture on rent . . . 1837. 106 p.

Theoretical discussion by an economist, to prove the right of the poor to relief.

Strand Union, Report of the Board of Guardians, April, 1837 . . . 1837. 31 p.

Report of the successful working of the New Poor Law.

A voice from the North of England on the New Poor Laws. 1837. 92 p.

Testifies to success in manufacturing districts.

Yelloly, John, Observations on the arrangements connected with the relief of the sick poor . . . 1837. 43 p. 2d ed., 1837.

Recommends better remuneration for physicians, who should no longer provide medicine.

Historical review of the poor & vagrant laws, from the earliest period upon record to the present time, . . . 1838. 91 p.

Criticizes the new law, the central board, separation of families, etc.

Roberts, Samuel, Lord Brougham and the poor laws. 1838. 72 p.

Bitter against the new law. Shows long knowledge of the poor.

Vincent, George Giles, Letter to Mr. John Bowen, of Bridgewater, exposing the unprincipled nature of the new poor law. 1838. 27 p.

Author deeply stirred by the ill usage of the poor. Stresses the moral issue.

Kay, James Phillips, Reports on the training of pauper children. 1839. 32 p.

Second report by J. P. Kay and E. Carleton Tufnell. Describes bad conditions in workhouse schools.

The Poor Man's Advocate: or a few words for and to the poor . . . 1838-39.

A series of letters in behalf of the deserving poor.

Smith, Herbert, *An account of a union chaplaincy*, . . . 1839. viii, 57 p.

Tables. Quotations from the journal of the Chaplain of a New Poor Law Workhouse, March, 1837-. Throws much light on conditions.

Walter, John, A letter . . . on the new system for the management of the poor . . . speeches . . . 1839. 121 p.

Repeal the new poor law.

Alison, William, *Observations on the management of the poor in Scotland, and its effects on the health of the great towns*. Edinburgh, 1840. xvi, 198 p.

Wants public authority established to make uniform assessments for the relief of indigence. Poverty the great cause of disease. An able work by a physician.

Smith, Thomas, *The old poor law and the new poor law contrasted*. 1840. 34 p.

Tables to show ratepayers the advantages of the new law.

Austin, J. V., *A voice from Scotland. The English poor law considered in its principles and administration*. Aberdeen, 1841. 38 p.

Central board prevents elasticity, is very expensive. The law breaks up families.

Baxter, George R. Wythen, *The Book of the Bastiles; or, the history of the working of the new poor law*. 1841. xiii, 609 p.

Quotations from letters, pamphlets, newspapers, poems, etc., against the law. Some very bitter.

Bosanquet, Samuel Richard, *The rights of the poor and Christian almsgiving vindicated; or the state and character of the poor, and the conduct and duties of the rich, exhibited and illustrated*. 1841. x, 416 p.

"Without being at all unaware of their faults and infirmities, or desiring to conceal them, my undertaking is to put forth the claims and hardships of the poor." p. 31. Distress, generosity of poor to one another, the harshness of the law illustrated. More sympathy needed.

[Latey, John Lash], *Letters to working people on the new poor law*. By a working man. 1841. 108 p.

Declares the old law kept the laboring man down.

Remarks on the opposition to the poor law amendment bill. By a guardian. 1841. 115 p.

Seven years of success. Suggested amendments criticized. History of poor laws.

Spencer, Thomas, The new poor law; its evils and their remedies. 1841. 16 p.

Many reprints. The experience of the Bath Union. Deprecates hostility. Suggests further reforms.

The administration of medical relief to the poor, under the Poor-Law Amendment Act and other legislative provisions for the public health, considered in the Reports of the Poor-Law Committee of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association . . . 1842. 136 p.

Detailed criticisms and suggestions for change.

Brothers, Thomas, The rights and the wrongs of the poor, in a series of letters: addressed to the working classes of all denominations. To which, on the same subject, are appended, Six letters to the noblemen of England. 1842. vi, 137 p.

Rambling reflections, at times almost hysterical in tone, on the wrongs suffered by the poor.

Curteis, Thomas, A letter to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, bart., on the principle and operation of the new poor law. With an appendix. 1842. 46 p.

The new law degrades the poor, prevents the charity of the benevolent. Guardians deprived of power of initiative. Poor can not always find employment. Opposes workhouse system.

Marshall, Henry Johnson, On the tendency of the new poor law seriously to impair the morals and condition of the working classes. 1842. 47 p.

Their independence may prove dangerous.

Lumley, William Golden, A collection of statutes of general use relating to the relief of the poor, with notes. 1843-52. 2 vols.

Nowell, John, Essay on farms of industry and cottage allotments. Huddersfield, 1843. 36 p. Ed., 1844.

Describes the success of a farm tilled by the spade, giving work to a number of unemployed.

Spencer, Thomas, *The outcry against the new poor law; or, who is the poor man's friend?* 1843. 16 p.

English workmen, notorious for bad habits, needed the stimulus of necessity.

James, Sir Walter, *The poor of London. A letter to the Lord Bishop of the diocese.* 1844. 75 p.

Urges upon the clergy the need of strenuous efforts in behalf of the poor in London. Defends the work of the "Metropolitan Visiting and Relief Association," which did district visiting under the direction of the parish clergy.

J. L., *On cases of death by starvation, and extreme distress among the humbler classes, . . . with an introduction by Viscount Ranelagh.* 1844. viii, 47 p.

Accounts of many cases. Wants a Philanthropic Institution to relieve extreme cases.

Lord, James, *A letter to the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the field, garden, or cottage allotment system, as a means for alleviating the distresses of the poor, . . . benefiting the agriculturist, the manufacturer, and the mine owner . . .* 1844. 15 p.

Poor are often insufficiently fed. Give them a place to till a garden, they will thus create wealth.

Osborne, Lord Sidney Godolphin, *A view of the low moral and physical condition of the agricultural labourer.* 1844. 32 p.

"a more one-sided, unjust inquiry never before was made" than the Poor Law inquiry. The low moral state due as much to the rich as to the poor. The conduct of the rich should have been investigated. Many poor cannot buy enough food with their earnings. Wages seldom rise with prices. Indecent conditions in cottages inevitable. Many reforms needed.

Dean, James, *On the beneficial employment of the surplus labouring classes, more especially the agricultural portion of them, in the winter season of the year . . . [1845.]* 16 p.

Employ able-bodied on roads, drains, etc. Success of allotment system at Tottenham.

Kleinschrod, Karl Theodor, *Der Pauperism in England in legis-*

lativen, administrativen und statistischen Beziehungen. Regensburg, 1845. xx, 266 p.

Clear explanations of the working of the system before and after the passage of the new law. Uses official reports. Statistics.

Hutchinson, G. L., A proposed plan for the equalization of the poor rates throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; providing for the abolition of the law of settlement; thereby rendering the removal of paupers unnecessary. 1846. v, 186 p. Ed., 1849.

Many statistical tables. Instances of cruelties resulting from removal.

The English poor-law, and the poor-law commission, in 1847. 1847. 56 p.

Shows carefully the improvements made by the new law, the reasons and results.

Nichol, William, Proposal for the development of the principle of assurance as an instrument for the gradual extinction of pauperism and for the permanent improvement of the condition of the industrious classes. Edinburgh, 1847. 25 p.

General discussion of the advantages of self-help. No detailed plan.

Oastler, Richard, Brougham *versus* Brougham, on the new poor law, with an appendix, consisting of a letter to Lord John Russell. 1847. xxxvi, 43 p.

Failure of the new law, due chiefly to centralization.

[James, Howard], The evils of England, social and economical. By a London physician. 1848. vii, 152 p.

Repeal the poor laws, stop indiscriminate alms-giving, fight idleness, drunkenness and improvidence.

Hodson, J. H., A practical method for the extinction of pauperism and poor-rates and their necessarily co-existent evils. 1849. 36 p.

Recommends agricultural colonies on waste lands and assistance for emigrants.

Ady, William Brice, The condition of the labourer in agricultural parishes. 1850. 44 p.

Describes the life of the ordinary laborer. Probable advantages of a model village.

The Church of England Self-Supporting Village, for promoting the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of three hundred families on the land, and combining agricultural with manufacturing employment, for their own benefit. [1850.] 16 p. Illus.

Prospectus, with descriptions of proposed buildings, plans.

Finch, William Stafford, The present circumstances of the poor displayed, and the means suggested for their improvement: in accordance with the plans of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. 1850. 25 p.

Describes the condition of the poor in city and country.

Grote, Harriet Lewin, The case of the poor against the rich fairly considered. By a mutual friend. 1850. 24 p.

Inculcate respect for property. Necessary help in crises by gifts, "in order to avoid the risk of the law being violated. But the fewer of these efforts that are made, the longer will capital keep ahead of the pressure of population." p. 23.

Scrope, George Julius Duncombe Poulett, Don't tax but untax the dwellings of the poor. 1850. 23 p.

Exempt cottages entirely from rating.

Smith, Henry, The destitution and miseries of the poor disclosed, and their remedies suggested: being an exposition of the principles and objects of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village Society. 1850. vii, 150 p.

Elaborate description of the scheme which had been started by John Minter Morgan. Existing evils and the improvements to be expected from the plan.

Pashley, Robert, Pauperism and the poor laws. 1852. 8, 428 p.

A searching study of the history and workings of the poor law system. Condemns the workhouses as worse in principle than the worst prisons or lunatic asylums. (p. 364.) Statistical appendix.

Knight, Frederic Winn, The parochial system *versus* centralization. 1854. 2d ed., 1854. 151, 113 p.

Author, late secretary of the Poor Law Board. Advocates the retention of the system of settlement.

Nicholls, Sir George, A history of the English Poor Law, in

connection with the state of the country and the condition of the people. 1854. 2 vols.

New ed. 1898. 3 vols. Standard work by the leader in the administration of the new poor law, which, of course, he strongly favors. Includes not a little social history as background. Vol. III is by Thomas Mackay and carries the history from 1834 to date.

Archbold, John Frederick, *The Poor Law*, comprising the whole of the law of settlement, relief, and removal of the poor, with forms. Vol. III of *The Justice of the Peace*. 11th ed., 1863. xli, 1010, 92 p.

Five parts, on officers, rate, relief, settlement and removal, prefaced by tables of cases and statutes.

Fawcett, Henry, *Pauperism: its causes and remedies*. 1871. viii, 270 p.

Series of lectures, some involving a comparison of the new poor law with the old.

Fowle, Thomas Welbank, *The Poor Law*. 1881. Reprints, 1890, 1893, 1898. viii, 175 p.

Two chapters concern this period, III and IV.

Aschrott, Paul Felix, *Das englische Armen-Wesen in seiner historischen Entwicklung*. Leipzig, 1886. xxi, 450 p.

See below.

Turner, Charles James Ribton, *A history of vagrants and vagrancy and beggars and begging*. 1887. xxi, 720 p. Illus.

Annals consisting almost entirely of quotations from sources, especially Parliamentary reports. Other countries included.

Aschrott, Paul Felix, *The English Poor Law System, past and present*. Translated by Herbert Preston-Thomas. With a preface by Henry Sidgwick. 1888. xviii, 332 p.

Part I is historical, with short accounts of the principal acts relating to the poor, criticisms and discussions of the causes leading to changes.

Mackay, Thomas, *The English poor. A sketch of their social and economic history*. 1889. xiii, 299 p.

"History is the record of the gradual and painful emancipation of the individual from the socialistic tyranny of slavery, feudalism, and centralised authority." p. v. Economic history, with a special emphasis on the

lower classes and the poor. Based on secondary authorities. Cassical economic theory.

Wallas, Graham, The history of the poor law. In the Annual of the Co-operative Wholesale Societies limited, for 1894. Pp. 262-285.

Short critical account, somewhat biassed by the author's social views.

Lonsdale, Sophia, The English poor laws. Their history, principles, and administration. Three lectures originally given at the University Settlement for Women, Southwark. 1897. 3d ed., rev., 1902, viii, 89 p.

A useful little introduction, somewhat dogmatic.

Mackay, Thomas, Public relief of the poor. Six lectures. 1901. vii, 214 p.

Bibliography. Half history.

Little, James Brooke, The Poor Law Statutes comprising the statutes in force relating to the poor; . . . from Elizabeth to end of Victoria. With notes and cases. 1901-2. 3 vols.

Really includes not merely all enactments then in force but for purposes of historical investigation many repealed parts of acts. References to cases.

Wilkins, William George, Rise and progress of poverty in England. 1907. 82 p. New ed., 1921.

Rapid sketch, concise outline. Emphasizes the effects of the English system of land ownership.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, English poor law policy. 1910. xiii, 379 p.

A history of the poor law policy since 1834. As thorough as all of the studies by the Webbs.

Dr. Chalmers and the poor laws: a comparison of Scotch and English pauperism and evidence before the committee of the House of Commons. With a preface by Mrs. George Kerr, . . . and an introduction by Miss Grace Chalmers Wood. Edinburgh, 1911. xii, 235 p.

Reprint of Dr. Chalmers's views, his opposition to governmental assistance for the poor. Character, therefore education, the real remedy.

Ashby, Arthur W., One hundred years of Poor Law Administration in a Warwickshire village. Edited by Paul Vinogradoff. Oxford, 1912. 190 p.

A painstaking study of the workings of the poor law in an agricultural village. Orders in sessions, vestry minutes, etc., used as sources.

Blease, Walter Lyon, The poor law and parochial government in Liverpool, 1681-1834. In Liverpool Vestry Books. 1912. 2 vols.

Introductory essay. The records throw much light on poor law history as well as other topics.

Kerr, [Helen L.], Mrs. George, The path of social progress; a discussion of old and new ideas in social reform. Edinburgh, 1912. viii, 364 p.

Account of Dr. Chalmers's success and of the law of 1834 included.

Marburg, Jessie, Die sozialökonomischen Grundlagen der englischen Armenpolitik im ersten drittel des XIX. Jahrhunderts. Karlsruhe i.B., 1912. ii, 121 p.

Bibliography. A study of the economic, ethical and political theories involved in the discussion of poor law policy in the early nineteenth century.

Chadwick, William Edward, The Church, the State, and the Poor; a series of historical sketches. 1914. xviii, 223 p.

Church point of view. C. X and C. XI on The Industrial Revolution. C. XIII, The Poor Law Amendment Act, 1834. C. XIV, The Rise of Collectivism. Christian Socialism. Notes work of the Evangelical party.

CHARITY

“Ever since Hannah More published her ‘Caelebs,’ it has been held by a large party the indispensable duty of ladies — girls even, to spend much of their time in visiting the dwellings of the poor, inquiring into and ministering to their spiritual and temporal wants. . . . A positive *demand* for misery was created by the incessant eagerness manifested to relieve it. . . . ‘the fashion of benevolence.’ ” wrote Lucy Aikin in one of her letters (*Letters*, p. 234). The remark well illustrates the current attitude towards philanthropy. The responsibility for individual private activity was widely felt. Through group efforts institutions of many types

were founded, from charity schools to hospitals, dispensaries, asylums for the insane, for orphans and later for the deaf and dumb and for the blind. Forty six great hospitals are said to have been organized in the eighteenth century.

Work of this sort persisted, but as time passed it was realized that it could not be adequate to the greater and more complex needs of the increasing population. State funds supplemented private generosity. State supervision encroached upon the less reliable management of local leaders. Philanthropy itself was tending toward the modern type of organized charity, of social settlements, and the like.

The literature of the subject is naturally elusive. The stimulus to much charity may be found in literary works or in sermons. What was done was often unrecorded. Appeals for funds, sent out in leaflets, must have been numerous and some have survived. Lists of donors occupy most of the space, often, but stories to illustrate the work were usually too effective to be omitted. Institutions and societies issued regular reports, containing financial statements and more or less information about their work. Whenever an attack was made upon the management of an institution a war of pamphlets was likely to ensue, from which something may be guessed of the situation. Parliament made investigations in response to complaints of abuses in connection with many old charitable endowments. Parliamentary reports and local surveys made by individuals are useful sources. Notices of charities often appear in local histories, sometimes with descriptions of some length. Other references may be found in the sections on the *Poor Laws* and on the *Care of the Insane*.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Philanthropist. 1795-96.

The Philanthropist: or, repository for hints and suggestions calculated to promote the comfort and happiness of man. 1811-1819. 7 vols.

Edited by William Allen and others. Includes slave trade, criminal laws, education, the care of the insane, etc. Titles of books.

The Philanthropic Magazine. Lindfield, 1829-1830.

A new series of the above.

The Lindfield Reporter, or Philanthropic Magazine; . . .
Jan., 1835-Dec., 1842.

A revival of the preceding.

GUIDES

Low, Sampson, Jun., The metropolitan charities; being an account of the charitable, benevolent, and religious societies; hospitals, . . . and schools; in London and its immediate vicinity . . . 1844. x, 236 p.

See pp. 270 and 271.

Fry, Herbert, ed., The shilling guide to the London charities, showing in alphabetical order their name, date of foundation, address, objects, annual income, chief officials, &c., according to their latest reports. 1863-.

Annual editions. Includes some historical material.

REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS

(For other reports consult the British Museum Catalogue under the name of the town and the institution.)

Bristol Asylum for the Blind. Reports, 1832-.

Guy's Hospital Reports. 1836-.

Henshaw's Blind Asylum. Reports. Manchester, 1842-.

Liverpool Royal Infirmary and Lock Hospital. Annual reports of the committee of management. Founded in 1743.

Liverpool School for the indigent blind. Reports. Founded in 1791.

London Hospital. Annual reports. Founded in 1740.

London Society for teaching the Blind to read. Annual reports. 1839-.

Royal Humane Society. Annual reports, 1785-. Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1784, with an appendix of miscellaneous observations on suspended animation, to the year 1794. By W. Hawes, M.D.

OTHER WORKS

Hanway, Jonas, Letter V. to Robert Dingley, Esq.; being a proposal for the relief and employment of friendless girls and repenting prostitutes. 1758. 35 p.

Recommends giving a home and opportunity to work.

Hanway, Jonas, Three letters on the subject of the Marine Society . . . 1758. vi, 24, 23, 67, 12 p.

Describes the work of the society in helping poor boys to enter the navy by providing necessary equipment.

Massie, Joseph, A plan for the establishment of charity-houses for exposed and deserted women and girls, and for penitent prostitutes. Observations concerning the Foundling Hospital, . . . 1758. 146 p.

Table. Miscellaneous suggestions and criticisms.

[Hanway, Jonas], An account of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, including the charter, act of Parliament, by-laws and regulations, and annual accounts . . . 1739, to . . . 1758. 1759. xxvi, 8, 14, 8, 60, 99 p.

Title is accurate description.

[Hanway, Jonas], A candid historical account of the Hospital for the reception of exposed and deserted young children; . . . 1759. iv, 9-112 p. 2d ed., 1760.

Suggests restrictions to prevent the evils resulting from the charity.

Massie, Joseph, Farther observations concerning the Foundling-Hospital: pointing out the ill effects which such an hospital is likely to have . . . 1759. 16 p.

Attacks grants of public funds, although acknowledges the need of a privately supported institution. Statistics of rapid influx of foundlings.

A short answer to a set of queries annexed to "An historical account of the rise, progress, and management of the General Hospital, or Infirmary, in the city of Bath." By a governor of the said charity. Bath, 1759. 16 p.

Answers criticisms. Becomes personal.

Baylies, William, A full reply to a pamphlet, entitled, A short answer to a set of queries directed to the principal conductors of the General Hospital, or Infirmary, in the City of Bath. 1759. 84 p.

Reiterates charges of abuse and mismanagement.

Tendencies of the Foundling Hospital in its present extent con-

sidered . . . in several letters to a Senator. 1760. 32, 44 p.

Calls attention to social effects of the ready admission of any children.

Considerations on the fatal effects to a trading nation of the present excess of public charities . . . 1763. 53 p.

A bigoted attack upon all private charities. The government should provide and control whatever is indispensable. "Avoid that greatest of evils, a general diffusion of learning." p. 47.

Cooper, Samuel, Definitions and axioms relative to charity, charitable institutions and the poor's laws. In a series of letters to William Fellowes, Esq. . . . 1764. x, 168 p.

Answers the above, defends specific charities. Also suggests a change in the poor laws, by which the landlord instead of the tenant should pay the poor rate.

[Hanway, Jonas], Letters on the importance of the rising generation of the laboring part of our fellow-subjects; being an account of the miserable state of the infant parish poor; the great usefulness of the hospital for exposed and deserted young children properly restricted; . . . 1767. 2 vols.

Influential.

Rouse, Rowland, A collection of the charities and donations, given for any religious or other public use to the town of Market-Harborough in the County of Leicester . . . Market-Harborough, 1768. xiv, 129, v p.

Gives accounts of charities and reprints deeds, terriers and other documents involved.

Aikin, John, Thoughts on hospitals; with a letter to the author by Thomas Percival, M.D. F.R.S. 1771. 98 p.

Warns against overcrowding, bad planning and ventilation. Principles governing the admission of patients.

An account of the hospitals, alms-houses, and public schools, in Bristol . . . Bristol, 1775. 42 p.

Intended to inform the poor where to apply for aid.

An account of the institution and proceedings of the Guardians of the Asylum or House of Refuge situate in the Parish of Lambeth,

in the County of Surrey for the reception of orphan girls . . .
1782. 56 p.

Rules and regulations and other data about an institution begun in 1758.

Hanway, Jonas, Abstract of the proposal for county naval free schools to be built on waste lands, giving such effectual instructions to poor boys as may nurse them for the sea service, teaching them also to cultivate the earth, . . . and to spin, knit, weave, make shoes, &c. . . . 1783. lxiv, 105 p.

A full explanation of the plan.

Nolan, William, An essay on humanity: or a view of the abuses in hospitals, with a plan for correcting them. 1786. 49 p.

Demands reforms of flagrant abuses, especially of exactions.

A general state of the London Hospital, for the reception and relief of sick and wounded seamen, manufacturers and labouring poor . . . 1787. xxiv, 27 p.

Brief history from 1740. Explanation of objects.

Holliday, John, An appeal to the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, on the probable consequences of covering the hospital lands with buildings . . . 1787. 35 p.

Gives financial history of the institution. Opposes using land for houses for rental on grounds of legality and the health of the children.

Holliday, John, A further appeal to the governors of the Foundling Hospital; and a justification of their conduct in not having covered the hospital lands with buildings since the institution of the charity. 1788. 20 p.

Legal arguments, in reply to "A vindication of the Governors of the Foundling Hospital, for having determined to let the land adjoining to the Hospital on building leases."

An account of the rise, progress, and present state of the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts throughout England. 10th ed., 1789. ii, vii, 119 p.

Rules, description of the work, etc., of the society, founded in 1772.

An address to the public, from the Philanthropic Society, insti-

tuted in M.DCC.LXXXVIII, for the promotion of industry, and the reform of the criminal poor. . . . 1791. 32 p.

Plan, rules, incidents, financial state. Society took care of children who were taught a trade.

Lucas, James, An impartial inquiry into the present state of parochial registers; charitable funds; taxation and parish rates. Leeds, 1791. 129 p.

Seven tables. Recommends greater publicity as a preventive of abuses of charities, e. g., obligatory annual reports.

The statutes and rules, for the government of the General Infirmary, at the City of Salisbury, for the relief of the sick and lame poor, from whatever county recommended. 4th ed., Salisbury, 1792. 86, x p.

Rules for admission and discharge of patients, for auditors, chaplain, physicians, nurses, porter, etc. Forms, diet table. Established, 1767.

An account of the publick hospital for the diseased poor in the County of York, 1793. 32 p.

Rules, etc. Founded, 1740.

A list, or short account, of various charitable institutions in Great-Britain, for the benefit of the poor and infirm, &c., recommended to all benevolent persons. York, 1794. viii, 56 p.

Accounts of 78 institutions or organizations, descriptions of types with names of others of the same type.

Blizard, Sir William, Reflections upon the subject of assistant-surgeons, and other matters relative to hospitals: particularly to the London Hospital. 1795. See reprint below, 1796.

Discusses the function and training of assistants.

Dyer, George, A dissertation on the theory and practice of benevolence. 1795. 105, ii, p.

Comments on hospitals, charity-schools, houses of industry, etc., and cases of persons indicted for conspiracy, high treason, sedition.

Blizard, Sir William, Suggestions for the improvement of hospitals, and other charitable institutions. 1796. 109 p.

Reprints the publication of 1795 and tells of the work of the Samaritan Society, which, since 1791, had helped convalescents, out-patients and

families of the sick. Plan for co-ordination of charities. Need of cleanliness and fresh air.

Plain reasons for a general reform of our charities; in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, Bart. . . . 1796. 117 p. Supplement, 47, 6 p.

Somewhat confused. Demands reform in the application of funds, especially by the companies.

A Magistrate, An account of a meat and soup charity, established in the metropolis in the year 1797; with observations relative to the situation of the poor, . . . 1797. 24 p.

An official account of a penny soup kitchen and its benefits.

The charter, act of Parliament, by-laws, and regulations of the Hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children. 1799. iv, 101 p. 2d ed., 1799, viii, 73 p.

Historical account, with official documents.

General report of the committee of subscribers, to a fund for the relief of the industrious poor, resident in the cities of London and Westminster . . . 1800. 22 p.

Accounts. Tells of relief of 148,000 persons by means of soup kitchens.

Report on the state and progress of the Institution for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and parts adjacent, situate in New-Street and Friar-Street, Blackfriars; . . . 1800. 48 p.

Report, accounts, list of subscribers of an organization which sold soup and rice.

Lettsom, John Coakley, Hints designed to promote beneficence, temperance, & medical science. 1801. xii, 350 p. Illus. Ed., 1816. 3 vols.

Descriptions of many sorts of charities and essays on social problems. Portraits of eminent philanthropists.

Murray, T. A., Remarks on the situation of the poor in the metropolis, as contributing to the progress of contagious diseases; with a plan for the institution of houses of recovery for persons infected by fever . . . 1801. vii, 47 p.

Describes the success of the Manchester Fever Hospital in checking contagion, impossible without removal of patients from crowded and unsanitary houses.

Plan and regulations of the Sea-Bathing Infirmary at Margate, opened August 1, 1796 . . . 1801. 42 p. Rev. ed., 1802. 26 p.

Received sixty poor patients from any part of England.

Trimmer, Mrs. [Sarah Kirby], *The Oeconomy of Charity; or, an address to ladies; adapted to the present state of charitable institutions in England: with a particular view to the cultivation of religious principles, among the lower orders of people.* 1801. 2 vols.

Really a second edition of work of 1787, with alterations. Charity schools and Sunday schools emphasized.

An account of the many and great loans, benefactions & charities, belonging to the City of Coventry . . . Coventry, 1802. ix, 216 p.

Detailed accounts of charities, answers to some criticisms.

Plan of the Ladies' Charity School of St. Sepulchre, London, King Street, Snow Hill. Instituted in the year 1702, for clothing and educating fifty-one poor girls. With a list of subscribers. 1805. 28 p.

Leaflet telling briefly the work of the school.

Beckwith, William, A plan to prevent all charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons . . . from loss, embezzlement, . . . fraud, and abuse, in future. 1807. xv, 189 p.

Illustrates misuse of funds. Urges registration and accounting, the formation of a supervisory society.

Burrell, George, An account of the gifts and legacies that have been given and bequeathed to charitable and public uses in the borough of Thetford, with their present state and management; also, a chronological account of the most remarkable events which have occurred in Thetford, . . . Thetford, 1809. vi, 89 p.

Quotes deeds connected with the establishment of charities and gives a few words on their existing status.

Headman, John, A letter addressed to the Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham, President, . . . proposing a plan for improving dispensaries, and the medical treatment of the diseased poor. 1809. 22 p.

Proper food should be supplied as well as medicine.

London Infirmary for curing diseases of the eye, . . . instituted, 1804, . . . and supported by voluntary contributions. 1809. 34 p.

Account of origin and work.

Highmore, Anthony, *Pietas Londinensis: the history, design, and present state of the various public charities in and near London.* 1810. Ed., 1814. xxxi, 984 p.

An extensive list of privately supported institutions, often with quotations from their publications.

Highmore, Anthony, *Observations on the amended bill now depending in the House of Commons "for the registering and securing of charitable donations for the benefit of poor persons in England."* [1810.] 31 p.

Denies fraud or carelessness in London, objects to expense, trouble, etc., involved under the new bill.

Highmore, Anthony, *A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq., M.P., relative to the second bill introduced by him to the House of Commons, . . . for registering charitable donations, &c.* 1810. 27 p.

Continues protests against registering of wills or deeds because of the possibility of stamp duties, and makes other objections.

An outline of a plan for the more easily registering and better securing of charitable donations. 1810. 24 p.

Gives details, also sample form for registration.

Clark, Zachary, *An account of the different charities belonging to the poor of the County of Norfolk, abridged from the returns under Gilbert's Act, to the House of Commons in 1786; and from the terriers in the office of the Lord Bishop of Norwich.* Bury St. Edmund's, 1811. xvi, 296 p.

A carefully prepared summary of all discoverable donations made for Norfolk. Indicates existing types of charities.

The general state of the Naval Charitable Society, for 1811. Instituted in 1791, under the title of The Amicable Navy Society. To relieve the indigent orphans, widows & children of sea officers, . . . 1812. 90 p.

Short description, accounts and statement. Long list of subscribers.

Martin, Matthew, An appeal to public benevolence for the relief of beggars; with a view to a plan for suppression of beggary. 1812. 18 p.

Describes the forms of assistance given, work, medical aid, etc.

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Tables included. Points out abuses, suggests reforms, especially more publicity, to prevent frauds.

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Hunt, Henry, A brief history, of the Parish of Christ Church, in the County of Surrey, with its public charities . . . 1830. 64 p.

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Brenton, Edward Pelham, Letters to his Majesty, . . . on population, agriculture, poor laws, and juvenile vagrancy. 1832. iv, 60, 4 p.

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A thoughtful theoretical study of causes of poverty, with criticisms of schemes for alleviating distress.

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Morgan, John Minter, Religion and crime; or, the condition of the people. 1840. 32 p.

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Almost entirely quotations from sources.

Chapin, William, Report on the benevolent institutions of Great Britain and Paris, including the schools and asylums for the blind, deaf and dumb, and the insane: being supplementary to the ninth annual report of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. Columbus, Ohio, 1846. 61 p.

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Mainly accounts of the artists who aided in founding the asylum, catalogue of paintings, etc., and then a short history of the institution.

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Describes the success of the work, founded by the Friends in 1793.

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History of the hospital, founded in 1765, and of the musical festivals which supported it, also memoirs of physicians.

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Emphasizes the need of state action. Treats of elementary education and child labor, hospitals, asylums, prison reform and the slave trade, poor relief, village charities, characteristics of 18th century philanthropy. Important.

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Topical, each topic being treated semi-historically. Traces the growing dependence upon state control, throughout the nineteenth century. Wide range. Important.

Loch, Charles Stewart, Charity and social life; a short study of religious and social thought in relation to charitable methods and institutions. 1910. xii, 496 p.

The period from 1750-1850 is covered rapidly but the outlines are well drawn.

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FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The origin of friendly societies in England, if one seeks only for early examples, is doubtless to be found in the old Anglo-Saxon social and religious guilds which were often mutual benefit societies providing relief for their members in time of crisis, sickness, death, widowhood, orphanage. Their work was taken over largely by the merchant and craft guilds of the middle ages until, with their downfall, the State, in the Poor Laws culminating in that of Elizabeth, announced its intention of helping the worthy poor.

Relief under the Poor Law, however, meant branding one's self as a pauper, a loss of social status to avoid which every effort was made. Hence among the more industrious of the working classes little village clubs grew up to which the members contributed small sums weekly and to which they resorted for aid when misfortune came upon them. Regarded as an evidence of a laudable spirit of self reliance among the poorer classes, they were highly encouraged at times by the philanthropists of the eighteenth century. Yet they exhibited very grave defects in most instances. Based upon no scientific investigation which might guide them, they frequently found their funds inadequate for the demands upon them. Many simply levied a small sum annually upon every member, paid any claims made during the year and at the close of the year divided whatever remained. Naturally years of business depression and unusual illness rendered such organizations helpless and caused their disruption. Fraud occurred all too often and the law offered no protection. Societies were broken up suddenly, their money was distributed, and those entitled to benefits found themselves deprived of them after perhaps years of contribution. The funds were sometimes invested unwisely and the association became suddenly bankrupt. Some societies were regarded with suspicion as mere cloaks for organizations for illegal purposes and all were long considered

violators of the Combination Laws. Yet society after society struggled into existence, although they were usually so obscure that slight record remains of their activities.

The first step towards putting them upon a firm basis was the act passed at the instigation of George Rose in 1793, which made it lawful to form societies "of good fellowship, for . . . mutual relief and maintenance of all and every the members thereof in old age, sickness and infirmity, or for the relief of the widows and children of deceased members." Some supervision was secured by the provision that they must be enrolled after their rules had been approved by justices of the peace in quarter sessions. A new form of record of them was thus inaugurated. To such societies certain privileges at law were guaranteed, particularly exemption from fees and taxes, both of which had been found very burdensome. The society could bring to trial officials who tried to defraud it. It could not be dissolved without vote of five-sixths of its members. The provision that members might move from place to place without regard to the law of settlement (see *Poor Laws*) unless they threw themselves upon the new parish as charges, gave a strong incentive for joining a friendly society.

At once the advantages of the act showed themselves in a surprisingly rapid increase in the number of societies. By 1802, 9,672 existed, and growth in membership continued in spite of the economic distress prevalent during the early nineteenth century. The repeal of the Combination Laws in 1824 (see *Trade Unions*) and the rise of openly avowed trade unions relieved the friendly societies from some of the suspicion with which they had earlier been regarded. The passage of the Poor Law of 1834 resulted in a new stimulus. The abolition of outdoor relief led in time to better wages which made saving possible and the fear of the application of the new law caused many more to save than had done so.

The chief difficulty confronting the societies lay in the inability of the members to grapple with the principles of insurance. The legal requirement that the rules be certified by the justice only after being approved by two persons skilled in calculation meant little, for a slight knowledge of arithmetic was deemed adequate qualification in the country districts where many of the societies arose. Even actuaries had difficulties because the only tables in existence had been computed recently and from scant data. In this field as

in so many others at about the same period the necessity of central and uniform control instead of local became apparent. Acts passed in 1829 and 1834 required the submission of the rules to Mr. J. Tidd Pratt, barrister-at-law, for approval. He was already responsible for the rules of savings-banks. The registration was required, however, only of societies which sought protection under the law. Private associations unrecognized by the law could be formed without it and undoubtedly there were societies of this sort among small groups of artisans.

Perhaps the greatest benefit the societies now received was the increased knowledge upon which new tables were constructed placing the organizations using them upon a secure financial footing. The work of Ansell and Neison proved that the older societies even with government approval had uniformly underestimated the amount of illness to be expected and consequently had charged too low rates. Returns of mortality and sickness had to be sent to the government annually from 1844 and these became the basis for Henry Ratcliffe's tables, published in 1850 in his *Observations on the Rate of Mortality and Sickness existing amongst Friendly Societies*. From that time unscientific management was unpardonable.

Much of the improvement had been due to the societies themselves, some of which had been managed by conscientious men who sought most earnestly to avoid failure. Government assistance was rendered through the protection in the courts and through the continued advice given by Mr. Pratt, since 1846 Registrar of Friendly Societies. Some question has been raised of the wisdom of his advice, especially of his reliance upon some of the older tables and his favoring the smaller local organizations at the expense of the larger affiliated groups, fraternal orders such as the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows and the Foresters. The literature dealing with the period is apt to be colored by this feeling, but he undoubtedly did much for the societies when their existence was for the first time emerging from the precarious. Government control never reached the point of compulsion, consequently the friendly society remains a private organization for mutual aid in times of need, based on a system of insurance. It is thus manifold in form since it has arisen from local needs, but the registration system did bring the majority to a minimum standard necessary for safety.

The literature of the subject is not very extensive especially for this period. Reports of Parliamentary commissions, the best sources, were made in 1825, 1827.

General histories such as Hardwick's and Wilkinson's have appeared but are not very satisfactory. Histories of several special societies also have been published, but the chronicles of the lesser and in some respects more interesting organizations remain unwritten. The informality of the earlier clubs and their too frequently short-lived existence mean that most of such records as they possessed must long since have been lost. Traces of them must be found in occasional passing references. There is no great mass of literature advocating the movement. The larger societies which alone would have been likely to issue it had, most of them, features of secrecy and fellowship which made them prefer personal means to publicity as a method of expansion. The best source of information then is the official records embodied in acts of Parliament and Parliamentary reports. From them may be learned the steps in the legal history of friendly societies, lists of rules, tables, and other data as to their extent and progress.

Refer to *Poor Laws* and *Savings Banks*.

CATALOGUE

Catalogue of the Library of the Institute of Actuaries. 1907. xi, 253 p.

Alphabetical by authors, with cross references by subjects. The Society was founded in 1848 and has valuable old material.

OTHER WORKS

The laws, rules, and orders, to be observed by the Friendly and Brotherly Association. 1759. 23 p. Other eds.

The association had been founded in 1754 for the sick and other benefits.

Papers relating to the dispute between the members of the Equitable Society and the Charter-Fund proprietors . . . 1769. iv, 147, 23, 51, 14 p.

Gives considerable information about the history and working of an insurance society, founded in 1756.

Price, Richard, Observations on reversionary payments; or schemes for providing annuities for widows . . . and on the national debt. To which are added four essays on different sub-

jects in the doctrine of life annuities . . . Also, an appendix, containing tables, shewing the probabilities of life in London, Norwich and Northampton . . . 1771. xv, 344 p.

Eds., 1772, 1773, 1783, 1792, 1803, 1812. Long the authority, his tables being accepted as standard by friendly societies.

Calculations deduced from first principles, in the most familiar manner, by plain arithmetic; for the use of the societies instituted for the benefit of old age: intended as an introduction to the study of the doctrine of annuities. By a member of one of the societies. 1772. xvi, cxvi, 247 p. and appendix.

Valuable. Elaborate tables. Accounts of existing societies, dates, premiums, benefits.

A short account of the Society for Equitable Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, . . . 1775. 23 p. Also eds., 1789, 1808.

Describes the advantages of life insurance.

Morgan, William, The doctrine of annuities and assurances on lives and survivorships, stated and explained. To which is added An introduction . . . also, An essay on the present state of population in England and Wales, by the Reverend Dr. Price. 1779. xxiv, 311 p.

Develops the work of his uncle, Dr. Price. Numerous problems solved.

Articles of the Falkirk Society, begun under that title, May 15, 1749, corrected . . . Newcastle, 1783. 16 p. Other eds.

Typical of the simpler sort of organization.

Maseres, Francis, The principles of the doctrine of life-annuities; explained in a familiar manner, . . . with a variety of new tables . . . 1783. xxxvi, 726 p.

Very elaborate mathematical work.

Acland, John, A plan for rendering the poor independent on public contributions; founded on the basis of the friendly societies, commonly called clubs. Exeter, 1786. vi, 60, v p.

Important. Advocates small compulsory weekly contributions to provide for sickness and old age.

Copy of the articles of the provident association, entered into at North-Shields. North-Shields, 1790. 14 p.

Illustrates the type of society patronized by those able to pay fairly high premiums.

Laws and regulations for the government of the Friendly Society, . . . for the purpose of establishing a fund, for the relief of the members thereof in sickness, lameness, or old age, and for a decent interment at death. Warrington, 1794. 16 p.

A simple society, founded in 1791.

[Rose, George?], Observations on the act for the relief and encouragement of friendly societies . . . By the gentleman who framed the bill. 1794. 34 p.

Non-technical explanation. Sample blank forms.

Rules, orders, & regulations, of a friendly society, called the British Assurance Society, . . . first formed on the 26th of October, 1773, . . . Some remarks on the utility of benefit societies in general, . . . 1795. xv, 8-66 p.

An unusually detailed prospectus.

Strictures on benefit or friendly societies; . . . Stockport, [1798?]. 43 p.

Criticizes especially the convivial features and other abuses.

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton, Observations on friendly societies, for maintenance of the industrious classes, during sickness, infirmity, old age, and other exigencies. 1801. 30 p.

Criticisms as well as an account of the benefits of friendly societies.

Plan of the parochial benefit society, proposed to be established at Hampstead, . . . 1802. 16 p.

This society was intended to supersede a private society and to give encouragement to the really industrious.

Rules and orders, for the government and guidance of the Female Friendly Society, . . . for raising and supporting a box or fund of money, for the support of the sick, burying the dead, and other charitable and humane purposes . . . Warrington, 1803. 15 p.

Baily, Francis, An account of the several life assurance companies established in London. Containing a view of their respective merits and advantages. 1810. xii, 43 p. 2d ed., 1811.

Gives a critical account of various companies, some having no scientific basis.

Articles of agreement, made and confirmed by a society of taylor, . . . begun March 25, 1760. 1812. 16 p.

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Rules only.

Salis, Jerome, Count de, A proposal for improving the system of friendly societies, or, of poor assurance offices; and, by increasing their funds, rendering, in process of time, on the principle of accumulation, all parochial taxation for the relief of the poor unnecessary. 1814. 91, xciv-c p.

Urges the wealthy of the parish to become members and undertake direction, to prevent collapse.

Haygarth, John, Explanations . . . of the Provident Institution at Bath. 1816. 116 p.

Explanation of principles and proceedings. Carefully worked out plan.

A short account of the Benevolent Society, and Saving Fund, at Messrs. Angas' Manufactory, Newcastle upon Tyne. Newcastle, 1816. 34 p.

Rules of the society, account of its beneficial effects. Plan for savings-bank.

Vivian, Richard, A letter on friendly societies and saving banks, from the Rev. Richard Vivian, Rector of Bushey, Herts, occasioned by Mr. Rose's letter. 1816. 35 p.

Describes the Bushey Benefit Society and shows its advantages over a savings bank.

The charters of the corporation of the Amicable Society for a perpetual Assurance Office, together with the by-laws. 1817. 100 p.

Charters of 1707 and 1730. By-laws, 1807. Carefully worked out.

Cunningham, John William, A few observations on friendly societies and their influence on public morals. 1817. 31 p. 2d ed., 1823. 13 p.

Reprinted in the *Pamphleteer*, 1823. Admits the value of savings banks but considers friendly societies better adapted to the needs of the masses. Their headquarters should be removed from public houses.

Davis, William, Friendly advice to industrious and frugal persons recommending provident institutions, or, savings banks. Bath, [1817?] 4th ed., London, 1817. 31 p.

Moral advice.

Langley, Edward, A statement of the proceedings of the Dorking Provident Institution, established June 4, 1816 . . . in a letter to William Joseph Denison, Esq. Dorking, 1817. 43 p.

The secretary of the institution tells details of a plan for contributions during the summer and distribution of food and fuel during the winter.

Burns, Gavin, An inquiry into the principles and management of friendly societies in Scotland, written with a view to their further extension and improvement. Glasgow, 1821. 36 p.

These useful institutions need encouragement.

Farren, George, Treatise on life assurance; in which the systems and practice of the leading life institutions are stated and explained, . . . 1823. vi, 200 p.

Mainly an appendix of cases. Organization and status, brief history of the companies, tables.

Becher, John Thomas, The constitution of friendly societies, upon legal and scientific principles. 2d ed., 1824. 70 p. 3d ed., Newark, 1826. iii, 12, 70 p. 5th ed., 1829. 156 p.

Gives, in elaborate detail, the rules and regulations, business methods, etc., of the noted Friendly Institution at Southwell.

Cleghorn, James, Thoughts on the expediency of a general provident institution for the benefit of the working classes . . . Edinburgh, 1824. 43 p.

Recommends an institution under the authority of Parliament with safeguards against the defects of savings banks and friendly societies. Tables.

Considerations on the necessity of appointing a board of commissioners for the protection and encouragement of friendly societies. By an actuary. 2d ed., 1824. 16 p.

Experienced guidance needed although real progress has been made. The societies differ in function from savings banks, therefore there is no reason for comparisons.

Some suggestions for the improvement of benefit clubs, and assurances for the lower classes; . . . 1824. 30 p.

Sickness insurance should be separate from that for death or old age. Other suggestions.

Becher, John Thomas, Tables, shewing the contributions to be paid, the allowances to be granted, and the method of calculating . . . the value of the assurances effected by members of Friendly Societies. With a system of book-keeping recommended for the use of such institutions. Newark, 1825. 18, 24 p. 32 tables.

Rules, based upon scientific calculations, used by the Southwell Institution and adopted by many others.

Davies, Griffith, Tables of life contingencies; containing the rate of mortality among the members of the Equitable Society, and the values of life annuities, reversions, &c., computed therefrom: together with a more extensive scale of premiums for life assurances, deduced from the Northampton Rate of Mortality, than any hitherto published: and the progressive values of life policies . . . 1825. xl p. xxii tables.

Tables and examples to illustrate their use.

Rules, orders, & regulations of the Friendly Society of Tailors . . . established on the 12th day of August, 1723. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1825. 10 p.

A good list of rules.

Remarks on the constitution and errors of friendly societies; with the laws of the Edinburgh Compositors' Society . . . Edinburgh, 1825. 44 p.

Brief history and explanation, advice how to meet difficulties. The successful Edinburgh society offered as a model. Rules quoted.

Babbage, Charles, A comparative view of the various institutions for the assurance of lives. 1826. xxxi, 170 p.

Thirteen tables. Includes searching criticism of the methods of a number of companies, some favorable, some very hostile. Frank.

Becher, John Thomas, Observations upon the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the laws respecting Friendly Societies . . . Newark, 1826. iv, 123 p.

History of the movement. Quotes evidence with comments, especially in justification of the use of the Southwell tables.

Davies, Griffith, *Treatise on Annuities; with numerous tables based on the experience of the Equitable Society and on the Northampton rate of mortality.* 1826. xii, 380 p. xlv tables.

Elaborate, theoretical.

Mitchell, James, *Treatise on benefit or friendly societies: containing . . . the probabilities of sickness . . . the laws . . .* 1826. 40 p.

Law, management, functions and activities. Tables.

Hints to agriculturists and others, residing in the neighbourhood of Colchester, upon the advantages which may be derived from benefit societies, . . . dedicated to Thomas Burch Western, Esq. Colchester, 1827. 88 p.

Describes the success of the institution at Aldham. Considers savings banks of little use to agricultural laborers.

Tamlyn, John, *A digest of the laws of friendly societies and savings banks,* . . . 1827. vi, vi, 137 p.

A convenient summary of statutes and decisions.

West, George, *A plan, for bettering the condition of the working classes, by the establishment of friendly societies* . . . Farnham, 1827. 51 p.

Details of abuses of the old kind, plan for reforms.

Morgan, William, *A view of the rise and progress of the Equitable Society, and of the causes which have contributed to its success. To which are added, remarks on some late misrepresentations respecting the rules and practice of the society.* 1828. 65 p.

An account of the prominent life insurance society.

Pratt, John Tidd, *The law relating to friendly societies in England and Wales* . . . 1829. Eds., 1834, 1838, 1843, 1846 (180 p.), 1873.

The standard summary of the laws.

Gregson, Henry, *Suggestions for improving the condition of the industrious classes, by establishing friendly societies and savings' banks in co-operation with each other, accompanied by a set of rules and regulations for each, and also by abstracts from the two*

last acts of Parliament which regulate the same. 1830. ix, 184 p.

Describes the results of experiments. Savings banks and friendly societies work together advantageously.

Hodgson, John, Proposed improvements in friendly societies . . . 2d ed., 1830. 56 p.

Add branches for children and for mechanics or servants.

Stevens, James, Remarks compiled for the use of benefit societies; with the recent acts of Parliament applicable to friendly societies and savings banks, . . . Plymouth and Devonport. 1830. 73 p.

Quotes Acts 10 Geo. IV, c. 56 and 9 Geo. IV. c. 92. Comments on the advantages of the societies.

Bigsby, John J., A brief exposition of self-supporting dispensaries; . . . Newark, 1832. 67 p.

The friendly society plan applied to dispensaries.

Edmonds, Thomas Rowe, Life tables, founded upon the discovery of a numerical law regulating the existence of every human being; . . . 1832. 42, 38 p.

Works out a general equation formula of the curve of vitality to be used in finding tables for special ages and conditions.

Corbaux, Francis, On the natural and mathematical laws concerning population, vitality, and mortality . . . with tables . . . 1833. xvi, 208, 53 p.

Technical study in vital statistics.

The deed of settlement of the Society for Equitable Assurances on Lives and Survivorships, as the same is inrolled . . . Reports . . . by the Court of Directors and nine addresses by William Morgan . . . 1833. vii, 316 p.

Charter of 1765, by-laws, tables, forms, addresses of actuary. Valuable source.

Provident societies recommended; and their mode of operation, and effect upon the poor, described in an account of one now at work in the neighbourhood of London. 1833. 28 p.

Rules, forms, difficulties, etc.

[Morgan, Arthur], Tables showing the total number of persons assured in the Equitable Society, from its commencement in Sep-

tember, 1762, to January 1, 1829 . . . tables of the probabilities and expectations of the duration of human life . . ., a statement of the disorders . . . of which 4095 persons assured have died in thirty-two years . . . 1834. vii, 29 p. Folio.

Tables and introductory explanation.

Ansell, Charles, A treatise on friendly societies, in which the doctrine of interest of money, and the doctrine of probability, are practically applied to the affairs of such societies: with numerous tables; and an appendix, containing the acts of Parliament, relating to friendly societies. 1835. xii, 198 p.

The author an expert actuary. The data used here were collected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge which sent blanks to members of friendly societies. About 5000 gave replies about sickness. Suggestions as well as explanations.

Instructions for the establishment of friendly societies, with a form of rules and tables applicable thereto. 1835. 32 p.

Model form for rules, tables, etc., in accordance with the law for registration.

Rumsey, Henry Wyldbore, Medical relief for the labouring classes, on the principle of mutual insurance. 1837. ii, 69 p.

A carefully worked out plan for sickness insurance for the poor.

Holland, P. H., Self-providence v. dependence upon charity. An essay on dispensaries . . . Manchester, 1838. 23 p.

Wants provident instead of free dispensaries.

Morgan, Augustus de, An essay on probabilities, and on their application to life contingencies and insurance offices. 1838. 2d ed., 1841. xviii, 306, xl p.

Part of the *Cabinet Encyclopaedia*. Mathematical discussion and general advice.

Rules of the Royal Standard Savings' Fund and Benefit Building Society. Liverpool, 1840. 28 p.

Elaborate rules.

Hughes, Thomas B., The advantages of friendly loan societies contrasted with the ruinous effects of pawning; . . . 1841. i, 82 p.

Analyzes recent legislation. Discusses the value of a new loan and

discount society established in consequence of the relaxation of the laws against usury.

Jones, Jenkin, A series of tables of annuities and assurances calculated from a new rate of mortality among assured lives. 1843. 55, 10 p.

Nineteen tables. Criticizes existing tables. Refers to legal decisions affecting the subject.

Kerr, R., Building societies, their advantages: a refutation of attacks made upon them, an explanation of their rules, and the acts of Parliament on which they are founded . . . 1844. 102 p.

Tables. Gives a detailed explanation of the work of the society.

Woollgar, J. W., Friendly societies' security . . . Lewes, 1844. 32 p.

Tables. Explains how to test a society's solvency.

Neison, Francis G. P., Contributions to vital statistics, being a development of the rate of mortality and the laws of sickness. . . 1845. vii, 148 p. 2d ed., 1846. 3d ed., 1857. xlv, 630 p.

A landmark in the history of the development of vital statistics.

Neison, Francis G. P., Observations on Odd-Fellow and Friendly Societies. 1845. 13th ed., revised and enlarged, 1851. v, vi, 82 p. 14th ed., 1867.

Tables of sickness and mortality, classified according to city, town and rural district. Premiums. Returns of the experience of friendly societies and the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows.

Neison, Francis G. P., Observations on the questions pending in the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With some suggestions for the settlement of the same. 1846. 56 p.

Tables. An actuary's analysis of the policy of the order regarding sick benefits. Suggests extensive reforms.

Scratchley, Arthur, Treatise on benefit building societies, containing remarks upon the erroneous tendency of many of the societies at present in existence . . . 1849. x, 206 p. Tables.

Discusses theory and necessary practice, rules. Explains the law of the subject.

Paterson, William, *The new Friendly Societies Act, 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 115, with introduction, notes, and a copious index.* 1850. ix, 55 p.

Gives, in handy form, the act which repealed and consolidated all former acts.

Ratcliffe, Henry, *Observations on the rate of mortality & sickness existing amongst friendly societies particularised for various trades, occupations, and localities, with a series of tables, shewing the values of annuities, sick gift, assurance for death, and contributions to be paid equivalent thereto: calculated from the experience of the members composing the Manchester Unity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.* Manchester, 1850. 168 p.

Wide basis for data and careful handling.

Hardwick, Charles, *The history, present position, and social importance of friendly societies, including Oddfellowship, and other affiliated provident institutions of the working classes; comprising the gradual development of the science termed 'Vital Statistics'* . . . 1859. xii, 356 p. 2d ed., 1869. 3d ed., 1893.

General history and questions of policy.

Hasbach, Wilhelm, *Das englische Arbeiter-versicherungswesen. Geschichte seiner Entwicklung und Gesetzgebung.* Leipzig, 1883. xvi, 447 p. *Staats- und Socialwissenschaftliche Forschungen.* Bd. 5 Heft. 1.

Concerned chiefly with friendly societies, especially those registered. The early part is based on Eden, although other authorities are used to which footnote references are given. A thorough study, somewhat out of date.

Baernreither, J. M., *Die englischen Arbeiterverbände und ihr Recht. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der sozialen Bewegung der Gegenwart.* Tübingen, 1886. xii, 450 p.

Compares the situation in 1880 with that described by Engels in 1844. Traces the story of association as the leading thread in the transformation. Part II is a valuable, clear and thorough study of friendly societies.

Baernreither, J. M., *English Associations of Workingmen.* Translated by Alice Taylor. 1889. xv, 473 p.

Preface by J. M. Ludlow. A good translation of the preceding work.

Wilkinson, John Frome, *The Friendly Society Movement*. Its origin, rise, and growth. Its social, moral, and educational influences. The affiliated orders. 1886. xvi, 229 p.

Bibliography. Brief history, devoted primarily to the Odd Fellows.

Wilkinson, John Frome, *Mutual thrift*. 1891. xii, 324 p.

Bibliography. Supplements the preceding by giving much more history and including more societies.

Brabrook, Sir Edward William. *Provident societies and industrial welfare*. 1898. 224 p.

Short but comprehensive work by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Landis, Abb, *Friendly societies and fraternal orders; a history of the legislation, supervision, mortality experience, management, reforms, rates of assessment and present and past financial condition of the English friendly societies, with special reference to the application of their experience to . . . American fraternal beneficiary orders . . .* Rochester, N. Y., 1900. 135 p.

Brief historical sketch.

Robinson, Margaret Fothergill, *The spirit of association . . .* 1913. xii, 403 p.

Bibliography. See under *Trade Unions*.

Basye, Walter, *History and operation of fraternal insurance*. Rochester, N. Y., 1919. 224 p.

Bibliography. A few pages on the history of English societies.

SAVINGS BANKS

The improvidence of the poor was long a favorite topic for orators and pamphleteers, but it is difficult to understand why the working classes should have been expected to be otherwise. Hoarding was the only means of accumulating savings, and hoarding meant not merely the ever present temptation to spend the little stock of coin but constant danger of loss by theft. Naturally the usual attitude was that it was better to spend so as to be certain of enjoyment.

Friendly societies (q.v.) and benefit clubs did a great deal to check reckless expenditure. But risk was not wholly avoided in them and they provided only for contingencies such as sickness or in some cases old age, and hence did not meet the need for safe investment of small savings.

It was not until the nineteenth century that the savings bank arose to supply that want. Two institutions are looked upon as forerunners in the movement, neither one a true savings bank in its original form. The first was a charitable attempt to induce thrift, undertaken by the Rev. Joseph Smith of Wendover with a few friends, in 1799. They promised to pay a bonus of one-third of the deposits and a dinner at Christmas to all who had deposited sums during the preceding summer. A year later Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield of Tottenham formed what was practically a friendly society (partly charitable) to which was added in 1801 a penny bank receiving a penny a month deposits from children and paying 5% interest. In 1804 this was re-organized into a regular savings bank.

Various experiments were tried in the next decade at the close of which time several savings banks were established on such well worked out principles as to remain permanently sound. The Ruthwell Bank started by Dr. Henry Duncan in 1810 was a model after which many others were to some extent patterned especially in Scotland and the north of England. The most prominent of these was the Edinburgh Bank, which made a number of improvements in his scheme that were later generally adopted. In 1815 two famous banks were started, the Provident Institution at Bath and the Provident Institution of Southampton. Pamphlets describing these, by John Haygarth and George Rose respectively, were widely circulated and greatly stimulated the formation of similar organizations. The Exeter Savings Bank, in which Sir John Acland was the leading force, opened its doors in 1816 and a year later had succeeded to the extent of having sixty branches, all of them village clergy who transmitted sums for their parishioners to the central office.

As savings banks became general, some legislation was obviously necessary to guarantee the safety of the funds, secured previously only by the integrity of the sponsors and managers who were usually philanthropists. Experience afterward proved how great

were the opportunities for fraud. In 1817 George Rose won the passage of an act regulating savings banks. It permitted their enrollment by justices of the peace at quarter sessions and the filing of their rules with the clerk of the peace. Trustees and managers were forbidden to make any profit. Officials handling money must give security against misappropriation. Sums received might be invested only in the public funds. And finally no depositor should be prevented by virtue of his deposit from applying for parish relief. The stimulus given by the confidence inspired by this act was very great. Over a hundred new banks were established in England and Wales within a year. But the very success made clear a defect. An unusually high interest rate was allowed and this attracted to the banks many depositors from the wealthier classes for whom they were not intended. Consequently an act passed in 1824 forbade deposits of more than £50 the first year and £30 any subsequent year and made £200 the maximum for total deposits. From time to time other acts corrected other defects as they appeared. In 1828 previous legislation was consolidated and a new departure was introduced with the hope of securing some degree of uniformity among banks. A barrister was to be appointed to certify the rules of banks before their final approval or condemnation by the justices of the peace. Once approved the rules were binding on depositors and officers. As a further protection to funds annual statements were to be made to the National Debt Office. This office appointed Mr. John Tidd Pratt the barrister in charge of registering savings banks. He thus began a long official connection with them, which gives authority to his writings. Again a law was followed by beneficial effects upon the growth of the banks. These received a new function when in 1833 they were given the right to sell government annuities of £20 by which the industrious poor might make safer provision for old age than was possible through friendly societies.

This new power but heightened the enmity which had arisen between the advocates of savings banks and those of friendly societies. Apparently it was impossible to realize that both were desirable, serving as they did quite different purposes. Both doubtless suffered from the controversy but both survived and increased in importance. Particularly noticeable and gratifying was the steady increase in the number of small depositors in the

savings banks, showing that they were reaching the class for whom they were intended. The amounts of deposits must be used with care as an index of progress for they varied with the condition of the country, falling rapidly in years of depression.

The savings banks had, however, a worse enemy to meet than the friendly societies in the dishonesty of some of their own officials which shook the public's faith in them. This distrust was intensified by the next important piece of legislation, enacted in 1844. A number of extensive frauds had been committed, leading to the failure of the banks. The trustees had been held liable for the losses and been obliged to make good the deposits. Trustees of other banks became alarmed and threatened to resign unless there were some limitation to their liability. This act freed them from liability unless they accepted it in writing (almost none did). It also tried to prevent deposits for wealthy persons by subterfuge and reduced the interest rate.

Still frauds continued with too great frequency, trustees were often careless, banks failed and heartrending losses came to the poor depositors. In 1848 agitation was renewed, committees of inquiry made brief investigations. Year after year delays took place thanks to the strenuous opposition of officials of savings banks to all legislation proposed. Finally with their assistance a bill was drawn which became a law in 1863, regulating the handling of money and requiring annual accounting by public accountants. In 1861, the government had established the postal savings system, suggested by Whitbread in a speech on the poor laws in 1807.

The history of savings banks may be traced readily through the pamphlets in which the earlier schemes were advocated and later through the numerous bills and investigations of Parliamentary committees. The reports of Mr. J. Tidd Pratt form a valuable source through the later years. Much incidental material may be found in books dealing with friendly societies, the poor, charities and the condition of the labouring class, for which see the sections under those headings in this bibliography. From 1817 when the funds of savings banks were invested in the public funds, the reports of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt give information as to their resources. The Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor were instrumental in making savings banks known to the public.

Bentham, Jeremy, Pauper Management. Reprinted from *Annals of Agriculture*, 1792, in *Works*, vol. 8, pp. 359-461. 1843.

Outlines a plan for "*frugality banks*," to supplement friendly societies.

Wilson, Edward, Observations on the present state of the poor, and measures proposed for its improvement. Reading, 1795. 30 p.

Offers a plan for parish savings-banks to help the poor to be provident.

Duncan, Henry, An essay on the nature and advantages of parish banks: together with a corrected copy of the rules and regulations of the parent institution in Ruthwell . . . Edinburgh, 1815. 28 p. 2d ed., 1816. viii, 88 p.

Advantages of banks over friendly societies: less risk and right to deposit or withdraw any amount at any time. Rules of Ruthwell bank, founded by the author in 1810. The second edition acknowledges the claim of priority made by the West Calder Society, established in 1807.

Plan of the Ettrick Forest Savings Bank. Established, 7th April, 1815. Hawick, 1815. 22 p.

Rules. Explanation of purpose.

Report of the Committee appointed by the Highland Society of Scotland, to consider what is the best mode of forming institutions of the nature of savings banks, . . . Edinburgh, 1815. 15 p.

Considers various plans. Makes comparisons with friendly societies.

A short account of the Edinburgh Savings Bank, containing directions for establishing similar banks with the mode of keeping the accounts, and conducting the details of business. Edinburgh, 1815. 14, 6 p. 4th ed., 1816. 28 p.

Explains methods. Uses duplicate account for the depositor. Pays 4% on amounts to £10. No paid officials.

Beaumont, J. T. Barber, An essay on provident or parish banks, for the security and improvement of the savings of tradesmen, artificers, servants, &c. . . . 1816. 70 p. Also in *Pamphleteer*, vol. VII, pp. 476-96. 1816.

History of savings banks, especially the Provident Institution of London, which the author helped to found in 1806. Criticizes benefit clubs and other institutions.

Christian, Edward, A plan for a county provident bank. With

observations upon provident institutions already established. 1816. x, 78 p.

Plans bank for every county, and not limited to the poor. Sums to be invested in 3% consols, semi-annual dividends. Gives rules of the Bath Institution, and that of Southampton, Horace Twiss' plan, that of Barber Beaumont, the Hertfordshire Savings Bank and the Edinburgh Bank.

Haygarth, John, An explanation of the principles and proceedings of the Provident Institution at Bath, for savings. To which are added, the depositor's book . . . by-laws . . . Bath, 1816. 116 p.

An influential pamphlet.

Hume, Joseph. An account of the Provident Institution for Savings, in the western part of the metropolis; with observations . . . 1816. 64 p.

Describes the system, patterned after that at Bath. Shows advantages over the usual savings banks. Calls for government encouragement.

Rose, George, Observations on banks for savings. 1816. 57 p. 4th ed., with additions. 1817. 66 p.

Urges the general establishment of banks such as the Southampton Institution, a description and rules of which are given. Very influential.

Taylor, Charles, A summary account of the London Savings Bank. 1816. 60 p.

Shows its advantages. Makes suggestions for forms, accounts, etc.

Twiss, Horace, A tract on saving banks; . . . 1816. 16 p. Gives a plan for a bank.

Bowles, John, Reasons for the establishment of provident institutions, called savings' banks. 3d ed., 1817. 4th ed., 1817. 70 p. 5th ed., 1818.

Banks are a stimulus to thrift and industry, to respect for law and order and to loyalty to the State.

Forbes, J. H., Observations on banks for savings; to which is prefixed a letter to the editor of the Quarterly Review. Edinburgh, 1817. 87 p.

Author, a manager of the Edinburgh Bank for Savings, resents Duncan's assertions that Ruthwell was the "parent" institution. Compares the two plans and others.

Duncan, Henry, A letter to John H. Forbes, Esq., Advocate; containing an answer to some remarks and statements in his "Observations on Banks for Savings," and his "Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review;" . . . Edinburgh, 1817. 58 p.

Defends the system employed at Ruthwell, especially the share of the depositors in management.

Annals of banks for savings, . . . 1818. xii, 192 p.

Contains much information, many extracts from reports.

Woodrow, John, Remarks on banks for savings and friendly societies; with an original plan combining the principles of both institutions: a friendly loan fund, . . . 1818. 42 p.

Detailed plan for small loans to be repaid by instalments.

Observations on banks for savings, shewing the expediency of making the principle on which they are founded applicable to clerks in public offices, and all large establishments of labourers, mechanics, and others. 1819. 10 p.

Large companies should manage such banks for their employees.

Christian, Edward, General observations on provident banks; with a plan of the unlimited provident bank at Cambridge . . . 1820. Reprinted from the *Pamphleteer*, pp. 276-288.

Describes a bank established primarily for the University.

Becher, John Thomas, A compendious and practical system of book-keeping for savings banks, . . . 1829. 55 p.

Tables. Careful explanation.

Gregson, Henry, Suggestions for improving the condition of the industrious classes, by establishing friendly societies and savings' banks in co-operation with each other; accompanied by a set of rules and regulations for each; . . . 1830. ix, 184 p.

See under *Friendly Societies*.

Pratt, John Tidd, The history of savings banks in England, Wales, and Ireland: . . . 1830. xxiii, 336 p. Ed., 1842.

A short historical summary followed by accounts of banks arranged according to counties. The author, the government adviser of savings banks.

Some account of the savings bank for the town of Shaftesbury, By a manager. Shaftesbury, 1830. 24 p.

Criticizes the policy.

An essay on the necessity and equity of a national parish bank and annuity system, adapted for the lower classes . . . Edinburgh, 1831. 32 p.

A national system of parish banks would give safety to the poor, gain to the state. Plan for the issue of parish bank notes, and an annuity scheme.

Manual of the Manchester and Salford District Provident Society. Established March, 1833. Manchester, 1833. 15 p.

Rules. Working of the relief department. Forms. Provident department. First Annual Report for the year 1833.

London Provident Institution. Account of management, duties, etc. 1834. 42 p. Plan.

Account of the purpose, methods, etc., of the bank, functions of all officials, business transactions.

Morgan, Hector Davies, The beneficial operation of banks for savings, . . . 1834. 69 p.

An account of the Bank for Savings for the Hundred of Hinckford, established 1817.

Pratt, John Tidd, The savings banks in England, Wales, and Ireland, arranged according to counties . . . 1834. 63 p.

Tables of population, number of depositors, amounts deposited.

Instructions for the establishment of savings' banks, with rules and forms applicable thereto. 1837. 30 p.

Official directions, rules, tables.

Osborne, Lord Sidney Godolphin, The savings bank. Some particulars of the life and death of "Old Rainy Day," a lover of funerals, and a well known character in the parish of — . . . 4th ed., 1837. 20 p.

Anecdote, simply told, intended to instil a desire for saving.

Savings banks: the editorial remarks and correspondence, . . . in "The Times" newspaper, on the subject of abuses in these insti-

tutions; with . . . observations, by a member of the Stock Exchange. 1843. 24 p.

Quotes abstracts from *The Times*, 1842-, especially on the subject of annuities. Comments.

Pratt, John Tidd, Progress of savings banks. An account of the number of depositors and of the sums deposited . . . 1845. 28 p.

Tables, summarizing the official returns. Covers 1829-1844.

Porter, George Richardson, Sketch of the progress and present extent of savings' banks in the United Kingdom. 1846. [13] p.

Reprinted from the Report of the British Association for the Advancement of Science for 1845. Includes statistics.

Pratt, John Tidd, A summary of the savings banks of England, Scotland, Wales, & Ireland: with the period of the establishment of each institution, the place where it is held, the days and hours when open, the rate of interest payable to depositors, the number of open accounts, and amount of deposits, &c. &c. &c. according to the latest official returns. 1846. 333 p.

Title describes adequately.

Maitland, John, National savings banks; suggestions for rendering such savings banks self-supporting; to increase efforts through them for the promotion of moral and provident habits in the classes of the community for whose behoof savings banks were instituted, and to remove from the public funds the present evil influence of savings banks. 1847. 31 p.

To secure more small deposits, wants limitation of deposits and a regulated interest rate instead of fixed. Too many wealthy persons were using the banks.

Scrope, George Julius Duncombe Poulett, The Savings' Banks Bill, Government Annuities and Life Insurances, and the Friendly Societies Bill, considered in three letters, addressed to the editor of *The Economist*. 1850. 31 p.

Since the government will assume responsibility for payment, it must have power of supervision. The necessary reduction in interest rate is offset by free exchange of deposits into government funds. Hopes for approval of modified bill.

Scratchley, Arthur, Practical treatise on savings banks; con-

taining a review of their past history, and present condition, and of legislation on the subject. 1860. 53, 291, 41 p. New ed., 1861.

History, system, finance, errors. . . . Refers to views of leading economists.

Lewins, William, A history of banks for savings in Great Britain and Ireland, including a full account of the origin and progress of Mr. Gladstone's financial measures for post office banks, government annuities, and government life insurance. [1866.] xvi, 445 p.

A general history of the subject based on periodical, official and pamphlet literature. Sources often weighed.

Hamilton, James Henry, Savings and savings institutions. New York, 1902. 436 p.

Bibliography. A very short account of the history in England. A general survey of the whole subject of savings.

CO-OPERATION

As is the case with most great social movements which grow half consciously from popular needs, the co-operative movement did not preserve the records of its now somewhat obscure origins. Yet it is more fortunate than most such activities for among its earliest advocates was a man who devoted his later years to the preservation of its history and who used all the advantages of his long personal acquaintance to secure every possible trace of its period of early struggle as well as later achievement. George Jacob Holyoake in his two volume *History of Co-operation* tells the story of the progress of co-operation to 1878 in a manner sometimes somewhat discursive, biassed by his own views, but enriched by personal anecdote, vivified by the author's enthusiastic devotion to the cause and made more solid by extensive research. Acquainted with the leaders in most of the social movements of the time, he includes telling brief comments upon them which give valuable insight into their personalities.

Holyoake traces a vague connection between co-operation and the earlier communistic experiments, the link between the two being

Robert Owen, whose communistic dreams included co-operation in every possible phase. It was only later that the term came to be used in the narrower sense as applied to organizations for the sale or manufacture of goods by associations of individuals among whom the profits of the business were to be distributed. Until the two ideas were dissociated, failure was inevitable, but in the early '30's attempt after attempt was made, thanks largely to Owen's great influence as speaker and writer, to form co-operative communities where all should join in the production of goods and all should share equally in the returns. Some stores were established foreshadowing the trend of later development but most failed after a short period of existence, usually because they were started on too ambitious a scale and because they lacked proper business management. Always these were isolated. Those which managed to survive were relatively small and unimportant. The movement as a whole was too much absorbed in socialistic ideas and experiments or too much diverted by Chartism to realize their importance and give them adequate support. The dying down of Utopian Socialism soon after 1840 apparently meant the down-fall of co-operation. As a matter of fact it meant really a return to the simpler ideas based upon practicable principles which had existed before the diversion of the movement into blind channels.

In 1844 a group of twenty-eight weavers in the town of Rochdale formed what has been looked upon as an epoch-making co-operative society, the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers. Far from being the first permanent society of the sort, they were preceded by a number of others, dating back as far as 1816, but they rapidly outstripped the others because of the success of the system which they worked out. They avoided a prevalent mistake among earlier societies by demanding cash payments for all goods sold, they charged regular market rates and divided the profits among their customers at the close of the year in proportion to the amount of their purchases. By the first arrangement they insured solvency; by the second, a large and growing body of patrons. The two meant success, which was rapid.

As yet the societies were entirely separate retail selling organizations sharing profits with their customers. To secure more advantageous buying several of these societies ultimately united to form the Co-Operative Wholesale Society, but this was not organized

until 1863 after abortive attempts had been made in 1831, 1850 and 1852.

Co-operation in forms other than stores (distribution) has not succeeded so noticeably in England. The stores do manufacture some of the goods they sell but they do not ordinarily manage their factories on the co-operative plan. Co-operation in other forms is practically non-existent or is a matter of recent growth. In agriculture, for instance, it has developed almost entirely since 1900, except for spasmodic earlier attempts such as the communities. Co-operative production in industry has succeeded to some extent but only in comparatively recent times. The Christian Socialists in 1848 formed a society of tailors in London in hopes of destroying the sweat-shop system, but the plan failed for want of proper management. In other experiments the business converted itself quickly into a joint-stock company and if any efforts were made for the employees it was through profit-sharing. Usually neither adequate capital nor efficient management was available.

In spite of the narrow scope of co-operation as an economic force in this period it played an important part in the welfare of the working classes. The stores established standards of quality and price for the articles they sold. They encouraged thrift by the payment of the annual dividend. In the early days when education was difficult to secure they set aside a fairly large sum every year to provide schooling for members and for libraries. Some gave social entertainments furnishing music as well as tea. All tended to develop self-reliance among the group.

Co-operation has been a matter of private enterprise for self-betterment undertaken by the working classes. Developed in a quiet, orderly and unusually inconspicuous way, it attracted slight attention from the government, consequently its history lacks the invaluable records of reports of Parliamentary commissions. The societies did seek governmental support but only to the extent of securing legal recognition so that they might protect their funds from fraud (1852) and limited liability to protect shareholders (1862). The story then must be sought in private records of the companies where these have been preserved, in the lives of the men who devoted themselves to the work (most of whom were too obscure for biographies) and in the newspapers and pamphlets issued by the co-operators. These were numerous but highly enthusiastic

and many have not endured. Hence Holyoake's work in perpetuating some of their contents is particularly valuable. His history includes, as the title indicates, a history of the literature of the subject.

The International Co-operative Bibliography furnishes extensive lists on co-operation in various countries. A useful little bibliography covering some of the same ground is to be found in C. R. Fay, *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*.

Refer to *Socialism*, for the works on Owen and others who dominated the movement for a time.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

International Co-operative Bibliography. 1906. 276 p.

Published by the International Co-operative Alliance. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-one entries in all the principal languages. Includes references to magazines. Headings are in English, French and German.

Great Britain, Board of Trade, Labour Department. Report on Industrial and Agricultural Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom, with statistical tables. 1912. iv, 273 p.

Sessional Papers, 1912-13, vol. 75. Bibliography, pp. 258-273. Abbreviated titles. Other countries included.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

For others see *Socialism*.

The Economist. 1821-22.

The Co-operative Magazine and Monthly Herald. 1826-30.

The Co-operator. Brighton, 1828. Edited by Dr. William King.

The Magazine of Useful Knowledge and Co-operative Miscellany. 1830. Oct. 1-Nov. 13. Published every fortnight.

The United Trades' Co-operative Journal. Manchester, 1830.

OTHER WORKS

Report of the committee appointed at a meeting of journeymen, chiefly printers, to take into consideration certain propositions, submitted to them by Mr. George Mudie, having for their object a system of social arrangement, calculated to effect essential improve-

ments in the condition of the working classes, and of society at large. [1821.] 26 p.

The committee recommends Mudie's plan for co-operation, giving reasons for their action and answering objections.

Evelyn, John, Co-operation. An address to the labouring classes, on the plans to be pursued and the errors to be avoided in conducting trading unions. 1830. 28 p.

Interesting suggestions on the need of caution and business sense in the management of co-operative institutions, especially stores.

MacCormac, Henry, Words of wisdom, addressed to the working classes; containing simple directions, . . . to which are subjoined the laws of the First Armagh Co-operative Society. Armagh, 1830. 20, iv p.

Asserts that although the working people make all the wealth, they receive only part because of their ignorance. Equality of possessions they can secure only through co-operation, working for one another.

Address to the working classes on the system of exclusive dealing; and the formation of joint-stock companies; . . . By a member of the Nottingham Co-operative Store. Nottingham, 1840. 8 p.

Advantages and rules.

Huber, Victor Aimé, Ueber die cooperativen Arbeiter-Associationen in England. Berlin, 1852. [ii,] 35 p.

"Ein Vortrag, veranstaltet von dem Central-Verein für das Wohl der arbeitenden Klassen, gehalten am 23. Februar 1852." The first part is a general explanation of the meaning of co-operation, later there is more specific discussion of various types of association.

Saint André, Jules Lechevalier, Five years in the Land of Refuge: a letter on the prospects of co-operative associations in England . . . 1854. 85, 96 p.

The author defends his management of a co-operative store and justifies his organization of a new one, giving documentary evidence. Argues the advantages of association over competition.

Watts, John, Co-operative societies, productive and distributive: past, present, and future. Manchester, [1861?]. pp. 61-89.

Inadequate history. Advice.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *The history of co-operation in Halifax and of some other institutions around it.* [1867.] 57 p.

A brief account of the Ripponden Society, established in 1832, is included with the history of the Halifax Workingmen's Co-operative and Provident Society, which began in 1850 but was unsuccessful until 1860.

Richter, Eugen, *Co-operative stores; their history, organization and management.* . . . New York, 1867. 131 p.

Very little space devoted to England.

Pare, William, *Co-operative agriculture: a solution of the land question, as exemplified in the history of the Ralahine Co-operative Agricultural Association, County Clare, Ireland.* 1870. xxiv, 239 p.

The author appeals for a repetition of the experiment in England. He gives an elaborate description of the methods employed and the results, based on his own observation. Its failure is attributed to peculiar circumstances which would not ordinarily prevail.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *The history of co-operation in England: its literature and its advocates.* 1875-9. 2 vols. Rev. ed., 1906. 2 vols.

Vol. I. covers the period from 1812 to 1844. Vol. II. continues the history to 1878. A revised and complete edition was published in 2 volumes in 1906. The classic history of the movement, written by one long closely connected with it, embodies the results of wide research and correspondence. It emphasizes personalities. Many quotations from sources.

Craig, Edward Thomas, *Histoire de l'association agricole de Ralahine. Résumé traduit des documents de M. E.-T. Craig par Marie Moret.* Saint-Quentin, 1882. 138 p.

Craig, Edward Thomas, *The Irish Land & Labour Question, illustrated in the history of Ralahine and co-operative farming.* 1882. Ed., 1893. xii, 4-204 p.

Description of Vandeleur's experiment by its organizer, who attributed failure solely to Vandeleur's gambling and disappearance.

Acland, Arthur Herbert Dyke, and Benjamin Jones, *Workingmen co-operators: what they have done and what they are doing.* 1884. viii, 136 p. Revised ed., Manchester, 1898. 167 p.

A little handbook explaining the movement. Slight history.

Hubert-Valleroux, Paul, *Les associations coopératives en France et à l'étranger*. Paris, 1884. x, 470 p.

Forty-four pages are devoted to England, beginning with the Rochdale society, although there is a reference to Owen. Then influence of Christian Socialism is noted.

Stubbs, Charles William, *The land and the labourers*. A record of facts and experiments in cottage farming and co-operative agriculture. 1884. vii, 11-186 p.

An examination of various experiments in England and elsewhere with reasons for success or failure. Description of Gurdon's attempt in Suffolk, 1830. A brief history of the allotment system from 1801 to 1845 in Chapter II.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *Manual of Co-operation*, being an epitome of Holyoake's "History of Co-operation." Arranged by the Sociologic Society of America. With an introduction by George Jacob Holyoake. New York, 1885. 78 p.

A little 10c summary, with a chronological outline of history in the United States.

Rabbeno, Ugo, *La Cooperazione in Inghilterra*. Saggio di Sociologia Economica. Milano, 1885. xvi, 263 p.

Chart. Bibliography. A study of co-operative and building societies, partly historical from 1830. Primarily statistical and economic.

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Reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review" of August, 1887. A concise history.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *Self-help a hundred years ago*. 1888. vii, 214 p. 3d ed., 1891.

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Gurney, Sybella, *Sixty Years of Co-operation*. [189—] 14 p. Illustrated. Penny pamphlet with portraits of Robert Owen, E. V. Neale, J. T. W. Mitchell, G. J. Holyoake.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *The co-operative movement today*. 1891. viii, 198 p.

Vigorously advocates the system, giving an abbreviated history of the movement.

Pizzamiglio, Luigi, Distributing coöperative societies. An essay on social economy. 1891. xiv, 185 p.

A theoretical consideration is accompanied by an account of the spread of co-operation in eleven countries.

Potter, Beatrice (Mrs. Sidney Webb), The co-operative movement in Great Britain. 1891. 4th impression, 1899. xii, 259 p.

An interpretation of the movement in the light of the general social progress of the nineteenth century.

Holyoake, George Jacob, Self-help by the people. The history of the Rochdale Pioneers, 1844-1892. 10th ed., 1893. New ed., 1900. 184 p.

The history of the pioneer successful society by the historian of the movement. 3d ed., in shorter form. [1858.] 72 p.

Jones, Benjamin, Co-operative production. With a prefatory note by the Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland, M.P. Oxford, 1894. 2 vols.

Important contribution to the history of co-operation. Much detailed information, sources often co-operative journals. Co-operative societies by trades.

Holyoake, George Jacob, The jubilee history of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society. Leeds, 1897. xiii, 260 p. Map. Illus.

A few pages on conditions before the society began, 1847, are followed by the organization, rules and annals.

Co-operative production. Owen to Blanford. [1902.] 8 p.

Brief tract issued by the Labour Co-partnership Association.

Dawe, T., The Co-operative Movement: an historical sketch. Manchester, 1902. 14 p.

Short general sketch, reprinted from the *Western Morning News* of Plymouth.

Nicholson, Isa, Our story: the co-operative movement. . . . Manchester, 1903. 13th ed., 1918. 80 p. Illus.

Printed by the Manchester Co-operative Union. Translated into German and Spanish. For children. History included.

Gide, Charles, Les sociétés coopératives de consommation. Paris, 1904. vii, 192 p. Revised ed., Paris, 1910. xii, 293 p. 3d ed., 1917. xxii, 354 p.

Translated, as Consumers' Co-operative Societies. 1921. A general de-

scription of the methods, aims and problems of societies for co-operative distribution by a scholar. A short history of the movement in Great Britain and its spread beyond.

Webb, Catherine, *Industrial Co-operation: the story of a peaceful revolution. Being an account of the history, theory, and practice of the co-operative movement in Great Britain and Ireland.* Edited by Catherine Webb, with a preface by L. L. Price. Manchester, 1904. xx, 278 p. 3d ed., 1907. Illus.

Bibliography. Text-book of theory and practice with historical outline. Valuable.

Cernesson, Joseph, *Les sociétés coopératives anglaises.* Paris, 1905. xv, 558 p.

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Corréard, J., *Les sociétés coopératives de consommation en France et à l'étranger.* Préface de M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu. Paris, 1908. xxiv, 301 p.

The part devoted to English history is slight and based on Holyoake throughout.

Fay, Charles Ryle, *Coöperation at home and abroad: a description and analysis.* 1908. xvi, 403 p. 2d ed., 1920. xvi, 447 p.

A very important study of co-operative banks, agricultural societies, workers' societies and stores in Great Britain, Germany, Denmark, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Italy. Appendix on law. Bibliography. The whole is based on wide study, travel, interviews. The part relating to the history in England is short and compiled largely from standard works.

Maxwell, William, *The history of co-operation in Scotland; its inception and its leaders.* Glasgow, 1910. xvi, 398 p. 15 plates, 7 portraits.

As far as p. 110 is the history to 1850. Quotes from old minute books, etc., when not lost. Of some value for England.

Jackson, Edward, *A study in democracy: being an account of the rise and progress of industrial co-operation in Bristol.* Manchester, 1911. xvi, 606 p. Illus.

The first attempt at co-operation there occurred in 1840 under Chartist influence. The next attempt was in 1859.

Clayton, Joseph, *Co-operation.* [1912.] iii, 5-93 p.

Bibliography (short.) Popular handbook, including a short history.

Fay, Charles Ryle, Copartnership in industry. Cambridge, 1913. 4, 146 p.

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Carpenter, Charles, Industrial co-partnership; three papers, with chronological notes on British profit-sharing and co-partnership, 1829-1914. 1914. 61 p.

Bibliography. Only four instances mentioned between 1829 and 1850.

Redfern, Percy, The story of the C. W. S. The jubilee history of the Co-operative Wholesale Society Limited, 1863-1913. Manchester, [1914?] vi, 439 p.

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Sässen, J. L., Die Entwicklung der Genossenschaftstheorie im Zeitalter des Kapitalismus. Munich, 1914. 192 p.

Long bibliography, largely of French and German works. Traces the development of the theory of Owen, King, Thompson, the Rochdale group, Christian Socialists and later thinkers as well as foreigners.

Sonnichsen, Albert, Consumers' coöperation. New York, 1919. xix, 223 p.

Preface by John Graham Brooks. Refers chiefly to recent developments in the United States but Chapters I through V contain pertinent historical material.

TRADE UNIONS

Although attempts have been made to seek the origins of trade unionism in ancient or mediaeval times, the parallels found then are not close, and the real sources of the movement must be recognized in the conditions of modern industry and law. Not until almost complete separation into the classes of employer and employed was brought about by the use of expensive machinery, so that for the ordinary worker there was no hope of ever becoming a master, did the workers realize the necessity of permanent organization in the attempt to secure adequate wages and tolerable working conditions. The realization was quickened by the adoption by Parliament of a deliberate policy of *laissez-faire*. Under the in-

fluence of new economic doctrines, Parliament abandoned the tradition and finally repealed the laws by which apprentices might be limited and wages be fixed. Hampered by unrepealed laws against conspiracy and combination, labor was left to grope its way towards its own solution of the problem of how to maintain itself in the face of changing industrial processes, new standards stimulated by enhanced wealth from overseas, and the economic repercussions of war. As in most great movements, the idea of the trade unions was reached at different times and in different places and industries under varying circumstances, but once achieved it was held tenaciously until after long struggle it won even legal recognition. The trade union grew out of informal gatherings of workers in an industry, outside of the mill or shop, where they talked over their grievances and finally decided on banding together to remedy them if possible. Strikes such as had been employed spasmodically for centuries proved the most effective weapon of these clubs, for their attention was directed to securing shorter hours and higher wages. Alarmed by their success, the manufacturers turned to the State for assistance. An act passed in 1800 (40 Geo. III, c. 106) clarifying an act of the previous year which it repealed, was the answer. According to its provisions, any agreements "for controlling or anyway affecting any person or persons carrying on any manufacture, trade, or business, in the conduct or management thereof, shall be and the same are hereby declared to be illegal, null, and void" Forbidden also are combinations, any attempt to persuade an unemployed workman not to work for any employer, or to persuade a man to leave his work, or to refuse to work with another workman. Penalties are provided for those calling or attending a meeting for any such purpose and for those raising a fund for defense of any one accused under the act. At the same time, "all contracts . . . between any masters or other persons, for reducing the wages of workmen, or for adding to or altering the usual hours of working, or for increasing the quantity of work, shall be . . . illegal, null, and void" Finally, provision was made for compulsory arbitration in case of disputes between employers and workmen. The manufacturers exerted sufficient pressure for the laws really to be enforced and, except in a few cases of highly skilled labor, trade unions seemed to have no opportunity to progress.

However, the cause was taken up by a one-time tailor who proved to have an almost uncanny skill in political maneuvers — Francis Place. Quietly but persistently he worked, with Joseph Hume for his spokesman, until in 1824 Parliament passed a bill repealing the Combination Laws. A new measure, passed in 1825, gave the trade unions only partial legal status, but did enable them to exist and prevented their leaders from being imprisoned at critical moments.

Their chief handicap was now their weakness. The small local group of poor artisans could do little against the wealthy manufacturer. In times of economic depression, especially, the trade club in most cases proved futile. Early in the eighteenth century there had been some associations of workingmen widely distributed in area but belonging to a single trade. Now when improvements in transportation were breaking down local barriers, the plan naturally was revived of national unions whose consolidated strength might succeed where the smaller unit necessarily had failed. In 1818-9 and again in 1826 feeble attempts were made to establish a central union. In 1830, under the leadership of John Doherty, the National Association for the Protection of Labour was founded as a federation of unions with Manchester as the center, but it was destined to be short-lived. In 1834, Robert Owen persuaded many trade unions to join his "Grand National Consolidated Trades Union" which reflected some of his radical theories for the recreation of the social order. The rapid spread of its membership, the extreme hopes which it aroused, led to widespread alarm. The movement was growing too fast to be comfortable, great fear was expressed by the governing classes, the resources of the law were strained in the drastic measures taken to check unrest. The movement had failed, a victim partly of external hostility, partly of its own over-ambitious dreams, finally of its inability to control its members so as to prevent suicidal local strikes which ended in failure and depleted the general funds.

Politics was now looked upon as the means by which the working class should be emancipated. Democracy became the great ideal, and manhood suffrage was considered the guarantee of democracy. Many members of trade unions joined the Chartist agitation, although many unions always held aloof and Chartism itself proved ephemeral. Owenite socialism attracted others who deserted the

ranks of trade unionism to pursue more Utopian schemes. The disorganized condition of the movement offered many opportunities to employers to weaken it still further, a process intensified by a period of economic depression.

By the middle of the century, however, signs of recovery were already visible. The defeats of the earlier days had taught several lessons which now made it possible to place trade unionism on a firmer basis.

Owing to the fact that the history of Trade Unionism has been studied and analysed more exhaustively than probably any other single phase of the social history of this period, it is unnecessary to repeat in this study what is already available to historical students. The real introduction to this section is to be found in the "History of Trade Unionism" by Sidney and Beatrice Webb, the result of most intensive study and research, including in its survey the most elusive types of sources. It is based not merely upon official publications, but also upon records kept by the trade unions themselves, many accessible only in the local headquarters of the union. The very extensive collection of material upon the subject made by Mr. and Mrs. Webb, was presented to the British Library of Political Science, connected with the London School of Economics and Political Science. Lengthy bibliographies of books, pamphlets, tracts, periodicals, etc., to be found elsewhere are incorporated in the *History of Trade Unionism* (omitted in the 1920 edition) and in Mr. and Mrs. Webb's *Industrial Democracy*. In the preface to the former there is a discussion of the character of the sources employed. Since any student of the subject must use these volumes, further description seems hardly necessary here. The list appended may be useful, however, as a guide, since these other bibliographies are not annotated and include so many titles as to be almost bewildering.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Herald of the Rights of Industry. Manchester, Feb.-May, 1834.

Edited by John Doherty for the Society for Promoting National Regeneration. Penny weekly. Considers trade unions the only hope of the masses. Advocates the eight-hour day.

The Miners' Advocate. Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1843-July 8, 1845.

Fortnightly. Edited by William Daniells, for the Miners' Association. Gives reports of strikes, grievances, and news of interest to miners.

The Miner's Journal. Newcastle, Oct. 2, 1843-Nov. 4, 1843.

Preceded the above. Fortnightly.

The Miners' Monthly Magazine. Newcastle, 1844.

Edited by W. P. Roberts, the miners' attorney. Monthly to escape stamp tax. Accounts of trials, grievances.

The Pioneer; or, Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union Magazine. James Morrison, editor. Sept. 7, 1833-July 5, 1834.

Penny weekly, followed by

The Pioneer and Weekly Chronicle. 1834.

Price 2*d*. Essays, notices of meetings, discussion of problems of trade union.

The Trades' Newspaper and Mechanics' Weekly Journal. July 17, 1825-July 22, 1827. Continued as Trades Free Press to August 16, 1828.

Opposes the Combination Laws, the Corn Laws. Includes general news.

The Trades Unions' Magazine devoted to the advocacy of peaceful combination among the operative classes, for the purpose of improving their social, moral, and intellectual condition. Edited by the Rev. T. G. Lee. In which is contained a History of the Pendleton Strike, which took place in September, 1850, and was not fully terminated when this volume was completed. Manchester, 1851. iv, vi, 294 p. Nov. 1850-May, 1851.

Penny weekly advocating mediation by disinterested parties. Reports co-operation, suffrage for the workers, banks, mechanics' institutes, etc. Religious tone.

OTHER WORKS

Shuttle, Timothy, The worsted small-ware weavers apology, together with all their articles, which either concern their society or trade . . . Manchester, 1756. 32 p.

Relates primarily to limitation of the number of apprentices.

Percival, Thomas, A letter to a friend: occasioned by the late disputes betwixt the check-makers of Manchester, and their weavers;

and the check-makers ill-usage of the author . . . Halifax [1758 or 1759.] 53 p.

A justice of the peace denies charges of inciting the weavers whom he had befriended. Appendix of documents, the weavers' case, their proposals of rates for piece-work, seven year apprenticeship, charity-box, etc.

S., W. [William Shrubsole], A plea in favour of the shipwrights belonging to the Royal Dockyards, humbly offering reasons to the public for an addition to their pay: with a method to effect it. Rochester, 1770. ii, 30 p.

Complains that at the conclusion of war the pay was reduced from 20s. to 12s. 6d. per week, while the cost of living remained high. Better wages to be had in private yards.

The case of the shipwrights who have absented themselves from the King's yards, impartially considered. 1775. 16 p.

Denies the need of increased pay. Men in the King's yards have many advantages over those in private yards.

Neild, D., Addresses to the different classes of men in the parish of Saddleworth, shewing, in some degree, the necessity of supporting the plan laid down for augmenting the price of labour in the woollen manufactory; . . . 1795. 30 p.

"The property of the parish is leaving the *many*, and going very fast into the hands of a *few*." p. 13. To prevent underbidding by the unemployed, all should contribute to their support. Recommends striking against an employer paying inadequate wages.

Rules and orders of the Brotherhood of Maltsters in the town and country of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, revised the 24 day of June, 1796. Newcastle, 1796. 15 p.

Rules of a gild of masters.

[Atkinson, Edward, *et al.*], An account of the rise and progress of the dispute between the masters and journeymen printers, exemplified in the trial at large, with remarks thereupon, and the speeches . . . 1799. 72 p.

Explains the case of men convicted of the "very heinous crime" of trying to persuade the masters to accept apprentices only in proportion to the number of journeymen employed.

A full and accurate report of the proceedings of the petitioners

against a bill intituled "A bill to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen; . . ." By one of the petitioners. 1800. 19 p.

The journeymen calico printers of London and vicinity alone protested against the law and they in the House of Lords only, since the bill was hurried through. This, an able criticism.

Gast, John, *Calumny defeated: or, a compleat vindication of the conduct of the working shipwrights, during the late disputes with their employers.* Deptford, [1802.] 35 p.

The author became a prominent worker for trade-unionism. He traces the history of the dispute. Denies charges of conspiracy and riot.

The memorial of the Journeymen Calico-Printers, and others connected with their trade. 1804. 23 p.

Asks legal prohibition of more than a fixed number of apprentices in proportion to the journeymen.

Observations on the Cotton-Weavers Act. Manchester, 1804. 22 p.

Calls for repeal of the act which was intended to establish compulsory arbitration in wage disputes.

Lee, Thomas, *The looking glass of the workmen of the United Kingdom, . . .* Bristol, [1807?] 28 p.

Strong arguments against the Combination Laws, against limiting the number of apprentices and for popular education.

The whole proceedings on the trial of an indictment against Joseph Hanson, Esq., for a conspiracy to aid the weavers of Manchester in raising their wages . . . Taken in shorthand by Mr. Jones, Liverpool. 1809. xvi, 116 p.

Preface contains self-defence after conviction. The author declares that he used his influence to make a crowd disperse, was misquoted. His memoir says that he never fully recovered from six months' imprisonment.

A report of the proceedings of the artizans of Birmingham, at their meeting held at the Shakespeare Tavern, on Wednesday, the 17th of June, 1812 . . . Birmingham, [1812.] 39 p.

An account of the difficulties encountered by workmen who held a meeting to thank those who had helped in winning the revocation of the Orders in Council, which had checked trade.

The origin, object and operation of the apprentice laws, with their application to times past, present, and to come . . . By

the Committee of Manufacturers of London and its vicinity. 2d ed., 1814. 26 p.

Calls for complete abrogation of the law.

Considerations addressed to the journeymen calico printers by one of their masters. 1815. 19 p.

Turbulence hurts their cause. Yielding to their demands would ruin the trade. The masters, determined to win.

A report of the proceedings of the conviction of Benjamin Taylor, John Ball, William Rutherford, and James Snow, part of the framework knitters' committee, . . . Nottingham, 1821. 12 p.

The men had been convicted under the Combination Laws, but were appealing the case.

[White, George and Gravenor Henson], A few remarks on the state of the laws, at present in existence, for regulating masters and work-people, . . . 1823. iv, 142 p.

History of laws. New code needed.

White, George, Combination & Arbitration Laws, artizans, and machinery. Abstracts of the acts . . . lists of the Committee of the House of Commons, of the witnesses examined; and an address to the working people. [1824.] 32 p.

A convenient summary of the laws, evidently for the use of workers. An appeal to avoid violence and immoderate action.

White, George, A digest of all the laws at present in existence respecting masters and work people: with observations thereon, 1824. viii, 5-159 p.

Able criticisms of the old laws, with considerable sympathy for the workers.

Jeffrey, Francis, Combinations of Workmen. Substance of the speech of Francis Jeffrey, Esq. . . . at the public dinner given at Edinburgh to Joseph Hume, Esq., M. P., on Friday the 18th of November, 1825. Edinburgh, 1825. 23 p.

Jeffrey favors the repeal of the Combination Laws but warns against disorder, opposes strikes.

M'Kenzie, John, An appeal to the public on the subject of the "Shipwrights' Provident Union." 1825. 2d ed., 1825. 20 p.

The author, an observer, calls for public support for the union, which

is designed to enable members to avoid parochial relief. If it seeks the redress of grievances, these should be remedied and not the union attacked.

[Place, Francis], Observations on Mr. Huskisson's speech on the laws relating to combinations of workmen. [1825.] 32 p.

Calls attention to good effects which have followed the repeal of the laws. Account of the steps preceding that measure.

[Place, Francis], Observations on the volume just published entitled the "Session of Parliament in 1825," so far as relates to the laws respecting combinations of workmen. 1825. 12 p.

Criticizes the book as prejudiced especially upon this point. Denies its allegations, even statements of fact.

Rules and regulations for the formation of a society to be called the United Association of Colliers, on the Rivers Tyne and Wear. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1825. 16 p.

Organization, dues, benefits, etc. Hours of work to be limited. Each man pledges himself not to earn more than 4s. 6d. a day.

A voice from the coal-mines; or, a plain statement of the various grievances of the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear: addressed to the coal-owners — their head agents — . . . by the colliers of the United Association, of Durham and Northumberland. South Shields, 1825. 36 p.

Reports grievances: very low pay, heavy deductions, poor ventilation, limitation of work, etc.

Brief observations in reply to "A voice from the coal-mines." Newcastle, 1825. 8 p.

Other editions. Calls the statement distorted.

A defence of the voice from the coal-mines, in answer to the "Brief Observations," in reply to that pamphlet. By an united collier. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1825. 12 p.

Various editions. Amasses further evidence of altered measures, fines and rejection for small coals, low wages.

A candid appeal to the coal-owners and viewers of collieries on the Tyne and Wear. Including a copy of the colliers' bond, with animadversions thereon, and a series of proposed amendments. Newcastle upon Tyne, 1826. 16 p.

Quotes the agreement under which the men worked and gives objections.

Price, Humphrey, A letter to the carpet manufacturers of Kidderminster; . . . 1828. 16 p.

A strong attack on the attitude of the employers in connection with a strike against a reduction in wages of 3s. 6d. in the £ on ten days' notice.

Doherty, John, A report of the proceedings of a delegate meeting, of the operative spinners of England, Ireland and Scotland, assembled at Ramsey, Isle of Man, . . . 1829 . . . Manchester, 1829. 56 p.

Discusses a plan for one general union of spinners in the three kingdoms, arrangements, help in strikes, etc.

Price, Humphrey, A letter to the Kidderminster carpet manufacturers, by their native townsman. Burton-upon-Trent, 1830. 39 p.

A hot attack upon the manufacturers who are held responsible for causing the recent riots by announcing reductions in wages.

On combinations of trades. 1831. 94 p.

History of the Combination Laws. "The great business of combinations of artizans, is to repel the invasion of low-priced labourers, since employers must necessarily give the ordinary rate of wages, if those offering to work at low prices are kept at a distance." p. 26. This advantage outweighs disadvantages.

Report of Calico Printers' Committee on Wages; resolutions of the meeting; and list of prices. Manchester, 1831. 12 p.

Irregular shops employ non-union labor at reduced rates. Suggests general reduction and also recognition of the employment of inferior workers at still lower rates.

A short address to workmen, on combinations to raise wages. 1831. 12 p.

Published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, to oppose strikes.

The two subjects which remain in dispute between the coal-owners and the pitmen candidly considered, in a letter addressed to the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear; to which the attention of the coal-owners is also invited. Newcastle, 1831. 12 p.

Signed Philanthropos. Seeks conciliation by both sides.

A second letter, addressed to the pitmen of the Tyne and Wear,

on the subject of their dispute with the coal-owners. By Philanthropos. Newcastle, 1831. 11 p.

Opposes violence. Suggests asking the owners to meet the men in person, not through agents.

Benbow, William, Grand National Holiday, and Congress of the Productive Classes, &c. [1832?] 15 p.

Plan for a general cessation of work to force provision of better conditions.

A letter on the disputes between the coal-owners & pitmen, addressed to the editor of the Tyne Mercury. 1832. 10 p.

Signed Castor. A pitman opposes the union.

Report of the trials of the pitmen and others, concerned in the late riots, murders, &c., in the Hetton and other collieries, at the Durham Summer Assizes, 1832 . . . Durham, 1832. 36 p.

Brief summary. Some acquitted, others convicted of violence.

Scrutator, An impartial enquiry into the existing causes of the dispute between the coal owners of the Wear and Tyne, and their late pitmen. Houghton-le-Spring, 1832. 12 p.

Closed shop now the issue, as the men had won thirty per cent. increase in wages and improved conditions.

An address to the members of trade unions and to the working classes generally . . . By a journeyman bootmaker. 1833. 48 p.

Competition limits production, hence co-operation is necessary. Plan for a library and a poor man's press. Far-seeing.

Brief history of the proceedings of the operative builders' trades unions in Manchester, and the consequent turn-out of the journey-men masons, bricklayers, joiners, slaters, & other trades, with copies of letters, placards, union rules and other particulars. Manchester, 1833. 16 p.

Describes "unreasonable demands." Quotes letters.

The evidence of Mr. Samuel Jackson, saw manufacturer, and Mr. John Milner, cutler, on the state of trade in Sheffield, as given before a select committee of the House of Commons . . . Sheffield, 1833. 28 p.

Combinations keep wages in Sheffield three times those in France and hamper England in competition.

Hints to the working classes, explanatory of their true interests, and the effects of trades' unions. Glasgow, 1833. 16 p.

Encourage, do not restrict work, nor oppose machinery. "Wages cannot be raised above their natural level by artificial means." p. 9. Education alone can improve the position of labor.

An impartial statement of the proceedings of the members of the trades union societies, and of the steps taken in consequence by the master tradesmen of Liverpool, . . . Liverpool, 1833. 24 p.

Letters, manifestoes, etc., quoted. Masters will tolerate no interference with their rights. Speaks of the "dangerous system now in fearful operation." p. 21.

Remarks on the nature and probable termination of the struggle now existing between the master and journeymen builders. Manchester, [1833.] 18 p.

Operatives want too much power.

Arguments against trades' unions and striking for wages. 1834. 2d ed. 16 p.

Unions always harmful because of the dilemma of their position. If they succeed in raising wages, they increase prices, decrease the sale of the product, hence the demand for labor. If they fail, they are in a worse position than before.

The laws of the Friendly Society of Operative Metal Workers. 1834. 16 p.

Trade union rules.

Bye laws of the Friendly Society of Operative Tin-plate Workers, . . . 1834. 11 p.

Trade union rules.

Martineau, Harriet, The tendency of strikes and sticks to produce low wages, and of union between masters and men to ensure good wages. Durham, 1834. 29 p.

Strikes are justifiable only after investigation showing real oppression by the masters. Then the aim should be to bring about understanding.

Oastler, Richard, A serious address to the mill-owners, manufacturers, and cloth-dressers of Leeds, who have organized themselves into a "Trades' Union" to compel their workmen to abandon a

right, which the laws of Britain grant, to every subject, "Live and let live." 2d ed., Huddersfield, 1834. 8 p.

Masters should not try to destroy the right to strike.

Rules and regulations of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union of Great Britain and Ireland: instituted for the . . . enabling the working classes to secure . . . the rights of industry. 1834. 23 p.

Organization and regulations.

Statement of the master builders of the metropolis, in explanation of the differences between them and the workmen respecting trades' unions. 1834. 20 p.

Signed "John Evans, On behalf of the Committee." Makes charges against the trade unions of arbitrary interference with business, etc. Says that the masters were determined to employ only non-union labor.

Tester, John, A letter to the operatives of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, on trades' unions and strikes. Leeds, 1834. 24 p.

A former member urges men not to join unions, on the grounds of their being wasteful and causing strife between masters and men.

Torrens, Robert, On wages and combinations. 1834. xi, 133 p.

Economic study, the principles under-lying wages, effects of machinery, combinations, shorter hours, etc. Danger of foreign competition. Abolish the Corn Laws and thus lower the cost of living for the worker.

Trades' triumphant! or, Union's jubilee!! A plan for the consolidation of popular power, and restoring to the people their long lost rights. [1834?] 15 p.

Inflammatory in tone. Use union funds to establish "a Grand Union Mart" where labor alone might buy and sell anything and thus win independence. Signed by F. K. S.

Trades' Unions and Strikes. 1834. 99 p.

Adverse criticism. Hopeless strife, losses to both parties.

[Tufnell, Edward Carlton], Character, object, and effects of trades' unions; with some remarks on the law concerning them. 1834. 140 p.

Bitter attack on unions. Wants new legislation. Purports to give accounts of proceedings at secret meetings, oaths, etc., (in direct quotation marks).

Roebuck, John Arthur, ed., *The Dorchester Labourers*, by J. A. Roebuck. On the qualification clause of the Corporation Bill. [by Thomas Falconer.] [1835.] 12 p.

An appeal in behalf of six Dorchester laborers transported for taking a secret oath in connection with a combination to maintain agricultural wages.

Ibbotson, William, *An address to the workmen in the various branches of the file trade*. Sheffield, 1836. 16 p.

Unions now tyrants. Unrestricted competition extends trade, gives prosperity and ultimate advance of wages. Fears a caste system. Trade cannot afford to increase wages twenty per cent.

Annual report of the Trade Council to the members of the London Union of Compositors, . . . 1837. 47 p.

Includes rules. Statement of the year's achievements and finances.

Loveless, George, *The victims of Whiggery; being a statement of the persecutions experienced by the Dorchester labourers* . . . 1837. 32 p. 8th ed. 1838.

Describes their experiences as convicts in Van Diemen's Land.

The rights of labour defended: or the trial of the Glasgow cotton spinners, for the alleged crime of conspiracy, &c., &c. . . . Glasgow, 1837. 285 p.

Verdict of guilty by majority of one vote. Detailed report.

An address from the London trades' committee, appointed to watch the Parliamentary inquiry into combinations, to the working classes. 1838. 8 p.

Signed by W. Lovett. Answers charges against trade unionism. Discusses influence of unions upon wages.

Ashworth, Henry, *An inquiry into the origin, progress, and results of the strike of the operative cotton spinners of Preston, from October, 1836, to February, 1837* . . . Manchester, 1838. 13 p.

General outline of the events and an estimate of losses caused by the strike.

Marshall, James and Peter McKenzie, *The trial of Thomas Hunter, Peter Hacket, Richard M'Neil, James Gibb, and William M'Lean, the Glasgow cotton spinners* . . . at Edinburgh on charges of murder . . . Reported by James Marshall . . .

To which is annexed statistics connected with the spinning trade . . . of Glasgow, by Peter M'Kenzie. Edinburgh, 1838. 142 p.

Portraits. Sentence, transportation for seven years for conspiracy, setting fire to buildings, murder, to keep up wages of spinners.

A narrative of the sufferings of James Loveless, James Brine, and Thomas and John Standfield, four of the Dorchester labourers; displaying the horrors of transportation, written by themselves. With a brief description of New South Wales, by George Loveless . . . 1838. 32 p.

Simple accounts of their experiences in Australia.

Swinton, Archibald, Report of the trial of Thomas Hunter, Peter Hacket, Richard M'Neil, James Gibb, and Wm. M'Lean, operative cotton spinners in Glasgow . . . for the crime of illegal conspiracy and murder . . . Edinburgh, 1838. ix, 382, xlvii p.

Letters, debate, list of jury, evidence, speeches, verdict, sentence. Appended documents. Map.

A vindication of the principles, objects, & tendencies of trades unions, or associations of the working classes. By a unionist. 1838. 32 p.

Well written. Declares the poverty of the laborers due to weakness and disunion, and to be a menace to all society. Efficiency of united effort proven by the opposition of employers.

Combinations defended: being a commentary upon and analysis of the evidence given before the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into Combinations of Employers and Workmen . . . By the London Trades' Combination Committee. 1839. 64 p.

Criticises the bias of the Committee against unions as such. Declares that the selfishness and oppression of employers is partly responsible for foolish conduct of men.

Thompson, J. B., The Colliers' Guide, shewing the necessity of the colliers uniting to protect their labour from the iron-hand of oppression . . . Bishopwearmouth, 1843. 16 p.

Account of the success of the strike of 1831 followed by the break-up of the union by mine-owners. Hardships. Need of one general union of colliers. Dangers, list of accidents. Need of inspection and laws for ventilation.

Address of the special committee of the coal trade to the coal owners of the counties of Northumberland and Durham, on the subject of the pitmen's strike. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1844. 7 p.

Reiterates statements of the owners about wages. Tells of many men at work and threatens ejection of strikers from their houses.

A letter on the case of the three colliers, tried at the last York assizes, to the worshipful the Mayor, the Rev. J. Hand, A. M., and Wilson Overend, Esq. Magistrates of the Borough of Sheffield. By an inhabitant. Sheffield, 1844. 28 p.

Affirms belief in their innocence. Criticizes the character of the evidence, the partiality of the court.

Report of the special committee appointed by the coal-owners of Northumberland and Durham, respecting the cessation of work by the pitmen, . . . Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1844. 14 p.

Sets forth the owners' case.

A report of the miners' committee in answer to the one drawn up by the coal trade committee. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1844. 8 p.

Explains reasons for the men's demands. Denies owners' statements about wages.

A view of the pitmen's strike, in answer to a letter in the Durham Chronicle, of June 14th, signed "An Overman." Newcastle, 1844. 12 p.

Charges misrepresentation and trickery by employers.

[Appleby, C.?], On the evils of trades' unions, to both masters and workmen; with a plan for settling disputes between them, without contests. Sheffield, 1846. 32 p.

The government should set up an arbitration board. Workers might produce on their own account as was already done in some Sheffield trades in times of depression.

To what extent are trade combinations legal? Verbatim report of the trial for conspiracy, . . . of Jones & Potts, *against* Selsby & others, (members of a trade society), . . . 1847. 63 p.

Half were convicted.

A few words on strikes and combinations among workmen. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature

and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1848. 16 p.

Part of the campaign to check the movement.

Ludlow, John Malcolm Forbes, The master engineers and their workmen. Three lectures, on the relations of capital and labour, delivered by request of the Society for Promoting Workingmen's Associations. 1852. iv, 132 p.

Restrained defense of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, etc. Urges legalization of trade unions, objects to unregulated piece-work. Advocates a co-operative workshop.

Reminiscences and reflections of an old operative. 1852. 44 p.

Opposed to a general strike, dubious about the success of a partial strike. Fluctuations of wages are independent of strikes and combinations. Calls most co-operative stores mismanaged. Value of education, saving and careful living.

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Author, Secretary to the London Consolidated Society of Bookbinders. In answer to the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Quarterly Review*, he defends combinations. Refers to the Enquiry of 1838, and the masons' strike of 1841-2 for illustrations.

Trades' Societies and Strikes. Report of the Committee on Trades' Societies, appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, presented at the fourth annual meeting of the Association, at Glasgow, September, 1860. 1860. xxi, 651 p.

Tables. Reports of strikes, a few of which occurred before 1850. Also a "Sketch of the history of legislation in England, relating to combinations of workmen," by Francis D. Longe, and an "Account of Trade-Combinations at Sheffield," by Frank H. Hill.

[Burn, J. D.], A glimpse of the social condition of the working classes during the early part of the present century. Trade strikes and their consequences . . . [1868.] iv, 156 p.

History, in a general way, from 1815. Temperate. Workman's point of view.

Ward, James, Workmen and wages at home and abroad. Or, the effects of strikes, combinations, and trades' unions. 1868. xx, 314 p.

Strongly hostile to unions. History of several of the more famous strikes, cotton, hosiery, (before 1850), building trades, etc.

[d'Orléans, Louis Philippe Albert, comte de Paris], *Les associations ouvrières en Angleterre (Trades Unions)*. Paris, 1869. vii, 334 p.

At least six French editions. See below.

d'Orléans, Louis Philippe Albert, comte de Paris, *The trade Unions of England*. Translated under the author's direction by Nassau John Senior, M.A., edited by Thomas Hughes, M.P. 1869. xv, 246 p.

Careful study by an able foreigner, based almost entirely on the report of the Royal Commission of 1867. A few words on the history and on the legal positions of unions, then more detailed study of the organizations in different trades.

Brentano, Lujo, *On the history and development of guilds, and the origin of trade-unions*. 1870. xvi, 135 p.

Prepared as an essay to be the preface of Toulmin Smith's edition of the ordinances of the early English guilds. Pages 101-135 trace the origin of the trade union back to the gild. The first elaborate discussion of the subject, the point-of-view now superseded.

Brentano, Lujo, *Die Arbeitergilden der Gegenwart*. Leipzig, 1871-2. 2 vols.

Based on travel and research in England. Vol. I is historical. Chapter I reprints, in German and with slight variation at the close, the preceding work. Chapter II continues the history of the trade-union from 1826.

Howell, George, *The conflicts of capital and labour historically and economically considered, being a history and review of the trade unions of Great Britain* . . . 1878. xxxvi, 536 p. 2d ed., revised, 1890.

Contains a few pages on the history of the trade-unions in the nineteenth century. On the whole, out-of-date.

Trant, William, *Trade unions. Their origin and objects, influence and efficacy*. 1884. viii, 188 p.

Chapters I and II give a historical sketch, going back to serfdom in describing the condition of laborers. Some use of sources, but includes little now valuable.

Crouzel, Jacques Adrien, *Étude historique, économique et juri-*

dique sur les coalitions et les grèves dans l'industrie. Paris, 1887. vi, 543 p.

What little refers to England is based largely on the work of the Comte de Paris.

Hibbert, Francis Aidan, The influence and development of English guilds: as illustrated by the history of the craft guilds of Shrewsbury. Cambridge, 1891. xii, 168 p.

Bibliography. Of interest in the history of trade unionism because the author disagrees with Brentano's idea of the development of the trade union from the guild.

Howell, George, Trade unionism, new and old. 1891. 2d ed., 1894. xv, 235 p.

Describes the unions of the period before 1850 as different in character and method from the later more aggressive type.

Schulze-Gaevernitz, Gerhart von, Social peace; a study of the trade union movement in England, with a preface to the English edition. Translated by C. M. Wicksteed, and edited by Graham Wallas. 1893. xx, 300 p. 2d ed., 1900.

Translations of part of the author's *Zum socialen Frieden*, a book of wider scope. Gives the industrial background of the movement, describes the situation in different industries. Some economic theory and general analysis of conditions as well as history. Annotated.

Jeans, James Stephen, Conciliation and arbitration in labour disputes. A historical sketch and brief statement of the present position of the question at home and abroad. 1894. xiv, 194 p.

Many methods of settling labor disputes described and evaluated. Incidental historical references but most of the plans were developed after 1850.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, The history of trade unionism. 1894. 1902. 1911. lxviii, 558 p. Bibliography by Robert A. Peddie. Revised ed., (extended to 1920), 1920. xviii, 784 p.

The standard authority, based upon most elaborate research. The bibliography, not reprinted in the 1920 edition, gives a very long list of books on the subject, including the pamphlets and other similar material collected by the Webbs and now in the Library of Political Science in London.

Galton, Frank W., Select documents illustrating the history of

trade unionism. I. The tailoring trade. Edited with an introduction by Frank W. Galton. With a preface by Sidney Webb; LL.B. 1896. xcvi, 242 p.

Bibliography. Documents covering from 1721 to 1866. The introduction and notes are valuable as well as the unusual documents, rules, reports, statutes, petitions, poems, etc.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, Industrial democracy. 1897. 1902. 1907. 1911. 1920. xxxix, 899 p.

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Burke, William Maxwell, History and functions of central labour unions. New York, 1899. xi, 125 p.

Includes a few references to England during this period.

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Johns Hopkins University Studies in History, ser. 27, nos. 3-4-5. Chapter V, Combinations of Labor, traces the history of cases and acts involving labor. Entirely legal.

Renard, Georges François, Syndicats, trade-unions et corporations. Paris, 1909. 413 p.

Bibliography, covering a wide field of economic history, both geographically and in point of time. Pp. 208-242, Part II, C. III, "Les trade-unions du Royaume-Uni" is a brief survey based on the best secondary authorities, Webb, Mantoux, etc. A few references occur to England in Part I, "Les corporations."

Pumpiansky, L., Zur Geschichte der Anfänge des englische Trade Unionismus. Stuttgart, 1912. 64 p. In Die Neue Zeit. Ergänzungsheft 13.

Criticizes the Webbs' interpretation as influencing the presentation of fact. A close study of the period from about 1818 to 1834. Economic and psychological analysis.

Schloesser, Henry Herman, and William Smith Clark, The legal position of trade unions. 1912. xxiv, 268 p. 2d ed., 1913.

A legal study with four or five pages on history of the legal status of trade unions.

Clayton, Joseph, Trade unions. 1913. 93 p.

Short bibliography. Popular exposition of the facts of the subject, with a brief historical chapter.

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Bibliography. Not based on original research but a "short account of the four great forms of spontaneous voluntary associations in Great Britain . . .," based on the most recent authorities.

Krojanker, Gustav, *Die Entwicklung des Koalitions-rechts in England*. Stuttgart and Berlin, 1914. xiii, 144 p.

Bibliography. *Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien*. A legal, historical study of the period from 1800, brief preliminary sketch of earlier history. Social in its point of view.

Selley, Ernest, *Village trade unions in two centuries*. London and New York, 1919. v, 183 p.

Devotes a short space to the Dorsetshire laborers' union, 1833, but all other English unions of agricultural laborers are later.

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Bibliography. Gives an outline of activities during this period. Uses primary sources, especially local newspapers.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The frequent recurrence of frightful plagues during the Middle Ages is sufficient evidence of the unsanitary conditions of both town and country life. Yet, thanks to the ignorance of the medical profession as well as of the general public, no attempts were made to secure cleanliness or even decency of surroundings. Hence any notion of the meaning of public health was totally lacking. The state did provide medical assistance under the provisions of the Elizabethan Poor Law as they came to be interpreted, but this occurred only in cases of actual sickness and among paupers, and medicine was frequently given without physicians' prescriptions.

Before any great advance could be made, the medical profession had to learn the relationship of sanitary conditions to disease, especially contagion. Work along this line marked the eighteenth century and opened up the whole field of preventive medicine, culminating in Jenner's discovery of vaccination. Except in the

army and the navy, thus far, however, the question was entirely a private and individual one. The need for co-operative effort was not generally understood, although Howard's success in stamping out jail-fever simply through introducing cleanliness pointed the way for later public health work.

Pride in the growing cities and increasing wealth resulted, in the eighteenth century, in some improvements, but apparently only a few of these were made with the view of securing a better general level of health.

At the same time, however, the introduction of the factory system was creating an alarming situation in the manufacturing towns in the North. Conditions of filth and overcrowding almost beyond belief prevailed when the laborers from the country districts rushed into towns which had made no preparations for receiving them. Comparatively early a group of physicians in Manchester were awakened. Alarmed at the enormous number of cases of disease they formed the unofficial Manchester Board of Health in 1796, under the leadership of Dr. Percival, to work to secure sanitation throughout the city. Thanks to their able reports, convincingly supported by statistics, marked improvement was made. But neither they nor other similar local bodies had any official status or authority. Any far-reaching achievement could be accomplished only by national action and as yet the State paid no heed. Nationwide interest could be secured only by nationwide calamity. The fear inspired by the epidemic of Asiatic cholera in 1831 led to the appointment of central and local boards of health, which issued circulars teaching the principles of sanitation as the best guides for avoiding the disease. These boards undoubtedly did valuable service in checking the outbreak but unfortunately were only temporary.

Almost immediately after taking office the Poor Law Commissioners, appointed by the government in accordance with the Act of 1834, discovered in their search for the underlying causes of poverty that disease was one of the most fundamental. Their attention was forced to the question: Could illness, with its attendant poverty, be prevented? and if so, how?

The studies made of the conditions of life among the poor convinced the poor law inspectors that over-crowding, bad ventilation, inadequate drainage, poor food and other similar causes produced

most preventable disease. Under the persistent leadership of Edwin Chadwick, Secretary of the Poor Law Commission, report after report was published giving the facts about living conditions in cities and demanding sanitary measures which would reduce the prevalence of illness. Particularly worthy of notice are the fourth and fifth reports, by Drs. Southwood Smith, Arnott and Kay, which led to more elaborate and extensive studies undertaken at the direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The outcome was a most valuable series of reports on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain, which displayed in startling fashion the need of public health measures, to which the country as a whole had been indifferent. As might be expected of any report to which Chadwick contributed, this recommended control of such matters by the central government. This step was too far in advance for the moment, but the report stirred not a little local activity and led to a more complete investigation, this time by a Royal Commission, into the state of large towns and manufacturing districts (1842). Reports published in 1842 recommended a general building code, sewerage act, local boards of health and inspectors to require cleanliness of streets, adequate water supply, proper ventilation, etc.

A Removal of Nuisances Act, passed in 1846, gave the local authorities increased powers to abate nuisances, which were further extended by the Removal of Nuisances Act of 1848 and the Diseases Prevention Act of the same year. 1846 was also marked by a new departure — an act permitting local authorities to build public baths and wash-houses patterned after models started by the Association for Promoting Cleanliness among the Poor, founded two years earlier. In 1848 the old connection of general public health work with the Poor Law Commissioners ceased with the establishment of the General Board of Health, composed of three members, which continued under the direction of Chadwick until 1854, after which the Privy Council took charge of what was not done by local authorities. The sick poor were still cared for by the Poor Law Boards of Guardians, a division of responsibility which has led to much criticism in recent years.

Private efforts supplemented the public work. Many associations were formed, most of them local, to improve sanitary conditions. The Health of Towns Association did invaluable service in

spreading knowledge. The question of decent houses, taking the form of a fad for cottages among the country gentry, attracted notice in the cities as well. The Prince of Wales built model tenements, dry, sanitary, airy, which were a paying investment although rents were no higher for several rooms than for a single room in some of the congested hovels. Two associations were formed in London, one the Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (1841), the other, the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes.

Means of proving the advantage of such work were at hand in the reports of the Registrar-General, which since 1837, had given returns of births, deaths and marriages. By watching the death-rate, the observer might follow the results of public health measures.

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Author list only.

Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army. Washington, D. C. 1880-95. 16 vols. 2d series, 1896-1916. 21 vols. 3d ser., 1918, in progress.

Very elaborate. Includes articles in journals, biographical references, etc. Valuable for this period. Authors and subjects.

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Report to her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Poor Law Commissioners on an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the labouring population of Great Britain; with appendices. 1842. xxx, 458 p. Maps. Plans.

Reports of the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of large towns and populous districts . . . 1844-45. 4 vols.

Metropolitan Sanitary Commission. Reports of the commissioners appointed to inquire whether any and what special means may be requisite for the improvement of the health of the metropolis. 1847-48. Three reports.

Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, Reports, 1847-87. 23 vols.

General Board of Health, Reports on many towns. 1849-50.

For a list see the *British Museum Catalogue*, under *England, Board of Health*.

Report of the General Board of Health on the supply of water to the Metropolis. 1850. 3 vols.

Report of the General Board of Health on the administration of the Public Health Act and the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts, from 1848 to 1854. 1854. 114 p.

General Board of Health, Minutes, by-laws, directions and regulations of the Board. 1848-55. 12 vols.

Small pamphlets.

Annual Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners. 1835-.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Cholera Gazette; consisting of documents communicated by the Central Board of Health, . . . Jan. 14-Apr. 7, 1832.

Health of Towns Association. Weekly sheet of facts and figures. 1847. 29 numbers.

The Journal of Gas Lighting, Water Supply and Sanitary Improvement. 1849-.

Journal of Public Health and Monthly Record of Sanitary Improvement. Published under the sanction of the Metropolitan Health of Towns Association. Edited by John Sutherland, M.D. Nov. 1847-Oct. 1849.

Monthly, containing short articles, news notes, letters, etc.

The Liverpool Health of Towns' Advocate. Published under the sanction of the Liverpool Health of Towns' Association. Sept. 1, 1845-May 1, 1847.

Monthly. Gives history of the movement in Liverpool. Statistics. Current information.

The Poor Man's Guardian. Nov. 6, 1847-Dec. 18, 1847. Illus.

Seven penny numbers. A revelation of horrible conditions. Advocates baths and washhouses and other sanitary measures.

OTHER WORKS

Pringle, Sir John, Observations on the nature and cure of hospital and jail-fevers. In a letter to Dr. Mead, physician to his Majesty, &c. 1750. 52 p.

An important contribution to the scientific study of medicine. Insists on the need of cleanliness, ventilation, burning of infected clothing and other precautions.

Ramazini, Bernard, and Frederick Hoffman, Health preserved, in two treatises. I. On the diseases of artificers, which by their particular callings they are most liable to . . . II. On those distempers which arise from particular climates . . . 2d ed., 1750. xv, 432 p.

Translated by R. James, M. D. Describes symptoms, explains causes and discusses possible remedies in cases of diseases attacking workers in metals, glass, paint, etc.

Short, Thomas, New observations, natural, moral, civil, political and medical, on city, town, and county bills of mortality. To which are added, large and clear abstracts of the best authors who have wrote on that subject . . . 1750. xvi, 495, xvi, p.

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Addington, Anthony, An essay on the sea-scurvy: . . . Reading, 1753. vii, 47 p.

If fresh vegetables are not available, use sea-water, water and wine, abstain from animal food.

Lind, James, A treatise on the scurvy. In three parts, containing an inquiry into the nature, causes, and cure, of that disease . . . Edinburgh, 1753. xvi, 456 p.

Describes the characteristics of the disease, gives suggestions for treatment and instances of cure through the use of oranges and lemons. Summarizes previous works.

Lind, James, *An essay on the most effectual means, of preserving the health of seamen, in the Royal Navy* . . . 1757. xxiv, 119 p.

Discusses means of preventing sickness (e. g., quarantine against gaol fever), precautions against scurvy, tropical diseases. Remedies, rules for cleanliness, etc.

[Hanway, Jonas], *Serious considerations on the salutary design of the Act of Parliament for a regular, uniform Register of the Parish-Poor* . . . To which are added, some thoughts on the usefulness of ventilation; the pernicious effects of bad air, narrow streets, and ruined houses . . . 1762. viii, [2] 93 p.

Suggestions for the prevention of infant mortality.

Lind, James, *Two papers on fevers and infection, which were read before the Philosophical and Medical Society, in Edinburgh*. 1763. 119 p.

Accounts of fevers on voyage, yellow fever, modes of infection, methods of fumigation, of preventing disease in those exposed.

Brocklesby, Richard, *Economical and medical observations tending to the improvement of military hospitals* . . . 1764. 101, 320 p.

Emphasizes the need for sanitation, ventilation, fumigation, exercise.

Baker, Sir George, *An inquiry into the merits of a method of inoculating the small pox, which now is practised in several counties of England*. 1766. 69 p.

Describes Sutton's method, then highly successful.

Whitworth, [Sir] Charles, *A plan for the more easy and speedy execution of laws relating to the new paving, cleansing and lighting the streets of Westminster*. [1766.] 21 p.

Description of the work accomplished, and plans for its extension. Some streets should be widened for better air.

Baker, Sir George, *An essay, concerning the cause of the epidemic colic of Devonshire, which was read in the Theatre of the College of Physicians, in London, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1767*. 1767. 60 p. 2d ed., 1814.

Uses experimental methods to prove the disease due to solution of lead in the cider caused by the use of lead in the presses.

Chandler, Benjamin, *An essay towards an investigation of the present successful method of inoculation.* 1767. 47 p.

Criticizes the accounts given by Baker and Glass of Sutton's method.

Dinsdale, Thomas [Baron], *The present method of inoculating for the small-pox* . . . 1767. 3d ed. 160 p.

Became a standard treatise on the best mode of inoculation.

[Baylies, William], *Aphorisms on the small pox, tending to investigate the true nature of the disease,* . . . 1768. 62 p.

Indicates improvements made in the technique of inoculation, and in treatment of the disease.

Whitworth, Sir Charles, *Observations on the new Westminster paving act; setting forth the appointment and business of the commissioners and committees.* 1771. 54 p.

Summary of the act, with some interpretation.

Lettsom, John, *Medical memoirs of the General Dispensary in London, for part of the years 1773 and 1774.* 1774. xxxii, 362, [xiii] p.

Technical treatise based on cases observed at the dispensary, and a brief account of the institution.

Lettsom, John Coakley, *A letter to Sir Robert Barker, Knt. F.R.S. and George Stacpoole, Esq., upon general inoculation.* 1778. 13 p.

Tells of the success of the Society for General Inoculation, established in 1775.

Blane, [Sir] Gilbert, *A short account of the most effectual means of preserving the health of seamen.* 1780. 67 p.

Air, exercise, cleanliness, proper diet prescribed. General rules of hygiene as applied to ships.

Black, William, *Observations medical and political on the small-pox and inoculation; and on the diseases of mankind at every age; with a comparative view of the diseases most fatal to London, during ninety years* . . . 1781. 202 p. App. 7 p. 2d ed., 1781.

Analyzes mortality statistics. Asserts that there has been a relatively low fatality rate. Appendix gives plan for inoculation dispensary.

Baker, Sir George, *An account of a singular disease which prevailed among some poor children, maintained by the parish of St.*

James, in Westminster. 1782. Reprinted in his *Medical Tracts*, 1818.

Traced disease to fumes of paint in a crowded room with no ventilation.

Day, Thomas, Some considerations on the different ways of removing confined and infectious air: with remarks on the contagion in Maidstone Gaol . . . Maidstone, [1784.] 56, 7 p.

Criticizes disregard of the law, 4 Geo. III. c. 59, requiring whitewash, ventilators, prison surgeons. Proper diet and exercise, fumigation and fresh air are needed to eradicate the severe fevers.

Haygarth, John, An inquiry how to prevent the small-pox, and proceedings of a society for promoting general inoculation at stated periods, and preventing the natural small-pox, in Chester. Chester, 1784. 224 p.

Rules founded on theses that clothes can not carry the disease and that air is not infected for any great distance.

Moss, W., A familiar medical survey of Liverpool: addressed to the inhabitants at large. Liverpool, 1784. 130 p.

Considers soil, situation, climate, sanitation, housing, employments of inhabitants, prevailing diseases. Urges ceasing burials in towns.

A short essay written for the service of the proprietors of cotton mills and the persons employed in them. To investigate the cause of a contagious disorder in cotton mills, which has destroyed many persons. Manchester, 1784. 19 p.

Ventilation, whitewash, fumigation and scraping the floor weekly, will prevent the recurrence of the epidemic fever.

Clerke, Sir William, Thoughts upon the means of preserving the health of the poor, by prevention and suppression of epidemic fevers . . . 1790. 27 p.

Recommends Dr. Percival's rules, general cleanliness, registration of fevers, some quarantine, funds for medical attention and medicine for the poor. Statistics of relief.

Ferriar, John, Medical histories and reflections. Manchester, 1795-98. Another ed., 4 vols., 1810-13.

Accounts of all sorts of cases from the Manchester Infirmary, of the fever ward. Recommends general improvements in mills.

Good, John Mason, A dissertation on the diseases of prisons and poor-houses . . . 1795. vii, 180 p.

A prize paper on the most frequent diseases, measures for prevention and cure, especially cleanliness and ventilation.

Woodville, William, The history of the inoculation of the small-pox in Great Britain; comprehending a review of all the publications on the subject: with an experimental inquiry. 1796. xvi, 387 p.

A chronological review of publications to 1768.

Jenner, Edward, An inquiry into the causes and effects of the *Variolae Vaccinae*, a disease discovered in some of the western counties of England, particularly Gloucestershire, and known by the name of cow pox. 1798. iv, 75 p. 2d ed., 1800. 3d ed., 1801.

Cites cases to show that cowpox confers immunity from smallpox and that cowpox is mild and not transferred from one person to another. Recommends inoculation with it instead of smallpox.

Pearson, George, An inquiry concerning the history of the cow-pox, principally with a view to supersede and extinguish the small-pox. 1798. 116 p.

Gives many instances in support of Jenner's theory.

Woodville, William, Reports of a series of inoculations for the *variolae vaccinae*, or cow-pox; . . . 1799. i, 156 p. Table.

Gives results of 200 selected cases of successful vaccination.

A comparative statement of facts and observations relative to the cow-pox; published by Doctors Jenner and Woodville. 1800. 43 p.

Points out the necessity for care in the selection of vaccine.

Parkinson, James, The villager's friend & physician; or, a familiar address on the preservation of health, . . . 1800. 85 p.

Warns against alcohol and spices. Advocates bathing, reading, etc. Simple explanation of various ailments, with remedies.

Addington, John, Practical observations on the inoculation of the cow-pox . . . Birmingham, 1801. iv, 45, 8 p. 2d ed., 1801.

An effort to popularize vaccination. Table of cases.

Haygarth, John, A letter to Dr. Percival on the prevention of infectious fevers: . . . Bath, 1801. 188 p.

A physician's treatise on hygienic measures for the prevention of fevers.

Heberden, William, *Observations on the increase and decrease of different diseases, and particularly of the plague.* 1801. vii, 96 p.

Tables based upon the bills of mortality, with an introductory note on sources of error in the bills. Attributes improvement to more hygienic living. Table of cases from the British Lying-in Hospital, 1749-1801, with an explanatory essay.

Lettsom, John Coakley, *Observations on the cow-pock.* 2d ed., 1801. vi, 88 p. Illus.

General account of the progress of vaccination.

[Murray, Thomas Archibald], *Remarks on the situation of the poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the progress of contagious diseases, with a plan for the institution of Houses of Recovery, for persons infected by fever.* 1801. vii, 47 p.

Points out the need of windows that open, of decent accommodation, of isolation hospitals.

Ring, John, *A treatise on the cow-pox; containing the history of vaccine inoculation,* . . . 1801-03. 2 vols.

Quotes from most of the literature of the subject, English and foreign.

Willan, Robert, *Reports of the diseases in London, particularly during the years 1796, 97, 98, 99 and 1800.* 1801. xii, 358 p.

Lists diseases in the author's practice and those reported in the bills of mortality month by month, with references to the weather and medical comments.

Dunning, Richard, *Minutes of some experiments to ascertain the permanent security of vaccination against exposure to the small pox* . . . Dock [Plymouth], 1804. 120 p.

Data as to cases observed, letters from physicians and others. Intended to allay fear.

Goldson, William, *Cases of smallpox, subsequent to vaccination* . . . Portsea, 1804. vi, 71 p.

Suggests that vaccination may establish only temporary immunity .

[Milburne, Henry], *An inquiry into the causes which produce, preserve, and propagate febrile contagious diseases, in Newcastle and Gateshead* . . . Newcastle, 1804. iv, 72 p.

Describes dreadful conditions of living among the poor.

Lettsom, John Coakley, Exposition of the inoculation of the smallpox, and of the cowpock. 2d ed., 1806. 19 p.

One of the many pamphlets refuting stories of harm.

Robertson, John, Medical police: or, the causes of disease, with the means of prevention: . . . Edinburgh, 1808-09. 2 vols. 2d ed., London, 1812. 2 vols.

The theory of "effluvia" prominent in a discussion of the general causes of disease.

Adams, Joseph, An inquiry into the laws of different epidemic diseases, with the view to determine the means of preserving individuals and communities from each, and also to determine the probability of exterminating the small-pox. 1809. vi, 159 p.

Opposes forbidding inoculation.

Baker, Sir George, Medical tracts, read at the College of Physicians between the years 1767 and 1785. Collected and republished by his son Sir F. F. Baker. 1818. xi, 804 p.

Fourteen papers, some very important.

Johnson, James, Influence of civic life, sedentary habits, and intellectual refinement, on human health, and human happiness . . . 1818. viii, 93 p.

Emphasizes the influence of physical upon mental states.

[Blane, Sir Gilbert], A succinct statement of the question respecting the water companies of London. 1819. 21 p.

A physician defends the companies, tells of the establishment of a public water supply.

Prichard, James Cowles, A history of the epidemic fever, which prevailed in Bristol, during the years 1817, 1818, and 1819; founded on reports of St. Peter's Hospital and the Bristol Infirmary . . . 1820. 112 p.

Tables of cases for the period of epidemic.

Wright, John, The Dolphin; or, Grand Junction Nuisance: proving that seven thousand families in Westminster and its suburbs, are supplied with water, in a state, offensive to the sight . . . and destructive to health. 1827. viii, 104 p. Illus.

Quotes medical authority for the need of good water. Thanks to the monopoly, the quantity is insufficient and the price high.

Kerrison, Robert Masters, A letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, . . . on the supply of water to the metropolis, . . . 1828. 35 p.

A physician insists that the supply is bad.

A letter to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, on the supply of water to the metropolis. 1828. 25 p.

Calls the water pure.

Wright, John, The water question. Memoir, addressed to the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty . . . to inquire into the state of the supply of water to the metropolis. 1828. 96 p.

Asserts that filthy Thames water was supplied to half the metropolis.

Matthews, William, A letter to one of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Water Company, on the subject of the Right Hon. Mr. Peel's letter to the water companies of the metropolis. 1830. 15 p.

Ridicules attacks on the quality of the water.

Marsh, William, The cholera, its symptoms, prevention, and cure . . . Birmingham, 1831. 24 p.

A tract for popular distribution.

Robertson, John, General remarks on the health of English manufactures, and on the need which exists for the establishment of convalescents' retreats . . . 1831. 36 p.

Disease will return when the poor, still weak, must go back to the conditions which caused it.

Thackrah, C. Turner, The effects of arts, trades, and professions, and of civic states and habits of living, on health and longevity: . . . 1831. iv, 126 p. 2d ed., 1832. viii, 238 p.

A classic study of occupational disease, the earliest of importance by an Englishman.

Alderson, James, A brief outline of the history and progress of cholera at Hull . . . 1832. 38 p.

Detailed description of symptoms and treatment.

Needham, J. P., Facts and observations relative to the disease

commonly called cholera, as it has recently prevailed in the City of York. 1833. 138 p.

A technical treatise, attempting to prove the contagious nature of the disease.

Bray, Charles, The education of the body, an address to the working classes. Coventry, 1837. 2d ed., 1847. 24 p.

Simplified, abbreviated physiology, designed to teach the rudiments of hygiene to the working classes.

Arnott, Neil, On warming and ventilating; with directions for making and using the thermometer-stove, . . . 1838. viii, 138 p.

Describes a new stove particularly adapted to homes of invalids.

Howard, Richard Baron, An inquiry into the morbid effects of deficiency of food, chiefly with reference to their occurrence amongst the destitute poor. Also, practical observations on the treatment of such cases. 1839. iv, 77 p.

Accounts of many cases of death due to deficient food, too long toil, insufficient clothing, exposure to cold, etc., during the winter of 1837.

Reports on the sanatory state of the labouring classes, as affected chiefly by the situation and construction of their dwellings, in and about the metropolis. 1839. 56 p.

Peppercorne, Frederick S., Supply of water to the metropolis. A brief description of various plans that have been proposed for supplying the metropolis with pure water . . . 1840. 88 p.

Criticizes a number of other plans. Recommends charcoal filters.

Slaney, Robert Aglionby, Reports of the House of Commons on the education (1838), and on the health (1840), of the poorer classes in large towns: with some suggestions for improvement. [1840.] 64 p.

The Chairman of both committees attempts to popularize their reports.

Holland, George Calvert, The mortality, sufferings, and diseases of grinders. Part I. Fork-grinders. 1841. 34 p.

Statistics to show enormous mortality caused by dry grinding. Discusses wages, also.

[Roberton, John], Suggestions for the establishment of convalescents' retreats on the sea coast as subservient to the hospitals and

other medical charities of large towns. Manchester, 1841. 16 p.

Appeal for a small home where the poor might escape returning at once to the bad conditions which had often caused disease.

Report of the Committee of the Cottage Improvement Society, for North Northumberland, for 1842. [1842.] 55 p.

Accounts of simple easily built cottages, conducive to good morals and health.

Annual report of the Practical & Scientific Association for the promotion of improved street paving, cleansing, drainage, &c. . . . 1843. 12 p.

Advocates wood paving. Plans for a street sweeping machine.

Duncan, W. H., On the physical causes of the high rate of mortality in Liverpool. Liverpool, 1843. 76 p. Tables.

Attributes the high rate to courts and cellar dwellings, narrow streets, inadequate drainage, over-crowding, insufficient street-cleaning, bad conditions in schools, prevalence of fever and tuberculosis, etc. Suggests legislation.

“Health of Towns:” An examination of the report and evidence of the select committee; of Mr. MacKinnon’s bill; and of the acts for establishing cemeteries around the metropolis. 1843. 131 p.

A dissenter bitterly attacks closing the cemeteries in town churchyards as due to “clerical rapacity.”

Holland, George Calvert, Diseases of the lungs from mechanical causes; and inquiries into the condition of artisans exposed to the inhalation of dust. 1843. xii, 100 p.

Thorough study, but for the general reader. Advocates compulsory installation of fans for every wheel.

Maslen, T. J., Suggestions for the improvement of towns and houses. 1843. xx, 249 p.

Many suggestions of improvements for both beauty and comfort. The poor not neglected.

Noble, Daniel, Facts and observations relative to the influence of manufactures upon health and life. 1843. 81 p.

Attributes ill health to the size of towns, not to factories.

Ritchie, Robert, Observations on the sanitary arrangements of

factories, with remarks on the present methods of warming and ventilation, and proposals for their improvement. 1844. 40 p.

Gives reasons for more attention to ventilation.

Banner, Harmood, Water. A pamphlet. Liverpool, 1845. 39 p.

Defends private water companies.

Girdlestone, Charles, Letters on the unhealthy condition of the lower class of dwellings, especially in large towns. Founded on the first report of the Health of Towns Commission . . . 1845. xii, 92 p. 2d ed., 1851.

Gives plans for improved houses, etc.

Grainger, Richard Dugard, Unhealthiness of towns, its causes and remedies; being a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, Liverpool, and the Athenaeum, Manchester. 1845. 48 p.

A physician explains physiological processes produced by bad conditions, suggests reforms.

Guy, William Augustus, Unhealthiness of towns; its causes and remedies: being a lecture delivered at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate Street. 1845. 47 p.

Explains the objects of the Health of Towns Association, and of the Metropolitan Working Classes' Association for improving the Public Health.

Health of Towns Association. Abstract of the proceedings of the public meeting held at Exeter Hall, Dec. 11, 1844 . . . [1845?] 36 p.

Secretary's report, giving summaries of speeches which led to the formation of the Association.

Holme, Samuel, Want of water. A letter to Harmood Banner, Esq., in reply to his pamphlet entitled "Water." Together with a report of the sanatory condition of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1845. 91 p.

Reiterates charges of insufficient water supply for fire protection or health.

Leigh, John, A letter to Alexander Kay, Esquire, Mayor, on some circumstances affecting the sanitary condition of Manchester, and other large towns; being the substance of a paper read at the Man-

chester Royal Institution, October 21st, 1844. Manchester, 1845. 44 p.

Points out the dangers of excessive smoke, inadequate drainage of vacant land, overcrowding, deficient food.

Martin, James Ranald, Report on the state of Nottingham and other towns. 1845. 105 p.

Includes comparative study of Nottingham, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Norwich, Portsmouth.

Owen, Richard, Report on the state of Lancaster. 1845. 28 p.

Charts, tables. Report to the Health of Towns Commission. One half statistics, the rest, accounts of bad conditions with specific references.

Playfair, Lyon, Report on the state of large towns in Lancashire. 1845. [i], 136 p.

Health of Towns Commission Report. Valuable. Part. I., physical conditions; buildings, schools, baths, water supply, etc. Part II., causes of disease.

Reid, David Boswell, Report on the state of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and other towns. 1845. 156 p. Plates.

Harmful effects of conditions in mines, of burning heaps outside, of bad drainage and water-supply in mining towns, of the tax on windows, etc.

Strange, William, An address to the middle and working classes on the causes and prevention of the excessive sickness and mortality prevalent in large towns. 1845. 68 p.

Recommends sanitary measures.

White, William, The economy of health, with a chemical exposition of the air, water and other circumstances affecting the sanatory condition of the city of York. York, [1845.] 27 p.

Brief description of conditions; with suggestions for improvement.

Ebrington, Hugh Fortescue, Viscount, (Earl Fortescue), Unhealthiness of towns, its causes and remedies: being a lecture delivered on the 10th of December, 1845, in the Mechanics' Institute at Plymouth. 1846. 48 p.

Stresses the cost of sickness to the community.

Guy, William Augustus, On the health of towns, as influenced

by defective cleansing and drainage, and on the application of the refuse of towns to agricultural purposes. Being a lecture delivered at the Russell Institution, May 5, 1846. 1846. 48 p. 2d ed., 1846. 50 p.

Plan for sewage disposal along modern lines.

The health and sickness of town populations considered with reference to proposed sanatory legislation, and to the establishment of a comprehensive system of medical police, and district dispensaries . . . 1846. 119 p.

Discusses a bill for establishing Commissioners of Waters and Sewers, interment reforms, a National Board of Health, medical relief and nursing for the poor, etc.

White, Andrew, A treatise on the plague: more especially on the police management of that disease. Illustrated by the plan of operations successfully carried into effect in the late plague at Corfu. With hints on quarantine. 1846. xiii, v-xvi, 342 p. Map.

History of the plague and of measures against it.

Wicksteed, Thomas, Analysis of the evidence in favour of the constant supply system, given before the Health of Towns Commissioners, . . . 1846. 46 p.

Prefers intermittent to constant supply of water.

Barnett, Adolphus, A lecture delivered at the Marylebone Institution . . . on the unhealthiness of towns, showing the moral and physical evils, destitution, and death, arising from the want of efficient sanatory regulations. [1847.] 24 p.

Gavin, Hector, Unhealthiness of London, and necessity for remedial measures; being a lecture . . . 1847. 69 p.

Compares the mortality of London with that of other towns, shows the need of sanitary reforms, especially in the slums.

Hall, John Charles, Facts which prove the immediate necessity for the enactment of sanitary measures, to remove those causes which at present increase most fearfully the bills of mortality, and seriously affect the health of towns. 1847. 60 p.

Gives distressing pictures of conditions in London, Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, etc., quoting authorities.

Liddle, John, On the moral and physical evils resulting from the

neglect of sanitary measures. A lecture . . . to which are added a few remarks on the necessity of appointing district officers of health. 1847. 31 p.

Denies the possibility of moral or physical improvement among the lower classes until such conditions as are described as existing in White-chapel are removed.

Odgers, W. J., A report on the sanitary condition of Plymouth. Plymouth, 1847. viii, 59 p.

Takes the form of six numbers of the *Plymouth Health of Towns Advocate*, a small penny monthly.

Robinson, George, Unhealthiness of towns; its causes and remedies. On the sanitary condition of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the means necessary for its improvement; being a lecture delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society of that town . . . Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1847. 58 p.

Advocates smoke-consuming devices as well as adequate housing, proper street-cleaning, abolition of piggeries, and of dangerous chemical industries within the town, etc.

Whitworth, Joseph, On the advantages and economy of maintaining a high degree of cleanliness in streets and roads, with an account of the construction and operation of the street-sweeping machine. 1847. 35 p.

Describes a machine with rotary sweeper.

Bird, George Gwynne, Observations on civic malaria and the health of towns, contained in a popular lecture . . . 1848. 22 p.

Endeavors to explain the propagation of disease by bad air.

Fox, William, Plans and elevations for baths and wash-houses. Liverpool, 1848. Fol.

Plates with brief explanations.

Gavin, Hector, Sanitary ramblings, being sketches and illustrations, of Bethnal Green, a type of the condition of the metropolis and other large towns. 1848. ii, 118 p. Maps. Tables.

Detailed survey.

Grantham, Richard B., A treatise on public slaughter-houses, considered in connection with the sanitary question, describing the

practice of slaughtering in France and England, with an historical and statistical account of the abattoirs of Paris, . . . 1848. ix, 113 p.

Suggests imitating some parts of the French system.

Guy, William Augustus, The case of the journeymen bakers: being a lecture on the evils of nightwork & long hours of labour, delivered on Thursday, July 6th, 1848, at the Mechanics' Institution . . . 1848. 20 p. 3d ed., 1865. 30 p.

An able appeal against underground shops, excessive heat, eighteen to twenty-hour day and other unhealthy conditions of work.

Health of Towns Bill. The opinions of the public journals. By a citizen. 1848. Three parts. Pt. I. 42 p.

Opposes substituting central for local authority.

Health of Towns Association. Report of the Sub-Committee on the answers returned to questions addressed to the principal towns of England and Wales, and on the objections from corporate bodies to the Public Health Bill. 1848. 69 p.

Gives data for 69 towns, from physicians, clergy, town authorities, etc., showing the need of public health measures. Valuable.

Health of Towns Association. The sanitary condition of the City of London; being a letter to the Lord Ashley from the City Remembrancer . . . 1848. 23 p.

Prints the challenge of the Commissioners of Sewers to statements in a previous pamphlet, answers by the Association.

Report to the Health Committee of the Borough of Liverpool, on the sewerage and other works, under the Sanitary Act. By the Borough Engineer. Liverpool, 1848. 144, xxiii, iii p. Plates.

Recommendations for proper plumbing, etc.

Hosking, William, A guide to the proper regulation of buildings in towns, as a means of promoting and securing the health, comfort, and safety of the inhabitants. 1848. 295 p.

Discusses the placing of buildings, arrangement of streets, regulations for fire-protection, sanitation, etc.

Lloyd, George, Observations on the economy of the public health: . . . 1848. 94 p.

Explains the physiological effects of cleanliness, the means of attaining sanitary conditions.

Clay, Sir William, Remarks on the water supply of London. 1849. 108 p. 2d ed., 1849.

Defends the companies as to the quality and quantity of supply.

Corbett, Edward, Wigan Working Classes Public Health Association. On the pecuniary economy of sanitary improvements, as applicable to the manufacturing districts. Wigan, 1849. 6 p.

Gives comparative estimates of expense and savings.

Dempsey, George Drysdale, Rudimentary treatise on the drainage of towns and buildings: suggestive of sanatory regulations that would conduce to the health of an increasing population. 1849. xvi, 176 p. 3d ed., 1865.

Detailed plan for remaking the drainage system. Estimates, etc.

Dover, Richard, The public health, with national pecuniary gain, *versus* pestilential disease and increased taxation . . . 1849. 27 p.

A plan to stop the use of the Thames as a sewer, and for the installation of a sewage conversion plant.

A report upon the past and present sanitary state of the town of Nottingham: presented by the Sanitary Committee to the Town Council, October 1, 1849. Nottingham, 1849. 12 p.

Explains the sanitary improvements which enabled Nottingham practically entirely to escape the recent cholera epidemic.

Scrope, George Poulett, Suggested legislation with a view to the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. 1849. 24 p.

Proposes exempting from local taxation all houses of low value, enlarging the poor-law unit to the union so as to remove the temptation to pull down cottages. Change laws to facilitate acquisition of cottage sites.

On the climate of Manchester, and the social evils produced by neglecting to tile drain the land in suburban townships. Manchester, 1850. 17 p.

Deplores the migration of the wealthy to distant suburbs because of the dampness of Manchester.

Cooper, Charles Purton, Letter to the Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bt., M.P., with papers respecting the sanitary state of part of the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, London. 2d ed., 1850. 31 p.

Describes conditions of filth and overcrowding in the "Rookery." Letters to and from public authorities and quotations from *The Times*.

The public health a public question. First report of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association . . . 1850. 102 p.

Revives the work of the Health of Towns Association which had ceased to function after the passing of the Public Health Act of 1848.

Sanitary economy: its principles and practice; and its moral influence on the progress of civilisation. Edinburgh, 1850. viii, 320 p.

Consists largely of selections from reports of the Sanitary Commissioners and Commissions on large towns.

Bascome, Edward, A history of epidemic pestilences, from the earliest ages . . . to 1848 . . . 1851. vii, 250 p.

Brief annals, covering the world, followed by discussion of causes and modes of prevention.

Gore, Montague, On the dwellings of the poor, and the means of improving them. 2d ed., 1851. xiv, 38 p. 3d ed., 1851.

Describes frightful housing conditions. Quotes other authorities.

Ikin, John Ingram, On the progress of public hygiene and sanitary legislation in England, and the advantages to be derived from their further extension . . . Worcester, 1851. 23 p.

Sketches history from the eighteenth century.

Shapter, Thomas, Sanitary measures and their results, being a sequel to "The history of cholera in Exeter in 1832." 1853. 32 p.

Tells of remarkable evidence in the epidemic of 1849 of the effectiveness of sanitary measures introduced after 1832.

Smith, Southwood, Results of sanitary improvement, illustrated by the operation of the metropolitan societies for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes, the working of the Common Lodging-Houses Act, etc. 1854. 22 p.

Describes the work of building model tenements and lodging houses, costs, returns. Remarkable vital statistics.

Mottley, Edward, A report on the sanitary condition of the town of Margate, from the year 1837 to 1862; being a statistical account of the numbers dying and the cause of death of the inhabitants, visitors, and inmates of the infirmaries. 2d ed., [1864.] viii, 31 p.

Explains the growing death rate of the health resort by the influx of invalids, beyond cure.

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High lights of progress. Popular lectures, statistics.

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CRIME AND CRIMINALS

To the period of this study belongs a complete revolution in the attitude of society toward the problem of crime, indeed the recognition of the fact that crime is a social problem. The vindictive feeling that the criminal must suffer to the last degree for his wrong-doing continued from mediaeval times until the close of the eighteenth century and on into the nineteenth. He was an outcast in the fullest sense of the word: once he had been thrown in prison, society paid no further heed to him. From this blind but oft-times deliberate disregard grew conditions of pollution that are almost beyond comprehension today. The bitter fruit of experience and the earnest efforts of far-seeing reformers ultimately brought about a rational understanding. The criminal came to be looked upon, at least by some, as, after all, a human being. Severity was not considered the only or even the best deterrent from crime and efforts were made to give the convict encouragement and aid in becoming a law-abiding citizen.

As yet books on criminology were few. Many of those on crime in general are collections of anecdotes of notorious murderers, forgers. A few are important. More valuable are the accounts of conditions given by private observers, by officials or by Parliamentary Committees. But, in view of the fact that this very significant social change of the period has not been fully explored by historians, the introductions to the various sections have been drawn together to furnish a comprehensive survey of the entire field.

PRISONS

The name of John Howard has so overshadowed others in agitation for prison reform that it is often hardly realized that there were earlier investigators whose humble attempts paved the way for him, although none of them attracted sufficient attention to produce permanent and wide-spread change. The revelations made by Howard's *State of the Prisons*, the data secured by his own direct observation in prison after prison throughout England, could not be disregarded. Horrible physical conditions were revealed, that human beings were herded in dungeons, cramped, damp, and dark, filthy and all but completely without ventilation, kept there often for weeks, months or even years, sometimes in chains, until lunacy or welcome death came. Prison management was often corrupt, the system offering every encouragement to fraud. The

gaols were frequently private property, leased by the gaoler who made profit from the inmates. With a system so rank with corruption, the prisons as Howard found them were naturally hotbeds of disease, vice and crime. His courageous searches into the depths of the worst of them, his convincing massing of facts, his tragic death (1790) forced public attention. From his time, although the movement met with fluctuating support, it never ceased to exist and to bring gradual improvement.

A number of factors united to make the change slow: general public indifference, the expense involved, the opposition of officials who profited by the old arrangements, the irresponsibility that came from purely local control. Hence it is hardly surprising that when James Neild took up Howard's work in the last quarter of the century he found that most prisons had lapsed into the previous state of horror. Once again the publication of the facts led to some amelioration and to some degree of enforcement of acts long since passed to remedy the gravest abuses. An act of 1774 forbade the taking of fees by gaolers but not until 1813 were salaries given them. The act of 1774 requiring cleanliness to prevent fevers was regularly disregarded. Acts passed in 1778 and 1784 for improving living conditions, providing work and classifying prisoners set a laudable standard which was adopted by a few prisons — there had always been great variation among them. Beginning with 1791 justices of the peace were supposed to inspect prisons and to report semi-annually.

So long as no body of strongly interested public opinion existed these laws were little heeded. That lack was supplied when a group of Friends turned their attention to the evil. Stephen Grellet, Joseph John Gurney, Thomas Fowell Buxton and above all Elizabeth Gurney Fry were pioneers in a new movement. Mrs. Fry's visits to the women of Newgate with the success that marked her efforts to improve that "hell above earth" astonished every one. Prison visiting became a fad in London, unfortunately. But solid progress was made as well. In 1816, the Society for the Reformation of Prison Discipline was formed, and its investigations, published in reports, its steady insistence upon fundamental principles, such as classification, occupation, and the like, led ultimately to their official adoption.

Not all of the private visiting was bad. In many localities

splendid work was done by the kind-hearted. One example calls for notice, that of Sarah Martin, seamstress of Great Yarmouth, who for years devoted herself to the instruction of prisoners and to providing them work in the making of small articles, the proceeds from which were used to help prisoners upon release. A society for the same purpose had been formed in 1802 but did not receive legal recognition until 1862.

Little improvement could be accomplished while the buildings used as prisons remained so inadequate for the purpose. Hence various schemes were proposed and some tried in the search for a suitable plan. The first and most obvious reform was the provision of separate wards and courtyards for men and women. The repeal of the window-tax made it possible to cut more windows. White-wash was one of the improvements urged by Howard and in the gaols where it was tried there was a marked reduction in the amount of disease. Many felt that no great advance could be made without the abandonment of many of the old prisons and radical departures in the arrangement of new buildings, the most famous being Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon which received serious consideration from a Parliamentary committee (see Report, 1811.) As the name suggests, it was intended to make possible the constant supervision of every prisoner by a minimum number of attendants, by means of wards radiating from a central hall or observing station. The plan is perhaps most significant because of its emphasis on the need of discipline and supervision.

Several towns built improved gaols but a great advance came with the establishment of Millbank, 1813-6. There the theory of the penitentiary was put into practice; that is, an effort was made by giving work and instruction to prisoners to bring them to a realization of the wrong they had done and to a determination to avoid crime in future. Opinions differed as to how this penitent state was to be achieved, but the prevailing idea was that severity was essential. Hence there came an outpouring of literature on the kind of hard labor to be imposed. The favorite device was the tread-mill upon which men and even women were often obliged to work hours a day to the point of exhaustion. By such means their spirit was supposedly broken and rendered tractable. It took a long campaign and overwhelming evidence of its exceedingly harmful effects upon health before the system was abolished.

Other prisons of the more advanced type tried another method, patterned after noted American experiments—solitary confinement. When used in extreme form this meant the confinement of the prisoner alone in his cell, sometimes for years at a time, without opportunity for work or for converse with any one unless with the prison chaplain come upon a visit of exhortation. Instances of insanity resulting from this treatment led to modifications. Inmates were permitted to work in company with others but strict silence was usually enforced. Of course in such penitentiaries decent living conditions were provided: Pentonville, built in 1840, having the modern tiers of cells and plenty of air and heat. The heavy expense involved in the construction of such prisons meant that few were built. The movement in general lagged, but a succession of laws led to gradual improvement. The government took the lead from private individuals, and in 1823 and 1824 Peel succeeded in passing two important acts for the health and morals of convicts, calling for classification, employment, instruction and as far as possible separate cells. The use of irons was to be resorted to only in case of necessity. Still abuses continued and Parliamentary Committees made inquiries and reports. Soon the Secretary of State was authorized to approve all rules for prisons. Uniform diet was required, visiting was restricted, officials were prohibited from receiving profit. Of equal importance with these regulations was the appointment of five inspectors, ordered to make annual reports to the Home Secretary. The Municipal Corporations Act passed the same year caused the giving up of many of the small borough gaols, the worst of all. State control was extended in 1845 when a Surveyor-General of Prisons was appointed to approve all plans. A House of Commons Committee in 1850 reported in favor of a national board of control, and in 1877 this was finally secured by the appointment by the Home Secretary of a Prison Committee in charge of all gaols.

The Reformatory system did not prevail until after this period, although the idea was an early one and a few reform schools existed. In 1756 the Marine Society founded a school for young criminals. About 1788 a farm school at Redhill was established by the Philanthropic Society. The government's first attempt was the Parkhurst prison to provide education and industrial training for young offenders. Thanks largely to the work of Dickens, a Re-

formatory School Act was passed in 1854 and to it a national movement for reform schools owes its origin.

Dickens's descriptions of the lot of the imprisoned debtor were a great factor in the cessation of the system of imprisonment for debt.

One form of prison has not been mentioned here. Yet in many ways it was the most loathsome of all: the hulks. Beginning in 1776 when convicts were sent to two hulks at Woolwich because transport to America was now impossible for felons, the use of discarded hulks became customary for confining prisoners who were used by day for hard labor in the dock yards. Although subject to even worse abuses than were the gaols, the system was not discarded until 1857.

THE CRIMINAL CODE

If prisons were unthinkable inhuman in the eighteenth century, the laws for the punishment of offenders were almost equally bad. To be sure some of the most brutal penalties inflicted in the Middle Ages were no longer imposed, but burning to death was legal until 1790, the pillory was not discarded completely until 1837 and other similar survivals existed. The worst feature of the laws was their undue severity, especially the number of crimes, often petty, for which death was prescribed. The prevailing theory was that terror was the best preventive of crime, hence any increase in crime was followed by a panic-stricken cry to make the laws more severe. Executions were carried out wholesale and were made a public spectacle. Not until 1783 were the degrading effects sufficiently recognized to cause the giving up of the parade and not until 1868 were executions made private.

It was not until 1808, that the great humanitarian Sir Samuel Romilly began his long campaign for reform of the criminal code. He pointed out the fact that because of the severity of the laws many guilty of crimes escaped punishment altogether, due to the unwillingness of juries and judges to inflict the death penalty for minor offences. Those with criminal tendencies were thus encouraged to gamble on the chances of acquittal and crime was actually increased — in fact at an alarming rate. Far more efficacious than severity as a deterrent would be certainty of punishment and this could be achieved if the harshness of the laws were somewhat mitigated.

With this in view, bills were introduced into Parliament year after year. The bill for abolishing the death penalty for picking pockets of small amounts, a crime often committed by young persons, was passed in 1808 after considerable opposition, the penalty being changed to transportation for from seven years to life. Bills to repeal acts inflicting death upon those convicted of stealing privately from any shop goods valued at five shillings or more, or from any dwelling-house goods worth forty shillings or more, were introduced in 1810. Lost, they were brought up again in 1811 and passed the Commons but were rejected by the Lords under the lead of Lords Eldon and Ellenborough, both justices of the old school. The same fate awaited them in 1813, 1816 and 1818 when they were passed unanimously by the Commons. In that year occurred Romilly's tragic self-inflicted death, but the crusade went on. In 1819 a committee reported in favor of his principles. In 1820 Sir James Macintosh introduced six bills, three of which were passed even by the House of Lords at that session. In 1823 four new acts abolished the death penalty for a number of other offences. In 1827 Peel gave government support to the movement and by the passage of five bills secured a revised and simplified code which reserved death for a few particularly nefarious crimes. An act passed in 1861 diminished even this number. As Romilly expected, the lesser penalties meant a great increase in the proportion of convictions; the criminal was made to feel that punishment was sure to follow wrong doing. Hence no increase of crime followed these humane measures.

Transportation was the usual substitute for death. The custom of deporting convicts to colonies originated in connection with America where labor was in demand. The convenience to Great Britain was great, for a regular trade in convicts was carried on, the contractor paying a fixed sum for every convict given him and receiving the right to his labor during the term of his sentence. Despite the protest of the colonies the arrangement was continued until the American Revolution forced the government to find another dumping ground for convicts. This proved to be New South Wales, where the practice began in 1787. For years it was continued there and in Van Diemen's Land.

In both places it became the source of most serious evils. These began in the depravity prevailing on the ships and continued after

arrival. Of low moral grade, often physically or mentally deficient, always ill equipped for pioneer life, the criminals became a large and dangerous proportion of the population. The most desperate characters were confined to prisons, such as that at Norfolk Island, where murder, brutality, every form of crime was rife. The better class were hired out to free colonists, but were almost slaves. Such a system could have existed only at a great distance from the mother country. When gold was discovered and sheep raising became a profitable industry free settlers were attracted in considerable numbers and transportation was doomed. It ended in 1849 in New South Wales, in 1852 in Van Diemen's Land. From 1850 to 1867 convicts who had passed through a period of probation in English prisons of the better type were sent to West Australia. Since that date England has cared for her convicts at home.

POLICE

In the eighteenth century no police system comparable with the modern was in existence, but the protection of the country from crime was administered in the old mediaeval fashion. In the country districts the high constable was responsible for apprehending criminals, with the assistance of petty constables, who were usually paid a small fee for every service rendered. In the villages and towns, the night watch was employed also, but as it was entirely a local matter its efficiency varied from place to place. Usually it was not very dependable, the men being chosen often as deserving characters rather than for any fitness for the work.

In London, until 1774, as elsewhere, the old parish system prevailed whereby every parish provided its own watch (or failed to do so). In that year an act of Parliament consolidated fifteen parishes and placed the watch under the direction of a board with power of taxation for the support of police. Many parishes apparently succeeded in evading responsibility, hence no great improvement occurred. Later London had a very complicated system. The constables were unpaid. The night watch existed in some parishes, not in others, according to the willingness of the parish to rate itself for protection. The city proper had its own separate system of night watchman and day police under the control of the city authorities. Finally there was a small supplementary police system for the metropolitan district outside of the city,

paid and controlled by the government and fairly well organized. Part of this force were attached to the police court, part were mounted patrol for the roads. Needless to say, such total lack of unity rendered any effective co-operation impossible.

As early as 1772 committees reported upon the unsatisfactory state of the police in the metropolis. Repeatedly they note the failure to check the steady increase in crime and among other causes they attribute it to the lack of any systematic organization of the police. Colquhoun strove hard to improve conditions but accomplished little. Constables unwilling to hold office and working through ill paid deputies could not be expected to do much. In the hope of arousing more interest in the arrest of offenders a scheme had been resorted to, as early as the reign of William and Mary, which caused probably more harm than good. A reward of forty pounds was offered upon conviction to the person responsible for the arrest of criminals who had committed certain specified crimes. By the nineteenth century the list included most of the more serious offences. Investigation showed that young delinquents were often encouraged to continue their downward careers until they committed a crime for which a reward could be claimed. Then they were arrested, hardened criminals. Sometimes, it was shown, charges and evidence were manufactured and innocent persons condemned to severe punishment. The first great step toward police reform, then, was the abolition of rewards. In 1818 the so-called "blood money" came to an end. The Parliamentary committee which recommended the change had made a thorough and important study of the subject. The reports which they issued in 1815, 1817 and 1818 give a very complete understanding of the state of crime in London at the time.

A new outbreak of crime, due probably to the prevailing distress about 1826-7 forced the attention of the public to the subject again. Robert Peel decided upon drastic reforms. The Metropolitan Police Improvement Bill passed in 1829 swept away the old chaos. A board of Police under the Home Office was established having powers throughout the metropolitan district except the city which adopted a similar system under the control of the Common Council ten years later. A uniform tax was then levied upon all parishes and a well organized system of paid police nearly three thousand in number was introduced. Although the advantages of the change

would seem obvious, it met with a storm of disapproval. Charges were made that the police were spies and were too autocratic, that they interfered with English liberty. Bitter too were complaints over the taxes in parishes which had shirked the burden before. Parliamentary committees investigated, ordered abuses remedied, and the police force went on developing its now renowned efficiency.

As for the rest of England, change came at different times. Progressive cities, like Manchester, Edinburgh and Glasgow, had good police forces before London did. The Municipal Corporations Act of 1835 provided for borough constables.

Most of the country districts were backward. In 1839 a law was passed which gave permission to counties to organize rural police, regular paid officers appointed by the justices of the peace. Unpopular at first, in time it was slowly adopted until all sections of the country were made fairly safe.

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Eleven reports of the Surveyor-General of Prisons (Sir Joshua Jebb). 1844-1862.

Old Bailey Sessions Papers . . . 1730-1834. Continued as Central Criminal Court. Sessions Papers.

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First report of the Philanthropic Society instituted in London, September, 1788, for the prevention of crimes. 1789. iv, 56 p.

Subsequent reports to 1825. The society was formed to take children likely to become criminals and to train them for work, in agriculture usually.

The first report of the Society established in London for the Suppression of Mendicity. 1819. 61 p. Annual reports, to date.

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Sedgly, Ben, and Timothy Beck, *Observations on Mr. Fielding's Enquiry into the Causes of the late increase of robbers, &c.* . . . 1751. v, 85 p.

Summarizes Fielding, with some criticisms and added suggestions. Opposes Fielding's suggestion of rating wages.

A method proposed to prevent the many robberies and villanies committed in and about the City of London; . . . 1752. 21 p.

Suggests that the livery companies raise money equal to their capitals and use it to give employment to the idle.

A letter to the inhabitants of the cities of London and Westminster, on account of the late frequent and daring robberies . . . [1753.] 16 p.

Wants a general reformation.

Welch, Saunders, *Observations on the office of constable.* With cautions for the more safe execution of that duty. Drawn from experience. 1754. v, 46 p.

A friend of Fielding makes suggestions for co-operation, good temper, sobriety, good judgment in the exercise of powers.

Fielding, John, *A plan for preventing robberies within twenty miles of London.* . . . 1755. [ii,] 25 p.

A plan for a central organization supported by subscribers, who should report thefts to magistrates in London, to obtain immediate search for robbers. Calls for co-operation of pawn-brokers, ale-house keepers, liverymen.

Considerations upon the present increase of civil prisoners and debtors in England. Humbly submitted to the two Houses of Parliament. 1757. 20 p.

The jails are crowded because of the distress caused by war and by famine. The country needs the work of imprisoned debtors. Bankrupts should be released.

[Ilive, Jacob], Reasons offered for the reformation of the House of Correction in Clerkenwell: shewing, I. The present state of the gaol, . . . II. Proposals in what manner these evils may be prevented for the future; . . . 1757. 56 p.

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Quotes letters to magistrates telling of frightful abuses, seen during two terms in gaol for writing criticisms of the Bishop of London's sermons. There should be paid officials and work for the inmates.

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Reserve capital punishment for murderers.

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pected from the confinement of criminals in separate apartments. 1771. 84 p.

Separation would mean proper ventilation, cleanliness, etc., and would prevent contamination by hardened criminals.

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Describes abuses which had grown up. Suggests limiting the terms of imprisonment for debt and using property of the prisoner to discharge the debt. Death penalty for fraud.

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Smith, William, State of the gaols in London, Westminster, and Borough of Southwark . . . 1776. 90 p.

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Howard, John, The state of the prisons in England and Wales. 1777. 2d ed., Warrington, 1780. 449, xix p. Illus. 3d ed., 1784. 4th ed., 1792.

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Bentham, Jeremy, A view of the hard-labour bill . . . 1778. xiv, 114 p.

Quotes the law by sections and gives comments. Opposes transportation. Favors county jails with provision for hard labor.

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Barrett, George, An essay towards establishing a system of police, on constitutional principles; consisting of propositions for the effec-

tual and immediate suppression of vagrancy, thefts, . . . 1786. 62 p.

Outlines elaborate organization, to cover all England. Headquarters in London, clerks, inspectors, etc., in each district. Certificates of residence, removal, etc. The Register offices should also be post offices and should look after taxes in the district.

Dornford, Josiah, Seven letters to the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, upon the impolicy . . . of our present mode of arresting the bodies of debtors . . . [1786.] iv, 3-78 p.

Notes the possibility of a false charge of debt. Danger of illness and death. Hard life. Loss to the community. At least, there should be an improved system.

Dornford, Josiah, Nine letters to the . . . Lord Mayor . . . of London, on the state of the prisons and prisoners within their jurisdiction: . . . [1786.] 164 p.

Reveals shocking conditions: lack of infirmaries, proper food, medicine, beds and bedding, etc. Recommends better plans for new buildings, regulations, abolition of fees to keepers. Instances of neglect.

[Gilbert, Thomas], A plan of police: exhibiting the causes of the present increase of the poor, and proposing a mode for their future more oeconomical and effectual relief and support . . . 1786. 41 p.

Recommends reducing the number of ale-houses, reforming the laws for imprisonment for debt, punishing those who harbor criminals, educating the infant poor, revising the poor laws and their administration, etc.

Jebb, John, Thoughts on the construction and polity of prisons, with hints for their improvement . . . 1786. xxvii, 106 p.

Wants detached buildings, lower walls, supervision by justices of the peace and clergy.

Leeson, Hewling, Inferior politics; or, considerations on the wretchedness and profligacy of the poor, . . . on the defects in the present system of parochial and penal laws: . . . 1786. iv, 138 p. 3d ed., 1788.

Plans for reforms to prevent crime, especially by dealing with the young. Revise penalties. Care for the families of prisoners.

[Romilly, Sir Samuel?], Observations on a late publication, intitled, Thoughts on executive justice: . . . 1786. 162 p.

Deplores the reactionary tone of Madan's pamphlet. Gives instances

of excessive severity and inconsistency of punishment. Better police and other real preventive measures should be tried.

Zouch, Henry, Hints respecting the public police. 1786. 23 p.
Emphasizes the responsibility of justices of the peace.

Godschall, William Man, A general plan of parochial and provincial police; with instructions to overseers and constables, . . . 1787. xi, 112 p.

Send beggars to their parishes. Apprentice young children of paupers. Diminish the severity of penalties for minor crimes.

Farley, Edward, Imprisonment for debt unconstitutional and oppressive, . . . 1788. 160 p.

Declares that there is no legal basis for imprisonment for debt. Gives cases of grave injustice and abuse.

Bentham, Jeremy, An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation. Printed in the year 1780, and now first published. 1789. 9, cccxxxv, 31 p.

Principles based on the theory of utility. Discusses proper forms of punishment.

Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus, An address to the magistrates of the county of Gloucester, assembled at their Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1789, . . . [Gloucester], 1789. vii, 41 p. 3d ed., 1808. 59 p.

Suggestions for the regulation of the new prisons.

General regulations for inspection and controul of all the prisons, together with the rules, orders, and bye laws for the government of the gaol and penitentiary house, for the county of Gloucester, . . . 2d ed., Gloucester, [1790.] xl, 83, 47 p.

Embodied advanced principles.

Report of the sub-committee respecting the improvements which have been lately made in the prisons and houses of correction in England and Wales. 1790. 37 p. Second report. 1791. 19 p.

Tells of improvements since Howard's day, thanks to the efforts of the "Society for giving effect to his Majesty's proclamation," etc.

Statement and propositions from the Society for giving effect to

his Majesty's proclamation against vice and immorality, . . .
1790. 28 p.

Recommendations to magistrates for measures to prevent vagrancy,
also for the improvement of prisons.

An address to the public, from the Philanthropic Society, instituted in MDCCLXXXVIII, for the Promotion of Industry and the Reform of the Criminal Poor. To which are annexed, the laws and regulations of the society, &c. 1791. 32 p.

Describes attempts to prevent crime by teaching trades to children, especially those of the criminal poor.

Bentham, Jeremy, Panopticon; or the inspection-house: . . .
Dublin, 1791. vii, 140 p. Postscript; Part I. . . . 1791. 240 p. Postscript; Part II. . . . 1791. 232 p.

A plan which attracted much attention, for penitentiaries, circular in plan, with cells radiating from the center and always visible to a keeper in the center.

[Civis], Remarks on the practice and effect of imprisonment for debt; and clauses proposed to be inserted in a bill for the security of creditors and the amendment of the law, . . . 1791. xv, 32, iv p.

Legal. Points out the advantages of immediate attachment against goods, over imprisonment.

General regulations for the government of the new gaol, at Ipswich, for the County of Suffolk; . . . Ipswich, 1791. 40 p.
Rules.

Neely, Samuel, An appeal to the humanity and equity of the nation . . . on the execution of criminals. Yarmouth, 1791. 40 p.

Capital punishment for petty crimes is unnecessary and wrong. Advocates the Panopticon.

Brewster, John, On the prevention of crimes, and on the advantage of solitary imprisonment . . . 1792. 34 p.

Educate, so as to give knowledge of right and wrong. Punishment should attempt reformation and the return of the criminal as a good citizen to society.

Paul, Sir G. O., Call of a general meeting of nobility, . . .

for . . . receiving a statement of the proceedings of the committee appointed by the general meeting held October, 1783 . . . 1792. 68 p.

Tells of financing and building model prisons, the ideas embodied in them.

Report of the select committee of Bridewell and Bethlem. 1792. 69, 57 p.

Criticisms of the rules and management. Recommends reorganization, and stricter regulation. Statistics.

Gillespy, E., A disquisition upon the criminal laws; . . . Northampton, [1793?] 71 p.

Punishment should be certain rather than severe. No rewards should be paid for conviction of offenders. Wants solitary cells and labor for convicts.

Hunter, John, An historical journal of the transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island, . . . 1793. 580 p. Illus. Maps.

Incidental references to transported convicts.

Wedderburn, Alexander, Earl of Rosslyn and Lord High Chancellor, [Lord Loughborough], Observations on the state of the English prisons, and the means of improving them; communicated to the Reverend Henry Zouch, a Justice of the Peace; . . . 1793. 31 p.

A brief sketch of the history of prisons, Howard's work and the efforts of his followers. Further needs.

Lloyd, Thomas, To the grand juries of the City of London and the County of Middlesex. 1794. 6 p.

Criticizes the conduct of the Gaoler of Newgate, as involving many illegal practices. Vivid description of horrible conditions.

Thompson, George, Slavery and famine, punishments for sedition; or, an account of the miseries and starvation at Botany Bay . . . With some preliminary remarks by George Dyer. 1794. iii-viii, 48, 23 p.

Extracts from the journal of a convict.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A treatise on the police of the metropolis; containing a detail of the various crimes & misdemeanours by which

public and private property are . . . injured . . . 1796.
2d ed., 1796. xviii, vi, 473, xxviii p. 5th ed., 1797. 7th ed., 1806.

A thorough investigation into the causes and conditions of crime, means of prevention, punishments, police system. Very valuable.

Bowen, Thomas, Thoughts on the necessity of moral discipline in prisons, as preliminary to the religious instruction of offenders . . . 1797. 36 p.

The Chaplain of Bridewell insists on the need of cleanliness and order in prisons, separation of new from hardened offenders, then religious instruction.

Cursory remarks on the police. By a magistrate. 1797. 22 p.

Shows the need of central bureau of information for police. Offenders should be distributed better among the prisons of the metropolis, and put to work. Hulks should be abolished. Inspectors should be appointed.

Palmer, Thomas Fyshe, A narrative of the sufferings of T. F. Palmer, and W. Skirving, during a voyage to New South Wales, 1794, on board the Surprise transport. Cambridge, 1797. 74 p.

A clergyman, political prisoner, tells of ill-treatment.

Regulations of parochial police; combined with the military and naval armaments to produce the energy and security of the whole nation. 1797. 4th ed., enl., 1803. 43 p.

Attacks France. To prevent Jacobinism all householders should be organized into police.

Bowen, Thomas, Extracts from the Records and Court Books of Bridewell Hospital: arranged in chronological order; with remarks. 1798. 69, 57 p.

Quotes many documents, most of them early and concerned with legacies. Recommendations for improvements.

An account of the nature and views of the Philanthropic Society instituted in 1788 for the prevention of crimes . . . 1799. 26, vi p.

Account of work, children helped, etc. Often reissued.

Bowen, Thomas, Remarks upon the report of a select committee of Governors of Bridewell Hospital. 1799. 20 p.

Author a governor and Chaplain. Criticizes the report in detail, as

opposed to the original objects of Bridewell. Wants system of apprenticeships retained.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A general view of the national police system, recommended by the select committee of finance to the House of Commons; . . . 1799. 42 p.

Explains plans for licensing dealers in second-hand goods, keepers of livery-stables, etc., and using the proceeds for paid police under paid commissioners.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A general view of the cause and existence of frauds, embezzlements, speculation and plunder, of his Majesty's stores in the dock yards, . . . 1799. ii, 38 p.

Suggests police, special regulations for the sale of old stores, adequate salaries instead of fees and perquisites, a better system of accounting, annual inventory.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A general view of the depredations committed on West-India and other property in the Port of London; the partial remedies which have been successfully applied . . . 1799. ii, 48 p. Table.

Describes methods used by organized thieves in a regular system of river piracy. Need of a permanent police force, land and river patrol.

Barrington, George, A voyage to New South Wales, comprising an interesting narrative of the transactions and behaviour of the convicts: . . . 6th ed., New York, 1800. i, 184 p.

Experiences of a reformed thief.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A treatise on the commerce and police of the River Thames. 1800. xxxiv, 696 p.

Much information as to stealing from shipping, the work of the new marine police. Added powers needed. Plan.

An impartial statement of the inhuman cruelties discovered! in the Coldbath-Fields Prison. 2d ed., [1800.] 28, 12 p. Further account . . . 4th ed., [1800.] 28 p.

Conditions revealed by an investigation.

Neild, James, An account of persons confined for debt, in the various prisons of England and Wales; together with their provisionary allowance during confinement: as reported to the Society

for the discharge and relief of small debtors, in April, May, June, &c., 1800. 1800. vi, 51 p.

Lists jails and the provisions made for food for debtors. Tells of the work of the society for twenty-eight years.

An address to the magistrates and people of Great Britain and Ireland, occasioned by the alarming system of modern imprisonment adopted in some of the prisons in Middlesex, Gloucester, Essex . . . 1802. iv, 54 p.

Describes bad conditions.

Bentham, Jeremy, *Traité de législation civile et pénale, précédés de principes généraux de législation et d'une vue d'un corps complet de droit: terminés par un essai sur l'influence des tems et des lieux relativement aux lois.* Paris, 1802. 3 vols. 2d ed., 1820. Trans., 1864.

The great philosophical treatise on the subject during the period. Comprehensive, far-seeing, influential. Published by Dumont, from Bentham's notes.

Neild, James, *An account of the rise, progress, and present state, of the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts throughout England and Wales.* 1802. ix, 363 p.

Tells of the work done since 1772, persons confined for small debts, conditions of prisons. Attacks the existing laws.

Colquhoun, Patrick, *A treatise on the functions and duties of a constable: containing details and observations interesting to the public, . . . as they relate to . . . the protection of the peaceful subject . . .* 1803. xxv, 90, vi p.

Clear, useful discussion of the duty of the constable.

Harrison, George, *Education respectfully proposed and recommended, as the surest means within the power of government, to diminish the frequency of crimes.* 1803. 24 p.

Punishment has little value, the real preventive is education.

Martin, Matthew, *Substance of a letter, . . . on the state of mendicity in the metropolis.* 1803. Ed., 1811. iv, 24 p.

Tables, statistics. Result of a survey.

Pitt, W. M., A plan for the improvement of the internal police of prisons. 1804. 16 p.

Tables. Recommends a centralized system under the Home Office. Illustrates schedules for regular reports.

Rules, orders, and regulations for the government of houses of correction. [1806.] 31 p.

Enlightened rules for classification, discipline, organization, management.

Beccaria Anglicus, Letters on capital punishments, addressed to the English judges. 1807. vi, 5-85 p.

Strong attack on capital punishments, as useless, injurious, wrong.

Phillips, Sir Richard, A letter to the Livery of London relative to the views of the writer in executing the office of sheriff. 1808. 2d ed., 1808. 294 p.

Calls attention to many abuses and wrongs in need of correction in gaols and prisons.

Hale, William, An address to the public upon the dangerous tendency of the London Female Penitentiary; with hints relative to the best means of lessening the sum of prostitution. 1809. 68 p.

The institution will simply encourage vice.

Hale, William, A reply to the pamphlets lately published in defence of the London Female Penitentiary: with further remarks upon the dangerous tendency of that institution. [1809?] 143 p.

Answers several defenders.

Montagu, Basil, The opinions of different authors upon the punishment of death, selected by Basil Montagu. 1809-12. 2 vols.

A source-book, including selections from Parliamentary debates.

Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus, Address to his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Gloucester, on the administration and practical effects of the system of prison regulation, established in that county: delivered . . . 1809. Gloucester, 1809. 158 p.

Defends his system of reforms.

Anti-Draco, [John Disney], Five letters to Sir Samuel Romilly,

M.P., on the subject of his motion respecting the penal laws. 1810. 45 p.

Punishment should be standardized and progressive. The present laws, harsh and inconsistent.

[Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus], Rules, orders and regulations for the controul and government of the prisons of the county of Gloucester, revised and recommended to the magistrates of the said county, with abstracts of the laws relating thereto; . . . Gloucester, 1810. 75 p.

An elaborate set of regulations.

Romilly, Sir Samuel, Observations on the criminal law of England, as it relates to capital punishments, and on the mode in which it is administered. 1810. 76 p. 2d ed., 1811. 97 p.

Argues for less severe and surer penalties.

An account of the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, with lists of its officers and subscribers. 1811. 24, 59 p. Illus.

Appeal for support of institution founded in 1807. Cases. Statistics.

Bentham, Jeremy, *Théorie des peines et des récompenses*. Paris, 1811. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1818. 3d ed., 1825-26. English eds., 1825, 1830.

Elaborate discussion of the theory of punishment, especially influential on the Continent, and of wages, etc.

A brief statement of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, in the last and present sessions, upon the several bills introduced with a view to the amendment of the criminal law. Together with a general review of the arguments used in the debates upon those occasions. 1811. ii, 84 p.

Part of the publicity campaign of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death and the Improvement of Prison Discipline.

Hints for a reform in the criminal law, in a letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly, bart., M.P. By a late member of Parliament. 1811. 30 p.

Supports Romilly and suggests specific changes, especially of administration.

An account of the origin and object of the Society for the Diffu-

sion of Knowledge upon the Punishment of Death, and the Improvement of Prison Discipline . . . 1812. 26 p.

The society was founded, largely by Friends, several years earlier.

Laws, rules, orders, and regulations, for the government and controul of the several prisons in the County of Gloucester. Gloucester, 1812. 109 p.

Model rules. No comments. Compare the rules of 1810.

Martin, Matthew, An appeal to public benevolence for the relief of beggars; with a view to a plan for suppression of beggary. 1812. 18 p.

Appeal for funds to give employment.

Monney, William, Considerations on prisons, with a plan for their better regulation, the treatment of criminal prisoners, and the prevention of crimes . . . 1812. iv, 64 p.

Suggests capital punishments only for murder, separation of accused from convicts, work, classification of prisoners, special garb, etc.

Neild, James, State of the prisons in England, Scotland and Wales, . . . 1812. lxiv, 643 p.

Similar to Howard's work, statistics of many prisons, etc. Important.

A free inquiry into the merits and defect of Lord Redesdale's bill, as a permanent act for the relief of insolvent debtors; with an introduction of some additional clauses. Addressed to the Right Hon. Lord Sidmouth. By a barrister. 1814. 142 p.

Court costs make impossible any thought of paying debt and winning freedom. Suggests many reforms, believing abolition of imprisonment for debt hopeless in the near future.

The gaol of the City of Bristol compared with what a gaol ought to be . . . By a citizen . . . Bristol, 1815. 95 p.

Gives requirements of a good gaol, describes those at Gloucester, Dorchester, and Bristol.

Harford, John S., Considerations upon the pernicious influence of the Bristol Gaol, both in relation to the health and morals of the prisoners confined therein . . . Bristol, 1815. 39 p.

Imperative necessity of a new gaol indicated. The old ones overcrowded, unsanitary, unsuited to proper management.

Montagu, Basil, Enquiries respecting the insolvent debtors' bill, with the opinions of Dr. Paley, Mr. Burke, and Dr. Johnson, upon imprisonment for debt. 1815. 2d ed., 1816. xvi, 38 p.

Tells of the evils of imprisonment for small debts.

Chitty, Joseph, A practical treatise on the criminal law; comprising the practice, pleadings and evidence which occur in the course of criminal prosecutions, whether by indictment or information: with a copious collection of precedents. 1816. 4 vols.

Other editions. A comprehensive treatise, giving principles, and citing cases.

Merewether, Henry Alworth, A new system of police, with references to the evidence given before the police committee of the House of Commons. 1816. 74 p.

Calls for a centralized efficient police system.

Report of the committee for investigating the causes of the alarming increase of juvenile delinquency in the metropolis. 1816. 32 p.

Gives the results of an unofficial survey of London, indicates many causes.

Tomlins, Harold Nuttall, A digested index to the crown law; comprehending all the points relating to criminal matters contained in the reports of Blackstone, Burrow, Cowper, Douglas, Leach's Crown Law, Lord Raymond, Salkeld, Strange, Wilson and the Term Reports. 1816. vi, 192 p.

Lawyers' guide.

Address of the Society for diffusing information on the subject of capital punishment and prison discipline. With an account of a visit to Warwick Gaol. 1817. 14 p.

Improvements since Howard's visit described.

Bennet, Hon. Henry Grey, A letter to the Common Council and Livery of the City of London, on the abuses existing in Newgate; showing the necessity of an immediate reform in the management of that prison. 1818. 79 p.

Also in the *Pamphleteer*, vol. 11. Quotes many authorities to prove excessive overcrowding, lack of sanitation, indiscriminate herding of prisoners. Detailed criticisms. Appreciation of the good accomplished by Mrs. Fry.

Bowdler, Charles, *On the punishment of death, in the case of forgery; its injustice and impolicy demonstrated.* 1818. 32 p. 2d ed., 1819. 59 p.

An offense against property should never be atoned by loss of human life. Death penalty ineffective.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, *An inquiry, whether crime and misery are produced or prevented, by our present system of prison discipline,* . . . 1818. vii, 141 p. 6 eds., 1818.

Declares that speedy trials, decent prison conditions, industry are essential to reform. Compares English prisons with Ghent and Philadelphia.

Hints on the present demoralized state of society, and the necessity of counteracting the impending evils of increasing crimes and increasing pauperism, by a more general attention to "good moral character." . . . Gloucester, 1818. 17 p.

Duties of ministers, overseers of the poor, constables, etc., in the development of character.

Inquiries relative to prison discipline. 1818. 14 p.

Sample questionnaire, 175 questions, to be asked as to situation and character of building, system of management, etc.

Montagu, Basil, *Some inquiries respecting the punishment of death for crimes without violence.* 1818. viii, 119 p.

Declares the death penalty justifiable only in cases of most urgent public necessity. Quotations.

Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. 1818. 32 p.

Appeals for preventive and remedial measures, especially education.

Williams, Charles Wye, *Considerations on the alarming increase of forgery on the Bank of England, and the neglect of remedial measures; with an essay on the remedy for the detection of forgeries and an account of the measures adopted by the Bank of Ireland.* 1818. 190 p.

Criticizes plans offered by the Bank, which should imitate the Bank of Ireland and issue notes difficult to counterfeit. Suggests methods.

Bicheno, James Ebenezer, *Observations on the philosophy of*

criminal jurisprudence, being an investigation of the principles necessary to be kept in view during the revision of the penal code, with remarks on penitentiary prisons. 1819. vi, ii, 254, xxxi p.

Theory.

Carrington, Sir C. Edmund, A letter to the most noble the Marquis of Buckingham, . . . 1819. iv, 30 p.

Summary of acts relating to jails, 1340 to date, to show progress. Considers improvements at Aylesbury.

Christian, Edward, A vindication of the criminal law, and the administration of public justice in England, from the imputation of cruelty . . . 1819. 77 p.

Denies charges of failure of justice, explains cases often cited to the contrary. Illustrates favor shown by the law to prisoners.

Favell, Samuel, A speech on the propriety of revising the criminal laws, delivered Dec. 10, 1818, before the Corporation of the City of London. 1819. viii, 72 p.

Popular appeal.

Gurney, Joseph John, Notes on a visit made to some of the prisons in Scotland and the North of England, in company with Elizabeth Fry; . . . 1819. viii, 170 p.

Notes on separate institutions, followed by general observations on reform. A chapter on the work of Mrs. Fry's visiting committee at Newgate.

The report of the visiting magistrates for York Castle, presented to the magistrates of the Three Ridings, at their General Sessions, held the 11th day of March, 1819, and occasioned by an unfavourable representation, made in a late publication, of the state of that prison. York, 1819. 20 p.

"None of the accusations enumerated by Mr. Gurney have been *fairly stated*." p. 20.

Gurney, Joseph John, A letter to the magistrates for the three Ridings of the County of York, in reply to the report of the visiting magistrates of York Castle, relative to that prison. York, 1819. 25, 20 p.

Reasserts charges which had been denied by the magistrates of York. Changes had been made since the visit.

Hague, Thomas, *The right to punish capitally questioned; with remarks on the uncertainty, inequality and severity of the criminal laws of England; and abstracts from all the statutes which create capital felonies:* . . . 1819. xii, 114 p.

Advocates the construction of an entirely new criminal code, omitting the death penalty.

Notes and observations on criminal trials. By a juryman. 1819. iv, 26 p.

Calls for more conscientious attitude by those subject to jury duty. Judges should listen patiently to prisoners and their witnesses.

Roscoe, William, *Observations on penal jurisprudence, and the reformation of criminals; with an appendix; containing the latest reports of the State-Prisons or Penitentiaries of Philadelphia, New-York, and Massachusetts; and other documents.* 1819. iv, 179, 144 p. Part II. 1823. Part III. 1825.

Points out defects in the American system with a view to avoiding them. Approves reformatories.

Russell, Sir William Oldnall, *A treatise on crimes and misdemeanors.* 1819. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1826-28. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1843. 4th ed., 1865. 3 vols.

Summarizes the principles of common law, statutes and case law.

Cottu, Charles, *De l'administration de la justice criminelle en Angleterre, et de l'esprit du gouvernement anglais.* Paris, 1820. 2d ed., Paris, 1822. xii, 313 p. English translation, 1822.

Also, reprint in *Pamphleteer*, vol. 16. An official report to the French government on the working of the English jury system and courts.

Wilmot, John Eardley Eardley-, *A letter to the magistrates of Warwickshire, on the increase of crime in general, but more particularly in the County of Warwick;* . . . 1820. 39 p.

Severe punishment of a juvenile offender often leads to a whole life of crime. Bad prison system, ignorance, paying expenses of prosecution by magistrates, also causes.

Observations on a letter to the magistrates of Warwickshire . . . 1820. 23 p.

Asserts that the young must be punished as well as the older. Gaols are now reformed.

Wilmot, John Eardley Eardley-, A second letter to the magistrates of Warwickshire, on the increase of crime in general, but more particularly of juvenile delinquency: . . . 1820. 14 p.

Stresses the need of education and of keeping children out of court if possible.

Allen, Lucas Benjamin, Brief considerations on the present state of the police in the metropolis: with a few suggestions towards its improvement. 1821. 76 p.

Suggests revision of the laws to make more arrests possible, extra police at fixed posts, etc. Defends rewards.

Beaumont, John Thomas Barber, An essay on criminal jurisprudence, with the draft of a new penal code; in which it is attempted to define crimes and offences with clearness and brevity; to render penalties proportionate and consistent; and to promote a pure, speedy, and cheap, administration of justice. 1821. 84 p.

Also in *Pamphleteer*, nos. 35 and 36. Advocates solitary confinement under the strictest and hardest conditions.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, Severity of punishment. Speech . . . May 23rd, 1821 . . . 1821. 70 p.

The only justification of capital punishment, its deterrent effect. That is not proved.

Holford, George Peter, Thoughts on the criminal prisons of this country, occasioned by the bill now in the House of Commons, for consolidating and amending the laws relating to prisons; . . . 1821. [i], 80, viii p.

Criticizes the bill as dealing too much with detail. Need of government inspection, of real responsibility of justices of the peace, of active efforts at reform by chaplains, etc.

Hunt, Henry, A peep into prison; or, the inside of Ilchester Bastile. 1821. 24 p.

Hunt, a political prisoner, describes conditions which he witnessed, during two and a half years.

Hunt, Henry, Investigation at Ilchester Gaol, in the County of Somerset, into the conduct of William Bridle, the gaoler, . . . 1821. viii, 271 p. Illus.

Cites evidence for and against charges preferred by Hunt. For Bridle's answer, see 1822.

A letter to a member of Parliament, on the police of the metropolis. By a barrister. 1821. 42 p.

Traces the history of paid magistrates who replaced unpaid Justices of the Peace in London in 1792. Suggests better salaries, higher requirements, also more and better paid constables.

Macquarie, Lachlan, A letter to the Right Honourable Viscount Sidmouth, in refutation of statements made by the Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, M.P., in a pamphlet "On the transportation laws, the state of the hulks, and of the colonies in New South Wales." . . . 1821. 94 p.

A vigorous defence of the administration of New South Wales by its Governor-in-Chief. Statistics.

Mainwaring, George B., Observations on the present state of the police of the metropolis. 1821. 140 p.

The prevalence of crime necessitates new methods. More police, better records, regular pay, patrol, essential. Constables and night watch inadequate.

Remarks on the present unconnected state of the police authorities in the metropolis, and a method proposed . . . By a police magistrate. 1821. 16 p.

Suggests an organization like the Bow-St. patrol in every parish, and interchange of information between magistrates.

Western, Charles Callis, Remarks upon prison discipline, &c., &c., in a letter addressed to the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates of the County of Essex. 1821. 117 p. Abridged ed., 1828. 44 p.

Urges "a judicious system of correctional discipline, hard labour, hard fare, hard lodging, seclusion from society, accompanied by proper moral and religious instructions." p. 8. Fear necessary, the treadmill useful.

[Bridle, William], A narrative of the rise and progress of the improvements effected in his Majesty's Gaol at Ilchester . . . under the governance . . . of William Bridle, Keeper . . . Bath, 1822.

Not paged. Plans. Answers Hunt's charges of neglect, cruelty, abuse.

Le Breton, Thomas, Thoughts on the defective state of prisons, and suggestions for their improvement; together with hints for the

discipline, police, and labour of prisoners . . . 1822. xii, 52 p. Plan.

A keeper suggests government inspection, classification of prisoners, the use of the tread-wheel, salaries as sole remuneration of gaolers, etc.

Description of the tread mill invented by Mr. William Cubitt, of Ipswich, for the employment of prisoners, and recommended by the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. 1822. 10 p. Plate. Illus.

Description of machine used for pumping water and grinding corn.

Holford, George, A short vindication of the general penitentiary at Millbank, from the censures contained in "A letter addressed by C. C. Western, Esq., to the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates of the County of Essex;" to which are added remarks on the punishment of juvenile offenders. 1822. 35 p. 2d ed., 1825. vii, 35, 58, xiv p.

Opposes more severity and much less food.

Reid, Thomas, Two voyages to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, with a description of the present condition of that interesting colony: including facts and observations relative to the state and management of convicts of both sexes . . . 1822. xxiii, 391 p.

A naval surgeon tells of two voyages, the system in use, efforts to reform convicts through religious teaching, etc.

Thoughts on prison discipline, and the present state of the police of the metropolis: with some notice of the article on Mr. Western's pamphlet in the *Edinburgh Review*. 1822. 61 p.

Punishment and discipline should be accompanied by attempts at reform.

Good, John Mason, Letter to Sir John Cox Hippisley Bart., on the mischiefs incidental to the tread-wheel, as an instrument of prison-discipline. 1823. 2d ed., in *Pamphleteer*, vol. 23. 36 p.

A physician testifies to the physical injuries caused by the use of the wheel. Second letter . . . 1824. 75 p. Criticism of evidence for it.

Headlam, John, A letter to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, &c., &c., &c., on prison labour. 1823. 62 p.

Work, preferably on the tread-wheel, should be provided for all prisoners.

Hippisley, Sir John Cox, Prison labour, &c. Correspondence and communications addressed to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, concerning the introduction of tread-mills into prisons, with other matters connected with the subject of prison discipline. 1823. vi, 228 p.

Considers the "tread-wheel . . . highly mischievous in its principle and baneful in its effects." p. 4. Adds proofs.

Hutchinson, Benjamin, Observations on prison discipline, exemplified by the tread-mill & dietary adopted . . . at Southwell. Newark, [1823.] 55 p.

Defends the use of the tread-wheel.

The impolicy of imprisonment for debt; . . . dedicated to Mr. Sergeant Onslow, M.P., &c., &c., &c. 1823. i, 20 p.

Calls for total abolition of the system.

Roscoe, William, Additional observations on penal jurisprudence, and the reformation of criminals; containing remarks on prison discipline . . . 1823. 141, 118 p.

Answers an article in the *Edinburgh Review* calling for a revival of severer penalties. Wants productive labour by convicts.

[Briscoe, John Ivatt], A letter on the nature and effects of the tread-wheel, as an instrument of prison labour and punishment, addressed to the Right Hon. Robert Peel, M.P. . . . 1824. 174 p.

"The labour is of a nature tending in all cases to injure the prisoner in a greater or less degree . . ."

Drummond, Henry, A letter to the justices of the peace for the County of Surrey, on the cases in the House of Correction at Guildford, presented by Mr. Briscoe to them at their General Quarter Sessions, on the 13th of January, 1824. 1824. 41 p.

Answers Briscoe, case by case. Admits the probable desirability of allowing more food.

Hase, William, Description of the patent improved tread mill . . . Norwich, 1824. 24 p. Plate.

Account of the machine and of a device for measuring revolutions.

Headlam, John, A second letter to the Right Honourable Robert Peel, . . . on prison labour; containing a vindication of the

principles and practice of the magistrates of the North Riding of the County of York, with respect to their treatment of prisoners before trial . . . 1824. 54 p.

Defends using untried prisoners on the tread-mill, to work for their support.

Montagu, Basil, *Essays*. 1824. xxiv, vi, 142 p.

Brief accounts of sixteen advocates of the abolition of the death penalty from Sir Thomas More to Spelman, followed by own reflections. Also notes on imprisonment for debt.

[Suffield], Edward Harboard, [3d baron], *Remarks respecting the Norfolk County jail, with some general observations on the subject of prison discipline, addressed to the magistrates of that county*. Norwich [1824?]. 59 p.

Suggestions for the proposed new gaol.

Thoughts on prison labour, &c., &c., by a student of the Inner Temple. 1824. 132, cccxlviii p.

Advocates abolition of the tread-wheel.

Bentham, Jeremy, *Observations on Mr. Secretary Peel's House of Commons speech, 21st March, 1825, introducing his police magistrates' salary raising bill* . . . 1825. 62 p.

Biting criticism of the bill as a political measure.

Bentham, Jeremy, *The rationale of reward*. 1825. viii, 352 p.

Second volume of *Théorie des peines et des récompenses*. Abstract and philosophical.

Holford, George, *Third vindication of the general penitentiary* . . . being an answer to some observations contained in a work published by P. Mere Latham, M.D., entitled "An account of the diseases lately prevalent at the general penitentiary." 1825. 155 p.

Denies that the site was responsible for the recent severe epidemic.

Disney, John, *Outlines of a penal code on the basis of the law of England, together with a commentary thereon*. 1826. xxxii, 162 p.

An effort to reduce the English criminal law to some system. Many comments.

Holford, George, *Statements and observations concerning the hulks*. 1826. xi, 124 p.

Suggests improvements in conditions, discipline, classification of prisoners, etc.

Twiss, Horace, *An enquiry into the means of consolidating & digesting the laws of England.* 1826. 82 p.

Suggests a co-operative work by specialists, covering statutes and unenacted law; classification and digest.

Uniacke, Crofton, *A letter to Horace Twiss, Esq., M.P., being an answer to his "Inquiry into the means of consolidating the laws of England."* 1826. 68 p.

Illustrates the method already employed for the purpose by the author.

Cunningham, Peter, *Two years in New South Wales; comprising sketches of the actual state of society in that colony; of its peculiar advantages to emigrants; of its topography, natural history, &c., &c.* 1827. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1828.

Letters 28-33 refer to convicts, especially on the voyage out.

Fry, Elizabeth Gurney, *Observations on the visiting, superintendence, and government, of female prisoners.* 1827. i, 76 p. 2d ed., 1827.

Very thoughtful suggestions by the great prison reformer. Suggests need of visiting hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses and the homes of the poor. Attack on public executions.

Sketch of the origin and results of Ladies' Prison Associations, with hints for the formation of local associations. 1827. 66 p.

Tells of the work of Mrs. Fry and her committee, and the extension of the movement from London to Liverpool in 1819 and onwards.

Wilmot, Sir [John] Eardley Eardley, *A letter to the magistrates of England on the increase of crime; and an efficient remedy suggested for their consideration.* 1827. 28 p.

Considers many causes of crime, especially imprisonment of children. Urges juvenile courts and reformatories.

Dudley, Thomas B. W., *The Tocsin; or, a review of the London Police Establishments, with hints for their improvement, and for the prevention of calamitous fires, etc.* 1828. 109 p.

All sorts of contrivances suggested by an inventor.

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A defence of the prison by one of the supervisors. Gives history of the establishment, system of discipline, manufactures, management.

Jackson, Randle, Considerations on the increase of crime, and the degree of its extent, the principal causes of such increase, and the most likely means for the prevention or mitigation of this public calamity. Addressed to the magistracy of the County of Surrey, in the form of a report, . . . 1828. 49 p.

Better police supervision and removal of all the profligate beyond the seas are required to check crime.

Mance, John, A letter to the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates of the County of Sussex, upon prison discipline; with a plan to defray the expense of prison establishments; . . . 1829. 48 p.

Need and value of productive and profitable labour, of equalising "hard labour" and diet in different prisons.

An alphabetical arrangement of Mr. Peel's acts, Lord Lansdowne's act, &c., &c., relating to the better administration of criminal justice, the consolidation of larceny; . . . and the new act relating to poaching, smuggling, . . . criminal law . . . 2d ed., 1830. x, 309 p.

Useful summary for lawyers.

[Bentham, Jeremy], Law Reform Association proposal. [1830.] 15 p.

No title-page. Plan for an association to provide publicity for a campaign for law-reform.

Brenton, Edward Pelham, A letter to the committee of management of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity in Red Lion Square. 1830. 48 p.

Lead people into the country, by allotments, public works, etc.

Blosseville, Benigne Ernest Poret, Marquis de, Histoire des colonies pénales de l'Angleterre dans l'Australie. Paris, 1831. 596 p.

Critical bibliography. Valuable. A careful study of the history and working of transportation by an admirer of the system.

Punishment of death. No. 1. Speech of the Right Hon. Sir William Meredith, Bart., in the House of Commons, May 13, 1777, in committee on a bill creating a new capital felony. 1831. 8 p. Other eds., 1832-33.

Sixty thousand copies are said to have been printed in 1831-2. A moving appeal for less bloody laws, made by the pioneer of law reform.

Miller, Samuel, *Pauper police* . . . 1831. 16 p.

Points out the need for unified control of city paupers.

Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, *Facts relating to the punishment of death and the state of crime, in the Metropolis*. 1831. 2d ed., 1832. xv, 213 p.

Suggestions, the result of the author's three years of experience as a prisoner in Newgate. Establish a public prosecutor and make punishment certain.

Gore, Montague, *A letter to Viscount Melbourne, on police*. 1832. 16 p.

Urges extension of the London police system to other thickly settled parts of the country.

Palmer, James, *A treatise on the modern system of governing gaols, penitentiaries, and houses of correction, with a view to moral improvement* . . . Dublin, 1832. vii, 99 p.

An expert discusses in a liberal spirit the functions of officials and problems of management.

Whately, Richard, *Thoughts on secondary punishments, in a letter to Earl Grey*. 1832. 204 p.

The economist Archbishop of Dublin warns against misplaced sympathy. Calls transportation a reward, useless as punishment, injurious to the colony. Prefers severity and labour at home.

Andrews, Henry Bartlett, *Criminal law: being a commentary on Bentham on death punishment*. 1833. iv, 198 p.

Largely quotations. Considers the death penalty needless, or even a stimulus to crime.

Old Bailey Experience. Criminal jurisprudence and the actual working of our penal code of laws. Also, an essay on prison discipline, to which is added a history of the crimes committed by offenders in the present day . . . 1833. xi, 447 p.

Rambling but contains good suggestions concerning social conditions conducive to crime.

Ross, James, *An essay on prison discipline, in which is detailed the system pursued in Van Diemen's Land*. 2d ed., Hobart-Town, 1833. v, 96 p.

Reprinted from *Van Diemen's Land Annual* for 1833. Both for the criminal and for society, transportation is preferable to imprisonment.

Brenton, Edward Pelham, Observations on the training and education of children of Great Britain . . . 1834. xlii, 119 p.

Education necessary to prevent crime. Train boys for the sea.

Jevons, Thomas, Remarks on criminal law; with a plan for an improved system, and observations on the prevention of crime. 1834. 111 p.

Approves reformatories, isolated communities of criminals, self-governing. Very progressive views.

Whately, Richard, Remarks on transportation, and on a recent defence of the system; in a second letter to Earl Grey. 1834. 172 p.

Answers objections to previous pamphlet.

Arthur, George, Defence of transportation, in a reply to the remarks of the Archbishop of Dublin; in his second letter to Earl Grey. 1835. 140 p.

Transportation prevents crime at home and offers new opportunities to convicts overseas.

Beaumont, John Thomas, The consequences of the abolition of imprisonment for debt considered. 1836. 32 p.

Expresses the alarm of business men.

[Stephen, George], A letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, &c., &c., &c., on the probable increase of rural crime, in consequence of the introduction of the new poor-law and railroad systems. [1836.] 51 p.

A centralized system of rural police is needed in the new situation created by changed conditions. Asserts that too great leniency has prevailed.

[Buckle, John], Prison discipline, The charge of the Recorder to the Grand Jury of the City of Worcester. 1837. iv, 68 p.

Absolute solitude is essential; classification, a failure.

Lang, John Dunmore, Transportation and colonisation; or, the causes of the comparative failure of the transportation system in the Australian colonies; . . . 1837. viii, 244 p.

Calls for more free settlers, better control of convicts, more education.

Laurie, Peter, Jun., Prison discipline and secondary punishments.

Remarks on the first report of the Inspectors of Prisons, with some observations on the reformation of criminals. 1837. 64 p.

Highly critical. Considers solitary confinement inhuman. Transportation alone offers the convict some chance to reform.

Mudie, James, *The felonry of New South Wales: being a faithful picture of the real romance of life in Botany Bay. With anecdotes of Botany Bay society, and a plan of Sydney.* 1837. 362 p.

A bitter attack on the policy of colonial governments.

Ashton, William, *A lecture on the evils of emigration and transportation, delivered at the town-hall, Sheffield, on July 23, 1838.* Sheffield, 2d ed., 1838. 24 p.

Describes conditions in the penal colonies, bad for free immigrants as well as for convicts.

Fane, Robert George Cecil, *Observations on the proposed abolition of imprisonment for debt on mesne process; shewing its probable effects in disabling creditors from forcing their debtors into bankruptcy, trust-deeds, or compositions . . .* 1838. 35 p.

The proposed action would disarrange the whole law of bankruptcy.

Smith, Ralph, *The evils of the silent and separate systems removed, and the systems combined and reconciled, in a letter to Charles A. Thistleton, Esq.* 1838. 20 p. Plan.

Revives Bentham's plan for a panopticon.

Brandon, H., ed., *Poverty, mendicity and crime; or the facts . . . upon which the report was founded, presented to the House of Lords by W. A. Miles, to which is added a dictionary of the flash or cant language . . .* 1839. 168 p.

Full of information about the habits of thieves, etc.

Freeland, J. B., *State of the police in the rural districts, with some suggestions for its improvement.* Chichester, 1839. 29 p.

Recommends paid constables appointed by the guardians of poor law unions.

Hill, Matthew Davenport, *The charge delivered by Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Recorder of Birmingham, to the grand jury . . . July 5, 1839. . . .* 1839. 16 p.

Discusses ably principles of punishments. Need of more police. Value of general education.

Maconochie, Alexander, *Australiana*. Thoughts on convict management, and other subjects connected with the Australian penal colonies. 1839. vii, 222 p. (Also, 1838.)

A series of short papers showing a real philosophy of punishment. Recommends the stimulus of hope, a system of marks for good conduct leading to release on probation.

Metropolitan police. Case of the city considered, by a citizen of the metropolis. 1839. 38 p.

Strong arguments for extending the metropolitan police system to the City, which was exempt from its operation.

Moreau-Christophe, Louis Mathurin, *Rapport à M. le Comte de Matalivet, pair de France, ministre secrétaire d'état au département de l'intérieur, sur les prisons de l'Angleterre, de l'Écosse, de la Hollande, de la Belgique et de la Suisse*. Paris, 1839. vii, 296 p.

Numerous plans. A valuable comparative study by an expert who had visited the principal prisons. Gives information supplementary to the reports of prison inspectors.

Nihill, Daniel, *Prison discipline in its relations to society and individuals: as deterring from crime, and as conducive to personal reformation*. 1839. 92 p.

A wise discussion of means of punishment available in prisons, by a governor and chaplain of Millbank. Considers the silent system impossible of accomplishment, the separate system advantageous.

Phillips, William Sandford, *Considerations on the increase and progress of crime, accompanied by documentary evidence as to the propriety and necessity of a revision and amendment of the existing penal statutes, with a view to the abolition of corporal punishment; and more particularly the awful penalty of death*. Liverpool, 1839. viii, 83 p.

Letters and statistics of crime.

Traill, James Christie, *A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Brougham and Vaux on the police reports and the police bills*. 1839. 63 p.

Opposes the demand of the City for separate jurisdiction for its police force.

Fry, Elizabeth Gurney, *Hints of the advantages and the duties of ladies' committees who visit prisons.* 1840. 16 p.

Prefers group to individual work. Recommendations for activities in prisons and after-care.

Neale, William Beaver, *Juvenile delinquency in Manchester: its causes and history, its consequences, and some suggestions concerning its cure.* Manchester, 1840. 80 p.

A searching inquiry into conditions in the slums, the treatment of juvenile offenders, possible improvements.

Adderley, C. B., M.P., [Bowyer, Charles, baron Norton], *Transportation not necessary.* 1841. 74 p.

More attention should be given to eliminating causes of crime. There are enough punishments to be given at home.

Brougham, Henry Peter, baron Brougham and Vaux, *Letters on law reform to Sir J. R. G. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department, from Lord Brougham.* 1843. 2d ed., 1843. 87 p.

An account of the work of the Commission on Criminal Law towards a code, and the law reforms accomplished in 1843.

Foote, William, *Suggestions for the improvement of portions of the criminal law, cognizable before justices out of sessions, and for the reorganisation of the rural police force.* 1843. 2d ed., 1843. 47 p.

Urges consolidation, clarification, simplification of the criminal law.

Browning, Colin Arrott, *The convict ship; a narrative of the results of scriptural instruction and moral discipline, as these appeared on board the "Earl Grey," during the voyage to Tasmania: with brief notices of individual prisoners.* 1844. xv, 324 p. 2d ed., 1847. 6th ed., 1856. xvi, 276 p.

Very religious tone. Ship's surgeon tells of good accomplished on the trip.

Jebb, [Sir] Joshua, *Modern prisons: their construction and ventilation.* 1844. 24 p. 10 plates.

Plates with explanatory description by the Surveyor-General of Prisons.

[Pritchard, Constantine Estlin], *On the principles and objects of human punishments.* An essay, read in the theatre, Oxford, June 20, 1844. Oxford, 1844. 56 p.

Philosophical discussion, Plato, Hobbes, Hume, Locke, etc., quoted.

Adshead, Joseph, Prisons and prisoners. 1845. xvii, 320 p. Illus.

Prefers separate confinement or the silent system to classification. Criticizes *The Times*, Dickens, the reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society. Attacks several prisons.

Benevolence in punishment, or transportation made reformatory. 1845. x, 175 p.

"Benevolence to the criminal is perfectly compatible with the public good." p. vi.

Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson, A letter from Sir Richard Vyvyan, Bt., M.P., to the magistrates of Berkshire, upon their newly-established practice of consigning prisoners to solitary confinement before trial, and ordering that they be disguised by masks whenever they are taken out of their cells. 2d ed., 1845. 42 p.

Calls the system applied at Reading unjust, full of the dangers of secrecy and of over-centralization of authority.

Field, John, Prison discipline. The advantages of the separate system of imprisonment, as established in the new County Gaol of Reading, . . . London and Reading, 1846. viii, 307, 62 p. Illus. 2d ed., 1848. 2 vols.

The chaplain gives an account of success after eighteen months' trial.

Julius, N. H., England's Mustergefängniss in Pentonville, in seiner Bauart Einrichtung und Verwaltung, abgebildet und beschrieben. Aus den Berichten des Major Jebb, Ober-Bau-Aufsichters der britischen Gefängnisse, und des Pentonvilleschen Verwaltungsrathes. Berlin, 1846. 158 p. Plates.

Full account from official reports.

Laurie, Sir Peter, "Killing no murder;" or, the effects of separate confinement on the bodily and mental condition of prisoners in the government prisons and other gaols in Great Britain and America. 1846. 56 p.

Attacks the separate system as injurious to the minds, health and character of prisoners.

Maconochie, Captain Alexander, Crime and punishment. The mark system, framed to mix persuasion with punishment, and make their effect improving, yet their operation severe. 1846. viii, 74 p.

Suggests that penalties be in marks rather than time, to be earned

by industry, lost by misconduct, and paid for food and clothing. Group life should succeed separate confinement before discharge. Valuable.

Adshead, Joseph, Our present gaol system deeply depraving to the prisoner and a positive evil to the community. Some remedies proposed. 1847. 107 p.

Proposes uniformity of discipline, individual improvement and a board of prison discipline and construction.

Brougham, Henry Peter, baron Brougham and Vaux, Letter to Lord Lyndhurst, from Lord Brougham, on criminal police and national education. 1847. 42 p.

Reformatory treatment should apply to all criminals.

Papers on secondary punishment. 1847. 11 p., 10 p., etc.

A series of brief papers recommending reforms.

Hill, Matthew Davenport, Draft report on the principles of punishment, presented to the committee on criminal law appointed by the Law Amendment Society, in December, 1846. 1847. 20 p.

Suggests that gaols be considered hospitals for moral diseases and that prisoners be treated accordingly. Begin with young offenders. Help newly discharged convicts to find work.

Neison, Francis G. P., Statistics of crime in England and Wales, for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844. 1847. 58 p.

Analyzes Home Office returns, classifying by 5-year age groups, counties, manufacturing and agricultural districts, literacy.

Settlers and convicts; or, recollections of sixteen years' labour in the Australian backwoods. By an emigrant mechanic. 1847. xii, 5-435 p.

Incidental references to convicts.

Watson, Sheriff, Crime and juvenile delinquency in Aberdeenshire. Aberdeen, 1847. 12 p.

A leading advocate of industrial schools pleads strongly for their extension as a means of lessening the amount of crime.

Maconochie, Alexander, Norfolk Island. 1847. 27 p.

Reviews experience as superintendent, 1840-, with a humane system.

Merry, William, Transportation considered in connexion with a system of previous reformatory instruction in a separate confine-

ment, adapted to convicts and county prisoners: in a letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., M.P. . . . Reading, 1848. 36 p.

A visiting justice of the peace describes the success of the Reading Gaol experiment of separate confinement of prisoners with religious instruction. Less than ten per cent. of recommitments.

Beggs, Thomas, An inquiry into the extent and causes of juvenile depravity; . . . 1849. viii, 184 p.

Traces much of the crime to bad conditions of life among the working classes.

Ignotus, The precise present character of transportation, explained, with suggestions. 1849. 44 p.

Describes the system in all its stages, approves a term in an English prison before transportation.

Kingsmill, Joseph, Prisons and prisoners. 1849. iii, 191 p. 3d ed., 1854.

Advocates warmly the Pennsylvania system as applied at Pentonville, the governor's new plan for transportation, education and religious instruction as preventives of destitution and crime.

Symons, Jelinger C., Tactics for the times: as regards the condition and treatment of the dangerous classes. 1849. viii, 245 p.

Diagrams, tables. Relates crime to ignorance, poverty, poor laws, etc. "Kind treatment and better provision for the tastes and comforts of the people are needed." p. 208.

Worsley, Henry, Juvenile depravity. 1849. xii, 275 p.

Denies that the increase of juvenile crime was due to education. Discusses the effects of manufactures, bad habits, etc.

Carlyle, Thomas, Latter-Day Pamphlets. No. II. Model Prisons. 1850. 39 p.

Characteristic scourging of those suggesting abolition of old forms of punishment.

Dixon, William Hepworth, The London prisons: with an account of the more distinguished persons who have been confined in them. To which is added a description of the chief provincial prisons. 1850. xix, 425 p. Illus.

History, description and criticism of prisons. Advocates labour sentences.

Fry, Henry Phibbs, A system of penal discipline, with a report on the treatment of prisoners in Great Britain and Van Dieman's Land. 1850. xiii, 207 p.

Elaborate plan for reforms in social conditions and prison systems.

Maconochie, Captain [Alexander], The principles of punishment, on which the mark system of prison discipline is advocated. 1850. 24 p.

A concise statement of the plan previously expounded. A far-seeing philosophy of punishment.

Reynolds, Robert Vincent, The outcasts of England, or the prison question considered theoretically and practically. 1850. vi, 130 p.

Asserts the possibility of reforming prisoners through religious influences under the separate system.

Adderley, C. B., Transportation not necessary. 1851. 74 p.

Advocates reforming the laws, handling criminals in England.

Carpenter, Mary, Reformatory schools for the children of the perishing and dangerous classes, and for juvenile offenders. 1851. xi, 353 p.

An important work on the uses and methods of education for prevention of crime.

Melville, Henry, Australasia and prison discipline . . . 1851. xiv, 392 p.

Description, history. A great deal on convicts.

Plint, Thomas, Crime in England, its relation, character, and extent, as developed from 1801 to 1848. 1851. 187 p.

Important statistical study, refuting the theory that crime was increasing.

Burt, John T., Results of the system of separate confinement, as administered at Pentonville Prison. 1852. xvi, 287 p.

Considers moral, mental, physical, economic results. Favors the system of "rigorous and protracted separation," in use before 1848.

Martin, Samuel, A place of repentance; or, an account of the London Colonial Training Institution for the Reformation of Adult

Male Criminals, 9, Great Smith Street, Westminster. 1852. 3d ed., 1853. 152 p.

Summary of cases and plea for aid. Religious.

Carpenter, Mary, Juvenile delinquents, their condition and treatment. 1853. ix, 388 p.

After describing various types of juvenile delinquents, the author compares methods of treatment, enunciates principles and suggests applications.

Hill, Frederic, Crime: its amount, causes, and remedies. 1853. xvi, 443 p.

Well-planned study of the subject in the light of history and of industrial and social conditions. Asserts a decrease of crime in amount and character.

Field, John, Observations on the discipline and management of convicts, and on tickets of leave: . . . 1855. 31 p.

After long period of separate confinement encourage emigration at the close of penal servitude.

Chesterton, George Laval, Revelations of prison life; with an enquiry into prison discipline and secondary punishments. 1856. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1857. viii, 380 p.

Gives in entertaining form the story of the author's experiences as Governor of Cold Bath Fields for twenty-five years. Optimistic.

Phillips, Charles, Vacation thoughts on capital punishments. Brighton, 1856. 4th ed., rev., 1858. 152 p.

Urges abolition. Gives the history of Romilly's work.

Hill, Matthew Davenport, Suggestions for the repression of crime, contained in charges delivered to grand juries in Birmingham; supported by additional facts and arguments. Together with articles from reviews and newspapers controverting or advocating the conclusions of the author. 1857. xii, 707 p.

Date from 1839. Running commentary on the progress of criminal reform as well as the Recorder's own suggestions which had attracted wide attention.

Thomson, Alexander, Punishment and prevention. 1857. xii, 436 p.

Sympathetic attitude. Industrial feeding schools, ragged schools, re-

formatories, methods and principles of punishment, causes of crime, treated often historically.

Blosseville, B. E. Poret Marquis de, *Histoire de la colonisation pénale et des établissements de l'Angleterre en Australie*. Évreux, 1859. viii, xxxii, viii, 569 p.

Detailed chronology of the subject, list of authorities cited. Entirely rewritten from the 1831 edition, and brought to date.

Clay, Walter Lowe, *The prison chaplain: a memoir of the Rev. John Clay, B. D., late Chaplain of the Preston Gaol, with selections from his reports and correspondence, and a sketch of prison discipline in England*. Cambridge, 1861. xiv, 621 p.

The story of the chaplain's experiences, told mainly in reports and letters, is combined with a general history of the efforts to reform the penal system. Valuable.

Mayhew, Henry, and John Binney, *The criminal prisons of London, and scenes of prison life*. 1862. x, 634 p. Illus.

Detailed descriptions of all London prisons, history, statistics, etc., lightened by occasional anecdote. The conclusion of Mayhew's *London Labour and the London Poor*.

Pike, Luke Owen, *A history of crime in England illustrating the changes of the laws in the progress of civilisation*. 1873-6. 2 vols.

A social history of crime, nontechnical. Useful.

Griffiths, Arthur, *Memorials of Millbank and chapters in prison history*. 1875. New ed., 1884. xi, 468 p. Illus.

Added to the story of Millbank are chapters on transportation, conditions in the colonies, etc.

Wilson, Sir Roland Knyvet, *History of modern English law*. 1875. xvi, 306 p.

Blackstone, Bentham, legal changes since 1825, in form, substance, procedure.

Hoyle, William, *Crime in England & Wales in the 19th century; an historical and critical retrospect*. Manchester, [1876.] x, 126 p. Statistical study concluding that drink is responsible for most crimes.

Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, *A history of the Criminal Law of England*. 1883. 3 vols.

Elaborate, comprehensive, technical.

Griffiths, Arthur, *The chronicles of Newgate*. 1884. 2 vols. 1884. xii, 596 p. Illus.

Popular in style. Stories of crimes and criminals but also chapters on philanthropy and reform.

Du Cane, Sir Edmund F., *The punishment and prevention of crime*. 1885. vi, 235 p.

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Maitland, Frederick William, *Justice and police*. 1885. viii, 176 p.

English Citizen Series. Occasional historical references. Valuable account of the organization and methods for enforcing law.

Pelham, Camden, *The chronicles of crime; or, the Newgate calendar*. . . . 1886. 2 vols. Illus.

Typical of a kind of book popular when it appeared earlier, 1841. Accounts of sensational crimes.

Ashton, John, *The Fleet — its river, prison, and marriages*. 1888. Illus. Pop. ed., 1889. xv, 395 p. Maps.

Includes direct quotations from sources.

Becke, Louis, ed., *Old convict days*. 1889. xvi, 338 p.

Reprint of an autobiography of a convict in Van Diemen's Land, under the old system. Vivid.

Render, William H., *Through prison bars: the lives and labours of John Howard & Elizabeth Fry the prisoner's friends*. [1894.] 160 p. Illus.

Popular story of the whole movement for prison reform.

Gibb, Eric, *Thrilling incidents of the convict system in Australasia*. . . . 1895. 155 p. Illus.

Describes the horrors of the system, with rather lurid illustration.

A century of law reform. Twelve lectures on the changes in the law of England during the nineteenth century. Delivered at the request of the Council of Legal Education . . . By W. B. Odgers, Sir H. B. Poland, . . . 1901. ix, 431 p.

Brief technical summaries.

Lee, William Lauriston Melville, *A history of police in England*. 1901. v, 416 p.

Over half devoted to the modern period. Valuable.

Holdsworth, William Searle, *History of English Law*. 1903-9. 3 vols. 2d ed., 1914-5. 3 vols.

Emphasizes institutions rather than laws. Vol. I has occasional references valuable for this period. Much attention to origins.

Jenks, Edward, *A short history of English Law from the earliest times to the end of the year 1911*. 1912. xxxviii, 390 p.

Excellent one volume history, dealing only with the larger movements in the development of law. Especially useful for this period and theme are Chapters XV-XVIII, on land law, new forms of personal property, contract and tort in modern law (dealing with labor laws, etc.) and the reform in the criminal law.

Ives, George, *A history of penal methods. Criminals, witches, lunatics*. 1914. xi, 409 p.

Startling accounts of treatment, from many sources. Full foot-note references. Criticism of modern methods.

Maitland, Frederick William, and Francis C. Montague, *A sketch of English legal history*. Edited with notes and appendices, by James F. Colby. New York, 1915. x, 229 p.

Reprinted from articles in Traill's *Social England*.

Ruggles-Brise, Sir Evelyn, *The English prison system*. 1921. xx, 275 p. Tables.

Chapter III is a short history of penal servitude.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice, *English prisons under local government*. With a preface by Bernard Shaw. 1922. lxxvi, 261 p.

History from the sixteenth to the twentieth century. Critical account of the successive steps in progress. Extensive foot-note references.

Phillipson, Coleman, *Three criminal law reformers, Beccaria, Bentham, Romilly*. 1923. xvi, 344 p.

Bibliography. Critical biographies, giving analyses of character, teachings, influence.

THE TREATMENT OF THE INSANE

If there could be more horrible treatment rendered to human beings than that received by prisoners in the early eighteenth century, it was that suffered by the insane, explicable only on the

ground of being a survival of times when the mentally deranged were supposed to be possessed of evil spirits which must be driven out. A few physicians looked upon insanity as a form of disease, but there was no general understanding of methods of cure. The superintendent of the ordinary asylum believed that the afflicted person must be confined to prevent injury to others and then terrified into submission or rendered helpless through exhaustion. Violent cases were treated by means of severe flogging, straight-jackets, irons, chaining to chairs or to the bed, often continued for years. Special devices were used even by conscientious physicians, such as a ducking-stool by means of which patients were kept immersed until worn out, or that most vicious but highly lauded contrivance, a rotating chair in which the sufferer was whirled about until nearly if not quite insensible. Such medical treatment as was given was of the same kind, like bleeding, which brought about quiescence through weakness.

These were the methods employed in the best of hospitals and nowhere questioned. Description of what went on in numberless other establishments may best be found in the sworn testimony before Parliamentary committees. Narrow quarters, dark, unventilated, often totally lacking in furniture but for a little, worn, filthy straw, uncleanness, lack of clothing and proper food, complete lack of occupation, neglect, ill treatment by brutal keepers, the mixing together of all types and degrees of cases — these are but a few of the charges made against not one or two but many asylums. What more could be expected in an age when one of the favorite amusements was a visit to Bethlehem (or Bedlam) where the poor caged animals were often stirred to wildness for the pleasure of the crowd.

Yet that very Bethlehem, the greatest of English asylums, dating back to 1547, was well in advance of its time in many respects. Early in the eighteenth century attempts were made there to dispense with the more cruel means of mechanical restraint and to substitute tact and kindness. The institution was too large and unwieldy, however, for any great new movement to find its start there. The great change came in the north, in Yorkshire. There had long been dark rumors about what occurred within the walls of the York Asylum, but attempts to discover any evil practices there had been frustrated by the refusal to receive visitors. In

1792 a group of Friends became suspicious about the fate of one of their faith who had been confined there. Being unable to obtain satisfaction from the authorities and determined that no other Friends should be sent there they established the York Retreat, placing William Tuke at its head. Here enlightened methods of gentleness were employed exclusively and with such success that the new institution gradually became noted, especially after Samuel Tuke's description in 1813. Others hesitated to follow the new plan in spite of the brilliant success of Pinel with similar methods in Belgium at the same time. Physicians were altering their attitude steadily — coming to look upon insanity as a form of mental disease for which cure should be sought. The attention of Parliament was attracted to the subject, and led to reports by Committees revealing astounding conditions and calling forth legislation. Criminal and pauper lunatics were considered first by a Committee whose report, issued in 1807, was followed by a law passed in 1808. The years 1814-1816 were marked by extensive investigations covering the whole subject of madhouses. Later important reports were made in 1827, 1828, 1839, 1842. Valuable legislation resulted. In 1829, an act was passed regulating the treatment of pauper lunatics, and empowering the Metropolitan Commissioners in Lunacy to license and supervise houses for the insane within the metropolitan area. In 1842 this power was extended to include the provinces. In 1845 a permanent national Board of Commissioners was instituted.

During the same period new buildings were built for county hospitals for the insane, Northampton in 1838, Hanwell in 1839, Lancaster in 1840. Experiments were made with advanced methods of treatment. Dr. Gardiner Hill and Dr. Charlesworth at Lincoln, after long experiment definitely gave up mechanical restraint in 1837. Dr. Conolly refused to use it at Hanwell from 1839. The publicity given to their success and the efforts of the central authorities to popularize their methods led to steady improvement.

The most important sources for the history of the treatment of the insane are the reports of the asylums, especially if progressive, the reports of Parliamentary committees with the evidence upon which they were based, the reports of the Metropolitan Commissioners (especially that of 1844) and, from 1847, of the Board of Commissioners in Lunacy. Reports of the Poor Law Commissioners give information about insane paupers.

Battie, William, M.D., *A treatise on madness*. 1758. viii, 99 p.

The first physician to give lectures in London on mental diseases, discusses their nature and causes, symptoms, and insists on the need of rational treatment, quiet, simple diet, amusements, etc.

Monro, John, M.D., *Remarks on Dr. Battie's "Treatise on Madness."* 1758. 60 p.

Resents some of Dr. Battie's reflections on the ignorance of the profession. Highly critical. Dr. Battie was physician to St. Luke's, Dr. Monro, to Bethlem.

An account of the rise, and present establishment of the Lunatick Hospital, in Manchester. Manchester, 1771. 24 p. Table.

The hospital was opened for exclusive care of lunatics in 1766. Cures. Need of funds. Rules.

Bruckshaw, Samuel, *One more proof of the iniquitous abuse of private madhouses*. 1774. 80, [15] p.

A long account of hardships suffered under a false charge of insanity.

Perfect, William, *Cases of insanity, the epilepsy, hypochondriacal affection, hysteric passion, and nervous disorders, successfully treated*. 2d ed., [1780?]. vi, 217 p.

Describes a series of cases and methods of cure.

Arnold, Thomas, *Observations on the nature, kinds, causes, and prevention of insanity, lunacy, or madness*. Leicester, 1782-6. 2 vols. 2d ed., London, 1809. 2 vols. in 1.

A careful, well arranged treatise, dealing with manifestations as a basis of classification, mental and physical causes, and to a slight extent, prevention.

[Bowen, Thomas], *An historical account of the origin, progress, and present state of Bethlehem Hospital, founded by King Henry VIII for the cure of lunatics, and enlarged by subsequent benefactors, for the reception and maintenance of incurables*. 1783. 16 p. Illus.

Only six pages of history. Management described in an appeal for funds.

Mason, William, *Animadversions on the present government of the York Lunatic Asylum; in which the case of the parish paupers is distinctly considered in a series of propositions*. York, [1788.] viii, 37 p.

Criticizes the demand for 8s. per week for parish paupers, for whose

relief the charity was founded. There should be no favoring of wealthy patients.

A letter from a subscriber to the York Lunatic Asylum, to the governors of that charity. York, 1788. 31 p.

Defence, including documents.

Harper, Andrew, A treatise on the real cause and cure of insanity; in which the nature and distinction of this disease are fully explained, and the treatment established on new principles. 1789. viii, 69 p.

Denies that insanity is hereditary. Curious psychology. Treatment.

Pargeter, William, Observations on maniacal disorders. Reading, 1792. viii, 140 p.

Attributes insanity to the luxury of the times, fanaticism, especially Methodism, inheritance. The chief method of cure was by fixing the patient with the physician's eye. Some medical treatment.

Perfect, William, Annals of insanity, comprising a selection of curious and interesting cases in the different species of lunacy, melancholy, or madness, with the modes of practice in the medical and moral treatment, . . . [1795?]. 5th ed., 412, xiii p.

Describes cases from experience.

Crichton, (Sir) Alexander, An inquiry into the nature and origin of mental derangement. Comprehending a concise system of the physiology and pathology of the human mind and a history of the passions and their effects. 1798. 2 vols.

Elaborate treatise, with references to many English and Continental authorities

Haslam, John, Observations on insanity: with practical remarks on the disease, and an account of the morbid appearance on dissection. 1798. xi, 147 p. 2d ed., enlarged, 1809. 345 p.

Medical treatise illustrating some of the antiquated views of the time. Author, apothecary at Bethlem Hospital.

Cox, Joseph Mason, Practical observations on insanity; . . . to which are subjoined, Remarks on medical jurisprudence, as connected with diseased intellect. 1804. viii, 166 p. 2d ed., 1806. 3d ed., 1813. xvi, 215 p.

Avoids abstractions. Kindness in management stressed. Cases.

Davis, David D., A treatise on insanity; . . . 1806. lv, 288 p.

A translation of Pinel.

Highmore, Anthony, A treatise on the law of idiocy and lunacy; to which is subjoined an appendix, containing the practice of the Court of Chancery on this subject, and some useful practical forms. 1807. xvi, 320 p.

A legal treatise comprehensible by laymen, giving definitions of insanity, and the law concerning such topics as legal care, disabilities, criminal acts, the regulation of madhouses, and the like.

Observations on the present state of the York Lunatic Asylum. York, 1809. 15 p.

Criticizes the admission of affluent, paying patients. Raises other questions.

Haslam, John, Illustrations of madness: exhibiting a singular case of insanity, and a no less remarkable difference in medical opinion. With a description of the tortures experienced by bomb-bursting, lobster-cracking, and lengthening the brain. 1810. xi, 81 p.

Recounts hallucinations of a man whose relatives sought his release from Bethlem but unsuccessfully.

Stark, William, Remarks on the construction of public hospitals for the cure of mental derangement. Glasgow, 1810. 40 p. Plate.

Gives the requisites for a good establishment with references to experience of asylums, as the Retreat.

Black, William, A dissertation on insanity . . . 2d ed., 1811. 35 p.

A short paper with statistics.

Crowe, Anne Mary, A letter to Dr. Robert Darling Willis; to which are added, copies of three other letters; published in the hope of rousing a humane nation to the consideration of the miseries arising from private madhouses: . . . 1811. vii, 52 p.

Criticizes the ease of commitment and the cruelty of treatment. Account of her own sufferings when confined in an asylum because of delirium from fever.

Crowther, Bryan, Practical remarks on insanity; to which is

added, a commentary on the dissection of the brains of maniacs; with some account of diseases incident to the insane. 1811. viii, 130 p.

Discusses causes, physical and mental conditions, management, medical and mechanical treatment. A number of sensible contradictions of popular views.

Parkinson, James, *Mad-houses*. Observations on the act regulating mad-houses and a correction of the statements of the case of Benjamin Elliott, convicted of illegally confining Mary Daintree; with remarks addressed to the friends of insane persons. 1811. vii, 48 p.

Illustrations of the need of confinement in many types of cases.

Paul, Sir George Onesiphorus, *Observations on the subject of Lunatic Asylums*, addressed to a general meeting of subscribers to a fund for the building and establishing a general lunatic asylum, near Gloucester . . . Gloucester, 1812. 55 p.

Describes existing asylums, e. g. Newcastle, York.

Tuke, Samuel, *Description of the Retreat*, an institution near York, for insane persons of the Society of Friends, containing an account of its origin and progress, the modes of treatment, and a statement of cases. York, 1813. xx, 21-227 p.

An authoritative account of the famous institution by the grandson of William Tuke, "the first active promoter of the establishment." Includes annual reports of the committee and of the medical superintendent.

Higgins, Godfrey, *A letter to the Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam . . . respecting the investigation . . . into the abuses at York Lunatic Asylum . . .* Doncaster, 1814. 29, 46 p.

Makes serious charges. Documents.

A few free remarks on Mr. Godfrey Higgins's publications respecting the York Lunatic Asylum. By Corrector. York, 1814. 14 p.

Criticizes, part by part.

A vindication of Mr. Higgins from the charges of Corrector: including a sketch of recent transactions at the York Lunatic Asylum. Addressed to Earl Fitzwilliam by a new governor. York, 1814. 40 p.

Reviews the case with special evidence to fortify Higgins's cause.

Hill, George Nesse, *An essay on the prevention and cure of insanity; with observations on the rules for the detection of the pretenders to madness.* 1814. 447 p.

Insanity always has a physical basis, is fairly generally curable. Wide range of authorities. Cases.

Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the rules and management of the York Lunatic Asylum. York, 1814. 52 p.

Traces the history of the rules from the opening, 1777, notes the number of infractions, suggests better regulations, new system of admission, more attendants, more outside supervision. Appendix of documents.

Bakewell, Thomas, *A letter addressed to the Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the state of mad-houses: To which is subjoined, Remarks on the nature, causes, and cure, of mental derangement.* Newcastle, 1815. 100 p.

Advocates laws with severe requirements, good public asylums for the reception of all patients recently afflicted, rewards for cure.

Ellis, William Charles, *A letter to Thomas Thompson, containing considerations on the necessity of proper places being provided by the legislature for the reception of all insane persons, and on some of the abuses which have been found to exist in madhouses, with a plan to remedy them.* Hull, 1815. 48 p.

General ignorance of management of the insane, inadequate provision, the need for employment for the insane, especially in the open air. Urges county asylums for paupers and others.

[Gray, Jonathan], *A history of the York Lunatic Asylum*. . . . York, 1815. 99, 52 p.

Retraces the dispute over fees and pauper patients. Detailed account of inquiries.

Nisbet, William, *Two letters to the Right Hon. George Rose, M.P., &c., &c., on the reports at present before the honourable House of Commons on the state of the mad-houses, with a plan for the improvement of the act, . . . by the establishment of a Royal Medical Lunatic Board on a permanent footing, . . .* 1815. 30 p.

Replace the annually appointed committee by a permanent board, half medical, half civil.

State of an institution near York, called the *Retreat*, for persons afflicted with disorders of the mind. York, 1815. 12 p.

Convenient little statement.

Tuke, Samuel, Practical hints on the construction and economy of pauper lunatic asylums; including instructions to the architects who offered plans for the Wakefield Asylum and a sketch of the most approved design. York, 1815. 55 p.

Urges classification. Considers the architectural plans best suited.

A complete collection of the papers respecting the York Lunatic Asylum, published originally in the York newspapers, during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. York, 1816. viii, 7-84 p.

Reprints of a series of controversial letters, by leading critics and defenders of the York Asylum.

Monro, Thomas, Observations of the physician & apothecary of Bethlem Hospital, upon the evidence . . . for regulating mad-houses. 1816. 55 p.

Defence of the conduct of Bethlehem by Dr. Monro and Mr. Haslam.

Rogers, John Wilson, A statement of the cruelties, abuses, and frauds, which are practised in mad-houses. 2d ed., 1816. 47 p.

A succession of illustrations of most frightful abuses. Urges the necessity of kindness.

Burrows, George Man, Cursory remarks on a bill now in the House of Peers, for regulating of mad-houses, its probable influence upon the physical and moral condition of the insane, . . . with observations on the defects of the present system . . . 1817. ii, 104, 2 p.

Opposes most of the provisions of the bill although admits the need of some action. Prefers private to most public asylums.

Haslam, John, Considerations on the moral management of insane persons. 1817. 80 p.

Physicians, not magistrates, should be in control. Advantages of old age insurance for keepers. Brief references to cases.

Haslam, John, Medical jurisprudence, as it relates to insanity, according to the law of England. 1817. vi, 150 p.

Descriptions of characteristics of the disease for lawyers.

Higgins, Godfrey, Rules for the management of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, for the West-Riding of the County of York, erected at Wakefield. Drawn up and proposed by Godfrey Higgins, Esq. Wakefield, 1817. 35 p.

Other editions. Duties of director and of matron, food, diet, visitors, etc.

Mayo, Thomas, Remarks on insanity; founded on the practice of John Mayo, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, and tending to illustrate the physical symptoms and treatment of the disease. 1817. viii, 90 p.

Technical, stresses physical pathology.

Haslam, John, A letter to the governors of Bethlem Hospital containing an account of their management of that institution for the last twenty years; elucidated by original letters and authentic documents; with a correct narrative of the confinement of James Norris, by order of their sub-committee; and interesting observations on the parliamentary proceedings. Part I. 1818. 58 p.

Criticizes the conduct of the Governors in dismissing him after he had defended himself from charges made in Parliamentary reports.

Burrows, George Man, An inquiry into certain errors relative to insanity; and their consequences, physical, moral, and civil. 1820. ix, 320 p.

Many detailed pieces of information, including statistics, about its prevalence, increase, possibility of cure, conditions in asylums . . .

Haslam, John, A letter to the Lord Chancellor on the nature and interpretation of unsoundness of mind, and imbecility of intellect. 1823. 32 p.

A physician discusses a pronouncement of the Lord Chancellor attempting to define lunacy.

Burrows, George Man, Commentaries on the causes, forms, symptoms, and treatment, moral and medical, of insanity. 1828. vii, xv, 716 p.

Elaborate, technical.

Charlesworth, Edward Parker, Remarks on the treatment of the insane and the management of lunatic asylums: being the substance of a return from the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, to the circular

of His Majesty's Secretary of State. With a plan. 1828. 39 p.

A complete description of the asylum, its equipment, conditions, system of management, treatment of the insane, etc., by one of the physicians. It had been opened in 1820.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, A general view of the present state of lunatics, and lunatic asylums, in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some other kingdoms. 1828. ii, 101 p.

Criticism of institutions visited, favorable to some, as Wakefield and Lancaster, unfavorable to Bethlem and more so to St. Luke's. Lists asylums. Statistics. Further activity necessary.

Nicoll, S. W., An enquiry into the present state of visitation, in asylums for the reception of the insane, and into the modes by which such visitation may be improved. 1828. 90 p.

Advocates special visitors who will inspect at varying intervals without notice.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, A letter to Lord Robert Seymour: with a report of the number of lunatics and idiots in England and Wales. 1829. viii, 88 p.

Accounts by counties, with usually no classification except by sex.

Conolly, John, An inquiry concerning the indications of insanity, with suggestions for the better protection and care of the insane. 1830. vi, 496 p.

The prevailing treatment often harmful, should be expert and kindly. Descriptions of various classes of insanity.

Palmer, William, An enquiry as to the expediency of a county asylum for pauper lunatics. Exeter, 1830. 2d ed., iv, 36 p.

Advocates taking the insane poor out of the workhouse.

Shelford, Leonard, Practical treatise on the law concerning lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind. With an appendix of the statutes . . . 1833. lxxxiii, 866 p.

Elaborate. Legal.

Prichard, James Cowles, A treatise on insanity & other disorders affecting the mind. 1835. xvi, 483 p.

Classifies various forms, discusses causes, terminations of disease.

Neville, William B., *On insanity; its nature, causes and cure.* 1836. xii, 192 p.

General. Has with it a prospectus of a private asylum with which the author was connected.

Browne, William Alexander F., *What asylums were, are, and ought to be: being the substance of five lectures . . .* Edinburgh, 1837. xii, 240 p.

Useful historical treatment of the subject. References to Parliamentary reports, reports of asylum physicians, etc.

Crowther, Caleb, *Observations on the management of madhouses, illustrated by occurrences in the West Riding and Middlesex Asylums.* Part I. 1838. iii, 145 p. Part II. 1841. 194 p. Part III. 1849.

Abuses. Prefers control by board of physicians, rather than by magistrates.

[Perceval, John], *A narrative of the treatment experienced by a gentleman, during a state of mental derangement; designed to explain the causes and the nature of insanity, and to expose the injudicious conduct pursued towards many unfortunate sufferers under that calamity.* 1838. 278 p. Ed., 1840. xxviii, 430 p.

An account of experiences during insanity after illness, treatment by several physicians.

Costello, William B., *An address to the visiting justices on the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.* 1839. 20 p.

Need for classification of inmates, discipline, improved diet, cleanliness, employment.

Earle, Pliny, *A visit to thirteen asylums for the insane in Europe, with statistics.* Philadelphia, 1839. 38 p.

Brief descriptions, by a physician.

Hill, Robert Gardiner, *Total abolition of personal restraint in the treatment of the insane. A lecture on the management of lunatic asylums . . .* [1839.] ix, 112 p. Tables.

Strongly advocates disuse of all mechanical restraint.

Millingen, John Gideon, *Aphorisms on the treatment and management of the insane; with considerations on public and private lunatic asylums, . . .* 1840. xiii, 202, ii p.

Summarizes the knowledge of the day.

Jacobi, Maximilian, On the construction and management of hospitals for the insane: . . . Translated by John Kitching with introductory observations, etc., by Samuel Tuke. 1841. lxxx, 289 p. Plates.

Tuke criticizes Jacobi and throws much light on English conditions.

[Thurnam, John], The statistics of the Retreat; consisting of a report and tables, exhibiting the experience of that institution for the insane; from its establishment in 1796, to 1840. York, 1841. 62 p.

Nineteen tables. Very valuable statistics.

Costello, William B., A letter to Lord Ashley, M.P., on the reform of private lunatic asylums. 1845. 16 p.

Criticizes private asylums. The author had established a "house of health."

Steward, John Burdett, Practical notes on insanity. 1845. viii, 122 p.

General suggestions as to classification, treatment, employment, etc.

Thurnam, John, Observations and essays on the statistics of insanity; including an enquiry into the causes influencing the results of treatment in establishments for the insane; to which are added the statistics of the Retreat, near York. 1845. xx, 184 p. 2 tab., 124 p., 45 tab., xxvii, 14 tab.

Methods of using statistics in connection with the insane, the factors influencing the statistics, data of the Retreat, 1796-1840.

Perceval, John, Letters to the Right Honourable Sir James Graham, bart., and to other noblemen and gentlemen, upon the reform of the law affecting the treatment of persons alleged to be of unsound mind. 1846. xxii, 116 p.

Clergy should superintend lunatics instead of the Metropolitan Commission in Lunacy. A court should pass upon the confinement of persons.

Conolly, John, The construction and government of lunatic asylums and hospitals for the insane. With plans. 1847. viii, 183 p.

Chiefly reprinted from the *Lancet*, 1846. Many valuable and detailed suggestions by one of the foremost physicians.

Cooper, Charles Purton, A letter to the Lord Chancellor on a

defect in the law regulating the custody of lunatics. 1849. 14 p. 5th ed., 1849.

Points out the need of greater legal protection for those confined as lunatics.

Sommers, John C., A selection of papers and prize essays on subjects connected with insanity, read before the Society for improving the condition of the Insane. 1850.

The society had been started 1842. A series of short papers on medical, legal and other aspects of the subject.

[Sommers, John C., ed.], Rules and list of the present members of the Society for improving the condition of the Insane; and the prize essay entitled The progressive changes which have taken place since the time of Pinel in the moral management of the insane . . . by Daniel H. Tuke. . . . 1854. vi, 119 p.

Brief account of the successive stages of advancement, opening of new institutions etc.

Conolly, John, The treatment of the insane without mechanical restraints. 1856. xii, 380 p.

Traces the changes from the old system to the new.

Hill, Robert Gardiner, A concise history of the entire abolition of mechanical restraint in the treatment of the insane; and of the introduction, success, and final triumph of the non-restraint system: . . . 1857. 318 p.

The first part to p. 123 historical. Documents in appendix.

Clark, Sir James, A memoir of John Connolly, M.D., D.C.L., comprising a sketch of the treatment of the insane in Europe and America. 1869. xxii, 298 p.

Traces the story of non-restraint, the experiment of Hill and Charlesworth at Lincoln, 1838, the spread of the idea. The work of Conolly at Hanwell, for Earlswood, and in other spheres of philanthropy.

Hill, Robert Gardiner, Lunacy; its past and its present. With an appendix. 1870. viii, 109, iv p.

Describes the abuses of the old days. Presents his own claim to priority in abolishing mechanical restraints.

Tuke, Daniel Hack, Chapters in the history of the insane in the British Isles. 1882. x, 548 p.

Selects main topics, quotes sources. Valuable.

Tuke, Daniel H., The past and present provision for the insane poor in Yorkshire, with a paper on the future provision for this class. 1889. 55 p.

Brief survey of history. Statistical tables. Address.

Tuke, Daniel H., Reform in the treatment of the insane. Early history of the Retreat, York; its objects and influence, with a report of the celebrations of its centenary. 1892. 96 p. Port.

Concise address.

Gaskell, Charles G. M., Passages in the history of the York Lunatic Asylum, 1772-1901. Wakefield, 1902. [vii], 78 p.

Bibliography. Shows extended research.

Semelaigne, René, Aliénistes et philanthropes . . . Les Pinel et les Tuke . . . Paris, 1912. 548 p. Ports.

Biographies of four generations of Tukes: William, Henry, Samuel, Daniel Hack. List of works of the latter two. Brief biographies of persons mentioned in the text, given in appendix.

O'Donoghue, Edward Geoffrey, The story of Bethlehem Hospital from its foundation in 1247. 1914. xx, 427 p.

Uses archives of the hospital. Anecdotes.

Refer to Ives, *History of Penal Methods*.

SLAVERY

Sir John Hawkins and 1562 are the name and date earliest associated with the African slave trade as carried on by Englishmen. With such precedent it is hardly surprising that in the days of commercial expansion, slaves became an important article of trade, especially after government protection was granted in 1713. London was early a center but from 1720 Bristol had almost a monopoly until 1730 when Liverpool became a competitor and soon outstripped her. An act passed in 1750 for extending and improving the trade to Africa added a further stimulus. In the last quarter of the eighteenth century thousands of negroes were shipped annually from Africa to the West Indies. Isolated protests passed unheeded when the majority of Englishmen had no contact with

the trade and knew nothing of its horrors. Most of the discussion was academic, a phase of the current philosophical interest in the problem of man and his place in the universe, hence it aroused no popular feeling.

The first group to take a position of positive opposition to the slave-trade was the Society of Friends. As early as 1729 they passed resolutions against it. In 1761 they adopted an official resolution not only denouncing it but debarring from their brotherhood any one directly concerned with it. Their action was followed a year later by the Wesleyan Methodists, and in 1766 a sermon by Bishop Warburton before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel brought the subject to the notice of the Church of England.

At the same time a leader appeared — Granville Sharp — and won the first step in the long struggle for the emancipation of the slaves in British dominions. He became interested in a slave, James Somerset, who had been brought to England, was abandoned by his master when ill and then reclaimed when his health had been restored by philanthropic people who had provided for his care. Sharp won Somerset's freedom in 1765 but in the course of the trial learned of a decision made in 1729 that slaves when carried to England could not gain their freedom. Doubtful of the legality of this opinion, he studied law in order to challenge it, appeared in behalf of several negroes and finally in 1772 won an unequivocal decision that a slave became free upon setting foot upon English soil.

Others became interested in the movement. John Wesley preached against slavery on moral grounds. Adam Smith discussed it from the economic point of view and declared it wasteful. Even in the House of Commons a motion was introduced and lost in 1776, declaring the slave-trade "contrary to the laws of God, and the rights of men." In 1783 a dramatic incident furnished ammunition to Sharp for a campaign of publicity, when a ship-captain was tried for throwing overboard one hundred thirty-two sick slaves. The horror thus aroused was heightened by the publication of accounts of the trade by an eye-witness, the Rev. James Ramsay, who had been a surgeon and spent some time in the West Indies. The venomous replies of the now enraged merchants failed to destroy the impression which he had made.

A group of six Friends had, in 1783, formed a union for work

in behalf of the negroes already in the West Indies and for the discouragement of the trade. These were seeking some one who could take the active leadership of the cause. They found him in Thomas Clarkson, a young graduate of Cambridge, whose zeal had been stirred by the writing of a prize Latin essay on the subject "*Anne liceat invitos in servitutem dare?*" With their encouragement he decided to give himself entirely to the work. He went to Bristol and to Liverpool, interviewed sailors, captains, merchants, sought all the information possible about Africa and the trade, becoming always more thoroughly convinced of the necessity of its abolition. Everywhere he tried to interest influential people. Wherever possible he organized committees. Thanks to Sir Charles Middleton under whom Ramsay had served, William Wilberforce, intimate friend of Pitt, undertook to lead the struggle in Parliament. In 1787, with the aid of a number of prominent statesmen, a society was organized for the abolition of the slave trade. Petitions to Parliament and newspaper support gave evidence of the extent of its power and the government took action. A committee of the Board of Trade investigated (1788) and proved the truth of many of the charges, thanks partly to Clarkson's efforts to procure evidence. Accordingly an act was passed, in spite of bitter opposition, limiting the number of slaves per ship in proportion to the tonnage, and making other provisions for their treatment on the voyage. In the course of the discussion, the arguments that slavery was sanctioned by the Bible, that slaves were much better off in the West Indies than in Africa, that interference would be a violation of the sacred rights of property, that the trade was one of the foundations of English commerce and colonial prosperity and a nursery for English seamen, were overthrown by evidence of brutal treatment, the account of which is sufficient to cause a shudder today. The ill-usage was not confined to slaves but was shared by the impressed seamen who formed the crews. Many of both classes died because of it.

From 1791 to 1799 almost annually Wilberforce introduced bills into Parliament looking to the abolition of the trade. These were lost always in the House of Lords, if indeed they succeeded in passing the Commons, but they steadily gained ground. Then, at Pitt's advice, because the period was one of general reaction, he desisted until 1804. In 1805 an Order in Council forbade British

subjects to import slaves into colonies conquered from foreign countries. A similar law was passed by Parliament in 1806 which stopped the trade by British subjects to colonies still in foreign hands. A year later Parliament enacted a law that British subjects should cease trading in slaves after January 1, 1808.

Efforts in behalf of the negro did not cease, although many of the supporters of this law had disclaimed any intention of proceeding to the emancipation of those already slaves. In 1787 a British colony had been founded at Sierra Leone for encouraging free blacks to cultivate the soil. Although helped by the government, it was much mismanaged and on the point of failure when the company which controlled it was disbanded and the African Institution was founded in 1807 to take charge of it. The Institution purposed also to see to the enforcement of the law against the slave trade. Zachary Macaulay was most prominent in its affairs.

The government now turned to the policy of inducing other countries to follow its example. As long as any nation permitted the traffic to continue, evasions of the law must be expected. The result was a succession of treaties with one nation after another, and a condemnation of the trade by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Although Spain and Portugal long resisted, England finally obtained the right to patrol the coast of South Africa, with the power of searching vessels flying other than British flags. In addition, it was found necessary to enact more stringent legislation, since the trade was known to continue in even worse form since it was now illegal and secret. Overcrowding was a greater evil and negroes were even thrown overboard in time of pursuit to lighten the cargo or to destroy evidence that the ship was a slaver. In 1811 trading in slaves was declared a felony and in 1824, it became an act of piracy. A bill passed in 1819 requiring registration of slaves in the colonies was intended to facilitate detection of trading from Africa or other colonies but apparently it was not carefully enforced.

Attention was then turned to the condition of the existing slaves. Again the country was stirred by reports of cruelty. The resentment felt by many Colonists toward the home government for interfering in their affairs led many of those interested in the welfare of the slaves to the conclusion that although the colonies did pass laws ameliorating the condition of slaves, there could be no assur-

ance of enforcement and the only safety lay in emancipation. In 1823 a society was formed for the gradual abolition of slavery. Thomas Fowell Buxton took up the cause in Parliament with a plan that all new-born negroes be free. A year later a bill was passed requiring the colonies to restrict the punishment of slaves, protect their property, allow their evidence in court, and keep their families together. In 1826, Henry Brougham made a strong plea for emancipation in a speech in Parliament. Associations were organized, as the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The Colonists fought strenuously for their property. The pamphlets of the controversy are full of invective. Brougham and Buxton continued the struggle. A committee of investigation was appointed in 1832 and in 1833 a government bill was passed to give freedom to all slaves in British territory except East India, Ceylon and St. Helena. £20,000,000 were appropriated for compensation for the owners. The slaves were to pass through an apprenticeship stage for four or six years unless the colony voted for immediate emancipation.

In spite of predictions of ruin, the colonies passed into the new system without grave disturbance. Antigua tried immediate emancipation with great success. Other colonies adopted the apprenticeship system. In Jamaica there was complaint, met by counter-charges that the trouble was due to attempts to evade the spirit of the law. By 1838, all were free in the west, and the new charter granted to the East India Company in 1834 provided for gradual abolition of slavery there.

Pamphlet literature is the chief printed source for the history of the subject, warped though it is by the heat of controversy. Both sides chose to picture not what was typical but what was best adapted to its purpose. Almost nothing unbiassed can be discovered in connection with a subject about which people felt so strongly. Parliamentary reports are full of vivid evidence, while the reports of Colonial Assemblies, as that of Jamaica, give the colonial point-of-view. Accounts of travellers must be used with caution. The anti-slavery societies issued voluminous reports and tracts. The reviews took up the fight. Biographies exist of the leaders, Sharp, Clarkson, Wilberforce, Gurney, Buxton, telling the story of their labors. Clarkson's history is still standard and

the chief original source. A very limited selection from the masses of material is presented below.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Anti-Slavery Reporter. 1825-1832. Monthly.

The British Emancipator. Under the sanction of the Central Negro Emancipation Committee. Dec. 27, 1837-Jan. 10, 1840. Fortnightly. Continued as

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter. -Dec. 24, 1845. Continued as

The Anti-Slavery Reporter. -Aug. 1, 1855.

The Friend of Africa. 1841-43. Monthly. Published by the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade and for the Civilization of Africa.

The West Indian Reporter. 1827-30. Monthly.
Opposes immediate emancipation.

OTHER WORKS

Snelgrave, Captain William, A new account of Guinea, and the slave-trade, . . . 1754. [24], 288 p. Map.

Recounts the author's experience as a slave-trader to Africa. Defends the trade as advantageous to both slaves and colonies. Previous accounts, 1730, and 1734.

Philmore, J., Two dialogues on the man-trade. 1760. 68 p.

Long argument for the abolition of the "wicked trade." The value of liberty recognized as well as the bad features of the trade itself.

Benezet, Anthony, A caution and warning to Great-Britain and her Colonies, in a short representation of the calamitous state of the enslaved negroes in the British Dominions. Philadelphia, 1766.

Other editions, 1767, London, 1767, 1780, 1784. 46 p. Collection of quotations from various authors on the condition of the slaves in the colonies and the horrors of the slave-trade.

Sharp, Granville, A representation of the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating slavery . . . in England. 1769. 167 p.

Attacked the legal position of slave-holders in England, declaring that

a slave became free on English soil. Describes bad treatment of slaves, free negroes and even white servants in British colonies. Appendix. 1772. 28 p. Answers criticisms, mainly legal.

Benezet, Anthony, Some historical account of Guinea, its situation, produce, and the general disposition of its inhabitants. With an inquiry into the rise and progress of the slave trade, its nature, and lamentable effects. Philadelphia, 1771. 1772. 4th ed., 1788. xv, 131 p.

The author a French Quaker of Philadelphia, a strong advocate of the abolition of slavery, influential in England. History of the trade, description of parts of the African coast, of the treatment of negroes on the voyage and in the Colonies.

Candid reflections upon the judgement lately awarded by the Court of King's Bench, in Westminster-Hall, on what is commonly called the negroe-cause, by a planter. 1772. iv, 76 p.

Many legal and other authorities quoted to prove a slave property not a person. Predicts a great migration of blacks to England.

[Estwick, Samuel], Considerations on the negroe cause commonly so called, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, &c. By a West Indian. 1772. 46 p. 3d ed., 1788. 95 p.

Somerset called property, hence not entitled to a writ of habeas corpus. But advocates a law similar to the French prohibiting the importation of slaves. These two pamphlets are characteristic of a number which appeared attacking the judgment.

Hargrave, Francis, Argument in the case of James Somersett, a negro, lately determined by the Court of King's Bench: wherein it is attempted to demonstrate the present unlawfulness of domestic slavery in England. To which is prefaced a state of the case. 1772. 82 p.

Hargrave, one of Somerset's counsel. Reviews legal argument. Wide research on the meaning, effects of slavery, its origin, . . . relation to villeinage, cases bearing on the point. Villeinage extinct and no new slavery possible on English soil.

Thompson, Thomas, The African trade for negro slaves shewn to be consistent with principles of humanity, and with the laws of revealed religion. Canterbury, [1772]. 31 p.

Slavery among the Jews and early Christians. Concludes by considering it in the same light as trade in general.

A treatise upon the trade from Great-Britain to Africa; . . . by an African merchant. 1772. 64, 124 p.

Defends the trade as essential to prosperity and as legal. Proposes a new system of management.

Sharp, Granville, An essay on slavery, proving from Scripture its inconsistency with humanity and religion. Burlington, West Jersey, 1773. Reprint, London, 1776. 41 p.

Quotes the Bible to refute its so-called approval of slavery.

Wesley, John, Thoughts upon slavery. 1774. 53 p. 3d ed., 1774. 28 p.

Eloquent appeal for the abolition of slavery on moral grounds. "Liberty is the right of every human creature, as soon as he breathes the vital air. And no human law can deprive him of that right, which he derives from the law of nature." p. 27. Character of the natives, life in Africa, life as slaves.

Sharp, Granville, The just limitation of slavery in the laws of God, compared with the unbounded claims of the African traders and British American slaveholders. 1776. Another ed. 1776. 67, 107 p.

Ill treatment of slaves contrary to the laws of God. Appendix contains reprints of his other writings and extracts from other books.

Sharp, Granville, The law of liberty, or royal law, by which all mankind will certainly be judged! Earnestly recommended to the serious consideration of all slave holders and slave dealers. 1776. 55 p.

Quotes Scripture to prove slavery illegal among Christians.

Sharp, Granville, The law of passive obedience; . . . wherein is shown, that the several texts of Scripture, which command the entire submission of servants or slaves to their masters, cannot authorize the latter to exact an involuntary servitude . . . 1776. 102 p.

Reprinted in Stuart's *Memoir*, pp. 75-132. Close examination and interpretation of texts.

Sharp, Granville, The law of retribution; or, a serious warning to Great Britain and her colonies, founded on unquestionable ex-

amples of God's temporal vengeance against tyrants, slave-holders, and oppressors. . . . 1776. 357 p.

A study in Biblical history.

The case of our fellow-creatures, the oppressed Africans, respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of the Legislature of Great-Britain, by the people called Quakers. 1784. 15 p.

Official plea from the sect for governmental action.

Ramsay, James, An essay on the treatment and conversion of African slaves in the British sugar colonies. London, 1784. xx, 298 p.

The author had lived nineteen years in St. Christopher. Traces the history of slavery. Advocates reform.

[Ramsay, James], An inquiry into the effects of putting a stop to the African slave trade, and of granting liberty to the slaves in the British sugar colonies. 1784. 44 p.

The African trade has really been recently more valuable for rivals than for Great Britain. Natives are capable of civilization in Africa. It would be better to try to develop trade with them.

Remarks on a pamphlet, written by the Rev. James Ramsay, M.A. under the title of Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes, in the American colonies. 1784. 23 p.

A flat denial of many of Ramsay's charges.

[Woods, Joseph], Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes. 1784. 32 p. 2d ed., 1785. 39 p.

Advocates "gradual, indeed, but total abolition of slavery, in every part of the British dominion."

An answer to the Rev. James Ramsay's Essay on the treatment and conversion of slaves in the British sugar colonies. By some gentlemen of St. Christopher. St. Christopher's, 1785. ii, 100 p.

Attacks Ramsay's character and denies his assertions. Defends the institution of slavery.

Ramsay, James, A reply to the personal invectives and objections contained in two answers, . . . to An essay on the treatment . . . of African slaves. . . . 1785. xvi, 107 p.

Detailed reply to criticisms of his character and work.

[Tobin, James], *Cursory remarks upon Mr. Ramsay's essay on the treatment and conversion of African slaves in the sugar colonies.* 1785. iv, 168 p.

Tries to disprove all Ramsay's theories and statements, but especially his comparison with the French colonies. Quotes French sources indicating cruelties.

An apology for negro slavery: or, the West-India planters vindicated from the charge of inhumanity. 1786. 64 p.

Slave-trade has made Africa less barbarous. Good care is taken of slaves in the West Indies.

Clarkson, Thomas, *An essay on the slavery and commerce of the human species, particularly the African; translated from a Latin dissertation, which was honoured with the first prize in the University of Cambridge, for the year 1785; with additions.* 1786. 2d ed., 1788. xxii, 167 p.

Brings Clarkson into prominence as leader of the movement. Treats of the history of slavery, the African trade, and the slavery of Africans in European colonies.

A letter from Capt. J. S. Smith to the Rev. Mr. Hill on the state of the negroe slaves. . . . 1786. 51 p.

Reasserts charges of great cruelty.

[Clarkson, Thomas?], *A summary view of the slave trade, and of the probable consequences of its abolition.* 1787. 14 p.

Summary of above work of Clarkson, with outline of new work on the impolicy of the trade.

Cooper, Thomas, *Letters on the slave trade: first published in Wheeler's Manchester Chronicle; and since re-printed with additions and alterations.* Manchester, 1787. 36 p.

History of the agitation as well as of the trade. Appeals to the religious of all sects to act. Supplement. Warrington, 1788. 50 p.

Cuзоano, Ottobah, a native of Africa, *Thoughts and sentiments on the evil and wicked traffic of the slavery and commerce of the human species,* . . . 1787. iv, 148 p.

Describes own experience as a captive. Biblical quotations.

Nickolls, Robert Boucher, *A letter to the treasurer of the society,*

instituted for the abolition of the slave trade. 1787. 16 p. New ed., 1788. 58 p.

Abolition of the trade would necessitate care of the slaves. Advantage to all would result.

Roscoe, William, *The Wrongs of Africa*. 1787-88. Part I, viii, 33 p. Part II, 43 p.

Poem, rather popular. Describes evils suffered in Africa and on the voyages.

Tobin, James, *A short rejoinder to the Rev. Mr. Ramsay's reply*: . . . 1787. 115 p.

Considers the West India planters unjustly abused. Attacks Ramsay personally.

Adams, Thomas Maxwell, *A cool address to the people of England on the slave trade*. 1788. 43 p.

Defends the conduct of the owners in Barbadoes. Vivid pictures of the horrors which would follow manumission.

An address, to the inhabitants in general of Great Britain and Ireland: relating to a few of the consequences which must naturally result from the abolition of the slave trade. Liverpool, 1788. 32 p.

Attributes the agitation to French machinations through America. Denies charges. Points out advantages of the trade to Great Britain.

Beckford, William, *Remarks upon the situation of negroes in Jamaica, impartially made from a local experience of nearly thirteen years in that island*. 1788. vii, 99 p.

Tells the advantages, if only for economy, of reforms on the voyage from Africa and after arrival. Wise ideas of management.

Candidus, *A letter to Philo-Africanus, upon slavery; in answer to his of the 22d of November, in the General Evening Post; together with the opinions of Sir John Strange*, . . . 1788. 40 p.

Quotes Scripture in support of slavery, a means of civilizing Africans. Danger to England if the West India trade should be destroyed.

Clarkson, Thomas, *An essay on the impolicy of the African slave trade*. 1788. 134 p. 2d ed., 1788. 138 p.

Trade with Africa in valuable woods, dye-stuffs, etc., would be more profitable than in slaves. Hardships of seamen in the trade.

Considerations on the emancipation of negroes and on the abolition of the slave-trade. By a West-India planter. 1788. 41 p.

Cutting off the supply of negroes will mean over-work for the rest.

Falconbridge, Alexander, An account of the slave trade on the coast of Africa. 1788. 55 p.

Description of what the author had seen on trips in a slaver as surgeon. Treatment of the negroes, the sick, the sailors.

[Francklyn, Gilbert], Observations, occasioned by the attempts made in England to effect the abolition of the slave-trade; . . . Kingston, Jamaica, and Liverpool, 1788. 76 p.

Reprinted in 1789. xx, 87 p. Freedom would mean unhappiness, idleness for the negroes, ruin for the white population of the West Indies.

Harris, Raymund, Scriptural researches on the licitness of the slave-trade, showing its conformity with the principles of natural and revealed religion, delineated in the sacred writings of the Word of God. 1788. 77 p.

Examples in the Bible gave sanction to slavery forever. Regrets abuses but they are no reason for abolishing the trade.

Hints for a specific plan for an abolition of the slave trade, and for the relief of the negroes in the British West Indies. 1788. 32 p.

Denies the necessity for slavery since better work is done by free men.

Hughes, William, Answer to Mr. Harris' Scriptural researches on the licitness of the slave trade. 1788. 34 p.

Quotes Scripture in reply.

M'Neill, Hector, Observations on the treatment of the negroes, in the island of Jamaica, including some account of their temper and character, with remarks on the importation of slaves from the coast of Africa. . . . [1788?] vi, 46 p.

A favorable account of the treatment of slaves after a trip around the island being entertained by friends.

Newton, John, Thoughts upon the African slave trade. 1788. 41 p.

Sea captain who had made visits to the African coast between 1745 and 1754. Disadvantages of the trade through loss of seamen, effect on the character of those engaged in the trade. Evils for blacks on the coast.

Norris, Robert, A short account of the African slave-trade . . . Liverpool, 1788. 22 p. New ed., 1789.

Brief summary of printed opinions.

Priestley, Joseph, A sermon on the subject of the slave trade; delivered to a society of protestant dissenters, at the new meeting in Birmingham; . . . 1788. xii, 40 p.

Slavery a cause for humanity to undertake, even at some pecuniary loss.

Ramsay, James, An address on the proposed bill for the abolition of the slave trade. Humbly submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. 1788. 41 p.

Another edition, with slightly different title. 1789. 41 p. Considers trade, seamen and the sugar colonies. All would really gain through abolition of the slave trade.

Ramsay, James, Examination of the Rev. Mr. Harris's Scriptural researches on the licitness of the slave-trade. 1788. 24 p.

Denies applicability of Harris's quotations.

Ramsay, James, Objections to the abolition of the slave trade with answers. To which are prefixed, Strictures on a late publication, entitled, "Considerations on the emancipation of negroes, and the abolition of the slave trade, by a West India Planter." 1788. 60 p. 2d ed., 1788. 85 p.

Ninety-one objections answered.

Randolph, Francis, A letter to the Right Honourable William Pitt, . . . on the proposed abolition of the African slave trade. 1788. 56 p.

Advocates gradual abolition of both slavery and the slave trade.

Stanfield, James Field, Observations on a Guinea voyage. In a series of letters addressed to the Rev. Thomas Clarkson. 1788. 36 p.

From his own experiences, describes the sufferings of seamen in the trade. Methods of stealing Africans for slavery. Horrors of the Middle Passage for both seamen and slaves.

Thoughts on the slavery of the negroes, as it affects the British Colonies in the West Indies; . . . [1788.] 43 p.

Signed "Veritas." Calls for a Royal Commission to visit the West Indies to see the good conditions there.

Tobin, James, A farewell address to the Rev. Mr. James Ramsay: . . . to which is added A letter from the Society for propagating the Gospel, to Mr. Anthony Benezet . . . 1788. 39 p.

Much personal invective. The Society for Propagating the Gospel quoted as not believing slavery contrary to the Gospel. Advocates system like the French, whereby negroes were forbidden to enter the country so that all might be kept in the colonies as slaves.

Anderson, James, Observations on slavery; particularly with a view to its effects on the British colonies, in the West Indies. Manchester, 1789. 38 p.

Psychological effects on master and slave. Slave labor really costly. Suggests plan for gradual abolition of slavery.

Clarkson, Thomas, An essay on the comparative efficiency of regulation or abolition, as applied to the slave trade. . . . 1789. xi, 82 p. 5th ed., 1820.

Regulation would be ineffective. Evidence of evils.

Dickson, William, Letters on slavery, . . . to which are added, Addresses to the whites, and to the free negroes of Barbadoes; and accounts of some negroes eminent for their virtues and abilities. 1789. x, 190 p.

Author formerly private secretary to the governor. Describes the conditions and character of the slaves as he knew them, good and bad.

Edwards, Bryan, Abolition of the slave trade. A speech delivered at a free conference between the Honourable the Council and Assembly of Jamaica . . . on . . . the slave-trade. Kingston, Jamaica, 1789. 82, xvi p.

Useless for one nation alone to abolish the trade. Character of masters defended, also the status of slaves as property. The account given by Wilberforce of conditions in Africa admitted but not the destruction of seamen nor his description of the West Indies.

Francklyn, Gilbert, An answer to the Rev. Mr. Clarkson's Essay on the Slavery and Commerce of the Human Species, particularly the African; . . . Wherein the mistakes and misrepresentations of Mr. Clarkson are pointed out, . . . shewing, at the same time, the antiquity, universality, and lawfulness of slavery. . . . 1789. xvi, 263 p.

Letters from Jamaica declaring the slaves better off there than in Africa.

Lowe, John, *Liberty or death*. A tract by which is vindicated the obvious practicability of trading to the coasts of Guinea, for its natural products, in lieu of the slave-trade . . . Manchester, 1789. 56 p.

Discusses articles to be sent and those to be imported from Africa, other than slaves.

No abolition; or, an attempt to prove . . . that the abolition of the British trade with Africa for negroes would be a measure as unjust as impolitic, fatal to the interests of this nation, ruinous to its sugar colonies, and more or less pernicious in its consequences to every description of people. . . . 1789. 52 p.

Statistical tables, showing the value of the trade, ships, negroes, products, population of the islands, etc. Cold.

Letters of Philo-Xylon, first published in the Barbados Gazettes, during the years 1787 and 1788. Containing the substance of several conversations at sundry times, for seven years past, on the subject of the negro laws and negro government, on plantations, in Barbados. Barbados, 1789. 49 p.

Negro evidence should be accepted in courts. Transform slaves into copyhold bond-slaves. Success of experiment.

Notes on the two reports from the Committee of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica, . . . on the subject of the slave trade, . . . By a Jamaica planter. 1789. 62 p.

Charges that the reports are misleading, that they distort and suppress evidence.

Wadstrom, C. B., *Observations on the slave trade, and a description of some part of the coast of Guinea, during the voyage, made in 1787, and 1788* . . . 1789. xi, 67 p.

Describes methods used in procuring slaves, ill-treatment of negroes. Resources of the country.

Adair, James Makittrick, *Unanswerable arguments against the abolition of the slave trade, with a defence of the proprietors of the British sugar colonies against certain malignant charges* . . . [1790.] 375 p.

Defends the planters but suggests some improvements after experience in Antigua.

[Innes, William], *The slave-trade indispensable*: . . . 1790. 75 p.

"Slavery, therefore, cannot be deemed inconsistent with the Liberty of Man." p. 37.

[Ranby, John], *Doubts on the abolition of the slave trade*. 1790. vii, 123 p.

Considers regulation more desirable and effective than abolition.

Sheffield, John Baker Holroyd, Earl of, *Observations on the project for abolishing the slave-trade; and on the reasonableness of attempting some practical mode of relieving the negroes*. 1790. 72 p. 2d ed., 1791. 72 p.

The "rage" for abolishing slavery endangers the "sacred" rights of property, encourages insurrection. Ships should be licensed and the colonies should legislate to prevent abuse.

Clarkson, Thomas, *Letters on the slave-trade, and the state of the natives in those parts of Africa, which are contiguous to Fort St. Louis and Goree*, . . . 1791. vii, 81 p. Map.

Reports the account of M. de Villeneuve of conditions in the French trade.

Examination of the evidences, before the committee of the House of Commons, on the abolition of the slave trade. 1791. ii, 36 p. Illus.

Simply a series of extracts.

Matthews, John, *A voyage to the river Sierra-Leone, on the coast of Africa; containing an account of the trade and productions of the country*, . . . an additional letter on . . . the African slave trade . . . 1791. vii, iv, 183 p. Illus. (Ed., 1788.)

A lieutenant of the Royal Navy, stationed there in 1785-7, denies charges of abuse. Slavery is a substitute for death for captives and criminals. The traffic of "essential importance to the naval interests of Great Britain."

Reflections on the slave trade, with remarks on the policy of its abolition, . . . By C. G. P. 1791. 56 p.

Abstract arguments.

Sell, Johann Jacob, *Versuch einer Geschichte des Negersclavenhandels*. Halle, 1791. x, 246 p.

Bibliography, pp. 226-244, contains many titles, sometimes with brief

comments. Unimpassioned, scientific study of the whole question. Survey of the literature pro and con.

An address to her Royal Highness the Dutchess of York, against the use of sugar. . . . 1792. 22 p.

Says that over 100,000 have already boycotted sugar, to bring about the abolition of the slave trade.

An address to the people of Great-Britain, on the utility of refraining from the use of West-India sugar and rum. [1792?] 9th ed., Boston, 1792. 12 p.

Advocates boycott.

An appeal to the candour and justice of the people of England, in behalf of the West India merchants and planters, . . . 1792. xvi, 118 p.

The abolition of the trade will be followed by emancipation and ruin.

Bradburn, Samuel, An address to the Methodists, concerning the evil of the slave trade. Manchester, 1792. 24 p. 4th ed., 1792.

Urges organized action by Methodists, by petitions and by boycotting sugar.

A country gentleman's reasons for voting against Mr. Wilberforce's motion for a bill to prohibit the importation of African slaves into the colonies. 1792. 78 p.

Points out the inconsistency of not arguing for emancipation. Fears worse condition for negroes, prefers regulation. Abler than most of the pamphlets.

Foot, Jessé, A defence of the planters in the West-Indies; . . . 1792. iv, 101 p.

The abolition movement is "spiritualising ideotism."

Gisborne, Thomas, Remarks on the late decision of the House of Commons respecting the abolition of the slave trade. 1792. 49 p. 2d ed., 1792. 49 p.

Reviews, with comments, the arguments in the debate in the House of Commons. Urges immediate abolition.

[Gray, John], An essay on the abolition, not only of the African slave trade, but of slavery in the West Indies. 1792. 49 p.

Wants freedom after fourteen years of service, until then proper treatment, education, etc.

[Innes, William], A letter to the members of Parliament who have presented petitions . . . for the abolition of the slave trade. By a West-India merchant. 1792. 84 p.

Emancipation, unless very gradual, would harm negroes.

Sierra Leone Company. Substance of the report of the court of directors, to the general court, held at London on Wednesday the 19th of October, 1791. 1792. 75 p.

Traces briefly the story of the settlement, state of the slave trade. Plan for a new colony on a larger scale.

Letters of Alfred, . . . on . . . the slave trade in general; . . . 1793. vii, 74 p.

Abolition by Great Britain would mean adoption by other countries.

Day, Thomas, The dying negro, a poem. By the late Thomas Day and John Bicknell. To which is added, A fragment of a letter on the slavery of the negroes. 1793. xi, 82 p.

The poem had appeared in 1773, the letter was written in 1776.

Edwards, Bryan, History, civil and commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies. 1793-1801. 3 vols. 2d ed., 1794. 2 vols. 3d ed., 1801. 3 vols. 5th ed., 1818-19. 6 vols.

Author a resident of Jamaica. Large part of Book IV in Vol. II on slavery. Fairly objective.

Francis, Sir Philip, Proceedings in the House of Commons on the slave trade, and state of the negroes in the West India Islands. . . . 1796. 105 p.

Summary of debates. Documents in appendix, especially laws of the colonies.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Jeremiah, Suggestions on the slave trade, for the consideration of the legislature of Great Britain. 1797. 62 p. Map. Illus.

Scheme of gradual liberation, until then, elaborate requirements for care of the slaves.

Barclay, David, An account of the emancipation of the slaves of Unity Valley Pen, in Jamaica. 1801. 20 p. Ed., 1825. 20 p.

Account of the freeing of twenty-eight negroes who were sent to Philadelphia. Later careers.

[Brougham, Henry?], A concise statement of the question regarding the abolition of the slave trade. 1804. 108 p. 3d ed., 1804. 4th ed., 1807.

A general review of the subject before its discussion in Parliament. Distinguishes between abolition of the slave-trade and emancipation of slaves, opposing the latter.

A defence of the slave trade, on the grounds of humanity, policy and justice. 1804. [i], 90 p.

Slavery sanctioned by Scripture. Slaves do not want to go back to Africa. National policy requires continuance.

Sharp, Granville, Serious reflections on the slave trade and slavery, wrote in March, 1797. 1805. 46 p.

Scriptural.

Clarke, Thomas, A letter to Mr. Cobbett on his opinions respecting the slave trade. 1806. iv, 113 p.

Criticizes recent pamphlets. Contradicts the usual arguments for the trade, advocates immediate abolition.

Heron, Robert, A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. on the justice and expediency of slavery and the slave trade, and on the best means to improve the manners and condition of the negroes in the West Indies. 1806. viii, 152 p.

The slave-trade "if its rights be not abused, is eminently beneficial and virtuous." "The abuses committed in the trade and the general employment of the negroes, are the fewest it is possible for human nature, in its present imperfection, to commit, in any great department of the affairs of civil life."

Clarkson, Thomas, Three letters (one of which has appeared before) to the planters and slave-merchants, principally on the subject of compensation. 1807. 15 p.

Denies the need of extensive compensation.

Farquhar, Robert Townsend, Suggestions, arising from the abolition of the African slave trade, for supplying the West India Colonies with agricultural labourers. 1807. 66 p.

Import Chinese laborers.

Letters concerning the abolition of the slave-trade and other

West-India affairs; by Mercator. 1807. 32 p. Also Third Letter. 1807. 22 p.

Attacks the "violent innovation" and "new-fangled doctrines."

Renny, Robert, A history of Jamaica: with observations on the climate, scenery, trade, productions, negroes, slave trade, diseases of Europeans, customs . . . to which is added, an illustration of the advantages which are likely to result, from the abolition of the slave trade. 1807. xx, 333 p. Map.

Book I. History. Book II. Description of conditions and the trade.

Smith, William, Letter to William Wilberforce on the proposed abolition of the slave trade, at present under the consideration of Parliament . . . 1807. 48 p.

Urges the immediate abolition of the trade. No new arguments.

[Stephen, James], New reasons for abolishing the slave trade; being the last section of a larger work now first published, entitled "The Dangers of the Country." 1807. 67 p.

Slave trade encourages wasteful speculation in the colonies. Good government there impossible. In the struggle with Napoleon, the nation needs an unblemished reputation and should appease Heaven by the abolition of the trade.

Wilberforce, William, A letter on the abolition of the slave trade; addressed to the freeholders and other inhabitants of Yorkshire. 1807. iii, 396 p.

Description of the trade and strong arguments against it.

Clarkson, Thomas, The history of the rise, progress, and accomplishment of the African slave-trade by the British Parliament. 1808. 2 vols. New ed., 1839.

Valuable because of the author's prominent part in the cause. Much autobiography. Many other editions and abridgements.

Porteus, Beilby, A letter to the governors, legislatures, and proprietors of plantations in the British West-India islands. 1808. 48 p.

Recommends parochial schools for negroes, on the Madras system, in every parish.

Mitigation of slavery, in two parts. Part I: Letters and papers

of the late Hon. Joshua Steele, . . . Part II: Letters to Thomas Clarkson, Esq. M.A. . . . by William Dickson, LL.D. . . . 1814. xxxii, 528 p.

Bibliography. Both authors, officials in Barbados. Emancipation out of the question then, but improvement essential. Account of Steele's success in "treating the slaves as human creatures." He paid wages, granted land, abolished the whip, etc.

Wilberforce, William, A letter to His Excellency the Prince of Talleyrand Perigord, &c. &c. &c. on the subject of the slave trade. 1814. 83 p.

Recounts the history of the English struggle. Urges the French to make no efforts to reopen the trade.

Macaulay, Zachary, A letter to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, President of the African Institution, from Zachary Macaulay, Esq. occasioned by a pamphlet lately published by Dr. Thorpe, late judge of the colony of Sierra Leone, entitled, "A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq." &c. &c. 1815. 2d ed., enl. 62, 60 p.

Answers Thorpe's charges in which Macaulay personally was involved.

Reasons for establishing a registry of slaves in the British colonies: being a report of a committee of the African Institution. 1815. 118 p.

Smuggling slaves involved worse conditions than open traffic. A system of registry with freedom for unregistered slaves would stop the abuse.

Special report of the Directors of the African Institution, made at the Annual General Meeting . . . 1815. 1815. ii, 157, ii p.

Defence of the Sierra Leone Company against the attacks of Thorpe.

Thorpe, Robert, A letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. . . . containing remarks on the Reports of the Sierra Leone Company, and African Institution: with hints respecting the means by which an universal abolition of the slave trade might be carried into effect. 1815. 84 p. 4th ed., 1815. lxvi, 84 p.

Author had been Chief Justice of Sierra Leone. Declares the colony practically bankrupt from bad management. Colonists not given land nor helped to start. Slavery in existence in the colony.

Thorpe, Robert, A reply "Point by Point" to the Special Report of the Directors of the African Institution. 1815. 113 p.

Postscript, 64 p. Reiterates his charges.

Brief remarks on the slave registry bill; and upon a special report of the African Institution, recommending that measure. 1816. 67 p.

Denies illicit importation of slaves. Many islands have their own registry system and other laws for good treatment of slaves. Resents interference.

An exposure of some of the numerous mistatements [*sic*] . . . in a pamphlet commonly known by the name of Mr. Marryat's pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Abolition of the Slave Trade and Civilization of Africa, . . ." 1816. 65 p.

Attacks Marryat. Defends the Registry Bill as the only practicable expedient.

Henderson, Captain [George], A brief view of the actual condition and treatment of the negro slaves, in the British Colonies; in a letter to a member of the Imperial Parliament. 1816. 56 p.

Gives a favorable picture of slave life, the owner's care, limited tasks, etc. Colonies dependent on slave labor. General improvement since 1803.

Inquiry into the right and duty of compelling Spain to relinquish her slave trade in northern Africa. 1816. 96 p.

Spanish flag used for protection, a means of avoiding treaty obligations. Pressure will suffice.

The interference of the British Legislature, in the internal concerns of the West India Islands, respecting their slaves, deprecated. By a zealous advocate for the abolition of the slave trade. 1816. 58 p.

Opposes "fanaticism." Says that only a small group are continuing the agitation, that the condition of the slaves is much improved.

Jamaica, House of Assembly, Further proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly of Jamaica relative to a bill introduced into the House of Commons for effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves and holding free persons in slavery in the British Colonies . . . 1816. 101 p.

Jordan, Gibbs Walker, An examination of the principles of the slave registry bill, and of the means of emancipation, proposed by the authors of the bill. 1816. 147 p.

Emancipation of slaves would be invasion of British rights. Danger to the colonists. Risk of a poll-tax on slaves. Parliament has no right to legislate in the matter.

A letter to the members of the Imperial Parliament, referring to the evidence contained in the proceedings of the House of Assembly of Jamaica, and shewing the injurious and unconstitutional tendency of the proposed slave registry bill. By a colonist. 1816. 24 p.

Denies illicit importation or unfair treatment of slaves. Possibility even of revolt if Parliament interfered.

[Marryat, Joseph], Thoughts on the abolition of the slave trade, and civilization of Africa; with remarks on the African Institution . . . 1816. 2 eds. vii, 235 p.

Attacks the African Institution, defends the West Indian planters. Takes advantage of the Thorpe controversy.

[Marryat, Joseph], More thoughts, occasioned by two publications . . . 1816. vii, 143 p.

An angry reply to charges made against him.

Mathison, Gilbert, A short review of the Reports of the African Institution, and of the controversy with Dr. Thorpe, with some reasons against the registry of slaves in the British Colonies. 1816. x, 78 p.

Reviews the controversy over the Sierra Leone Company. Attacks the plan of slave registry as "intended to be made a stepping-stone for ulterior measures of the African Institution and Church Missionary Society." p. 75.

Negro emancipation made easy; with reflections on the African Institution, and Slave Registry Bill. By a British planter. 1816. 94 p.

Colonial legislatures have the sole right of legislation in internal affairs. There have been no violations of the act abolishing the trade. Quotes laws of the Jamaica legislature.

Observations on the bill introduced last session, by Mr. Wilber-

force, for the more effectually preventing the unlawful importation of slaves, . . . 1816. 28 p.

Reformers, "canting methodists." Parliament has no right to regulate a matter of property in a colony.

The penal enactments of the slave registry bill examined, in a letter to Charles N. Pallmer, Esq. M.P. 1816. 56 p.

Severe detailed criticisms. The fees to the Registrar are equivalent to a poll-tax. It would be unjust and unnecessary in Jamaica.

Proofs and demonstrations how much the projected registry of colonial negroes is unfounded and uncalled for. . . . Reports and resolves of the Bahama Assembly . . . arranged, and an introduction prefixed, by G. Chalmers. 1816. 55 p.

Quotes documents. Declares that the colonies have obeyed the laws. Resents interference.

Stephen, James, A defence of the bill for the registration of slaves. In letters to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. 1816. Letter the first, 50 p. Letter the second, 218 p.

Cites causes of abuse to prove the inefficacy of the colonial laws. Other arguments.

West Indian sketches, drawn from authentic sources. 1816-17. 92 p.

A series of pamphlets giving illustrations of cruel treatment of slaves.

Arguments in support of the proposed bill for the registration of slaves in the West Indian colonies; . . . 1817. 44 p.

Answers the defence of the colonies by G. Chalmers.

Marryat, Joseph, An examination of the report of the Berbice Commissioners, and an answer to the letters of James Stephen, Esq. respecting the crown estates in the West Indies, . . . 1817. 122 p.

Criticizes the management of the estates.

The speech of James Stephen, Esq. at the second annual meeting of the African Institution, at Free-Masons' Hall, . . . 1817. 56 p.

Defends Zachary Macaulay, himself and his son against the attacks of Marryat. Gives reasons for believing that clandestine slave trade still existed.

Marryat, Joseph, *More thoughts still on the state of the West India colonies* . . . 1818. 147 p.

Attributes the insurrection at Barbados to the Slave Registry Bill and the activities of the African Institution.

Thorpe, Robert, *A view of the present increase of the slave trade, the cause of that increase, and suggesting a mode for effecting its entire abolition* . . . 1818. iv, 128 p.

Full of personal bitterness. Calls Wilberforce's leadership incapable, attacks Brougham. Establish settlements under government control. Emancipate all slaves born British subjects.

Hoare, Prince, *Memoirs of Granville Sharp, Esq. composed from his own manuscripts and other authentic documents* . . . 1820. xxxii, 524, xxxiii p. 2d ed., 1828. 2 vols. Port.

Direct quotations from manuscripts. Lists of his works. Interested chiefly in his work in connection with slavery.

A review of the Colonial Slave Registration Acts, in a report of a committee of the Board of Directors of the African Institution, . . . 1820. [i], 139 p.

Prescribes methods of registration in order to procure royal allowance. Regulations for enforcing laws.

An address to the inhabitants of Europe on the iniquity of the slave trade; issued by the religious Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Great Britain and Ireland. 1822. 15 p.

"The voice of reason and justice, the voice of humanity and religion" call for abolition.

Cropper, James, *Letters addressed to Wm. Wilberforce, M.P., recommending the encouragement of the cultivation of sugar in our dominions in the East Indies, as the natural and certain means of effecting the general and total abolition of the slave-trade.* Liverpool, 1822. vii, 52 p.

Slave culture is too expensive to stand competition.

Fletcher, Thomas, *Letters in vindication of the rights of the British West India colonies, in answer to Mr. James Cropper's letters.* Liverpool, 1822. 68 p.

Denies ill treatment of slaves. Demands protection from East India sugar.

Barham, Joseph Foster, Considerations on the abolition of negro slavery, and the means of practically effecting it. 1823. vii, 86 p. 3 eds.

A long process of moral improvement through education should be followed by the abolition of slavery. Compensation is necessary and just. The state should take over all estates in the islands.

Bridges, George Wilson, A voice from Jamaica; in reply to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. 1823. 2d ed., 1823. 50 p.

A clergyman answers Wilberforce's charges, comparing the condition of the slave favorably with that of the labouring class in England. Danger of revolt following emancipation.

Clarkson, Thomas, The cries of Africa, to the inhabitants of Europe; or, a survey of that bloody commerce called the slave trade. [1823.] iv, 50 p.

Strong, clear, pointed. Based on Mungo Park's travels and reports of witnesses before a Parliamentary committee.

Clarkson, Thomas, Thoughts on the necessity of improving the condition of the slaves in the British colonies, with a view to their ultimate emancipation . . . 1823. iv, 60 p. 4th ed., 1824.

Emancipation would benefit the West Indies. Gives the story of an estate where wages and rent were tried, to the profit of the owner.

Cropper, James, A letter addressed to the Liverpool Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, on the injurious effects of high prices of produce, and the beneficial effects of low prices, on the condition of slaves. Liverpool, 1823. 32 p.

Asserts that free labor would bring prosperity.

Declaration of the objects of the Liverpool Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, 25th March, 1823. Liverpool, 1823. 14 p.

General statement of principles.

Hodgson, Adam, A letter to Jean Baptiste Say, on the comparative expense of free and slave labour. Liverpool, 1823. 2d ed., 1823. 58 p.

Denies that the slave system is profitable. Many quotations.

An official letter from the Commissioners of Correspondence of

the Bahama Islands, to George Chalmers, Esq., Colonial Agent, concerning the proposed abolition of slavery in the West Indies. Nassau and London, 1823. 78 p.

Rights of property, danger of a revolutionary change. Freed slaves would not work. Denies the abuses described by the abolitionists, the "rant and cant of Mr. Wilberforce."

Sells, William, Remarks on the condition of the slaves in the Island of Jamaica. 1823. 50 p.

Attacks abolitionists for misrepresentation. Quotes own experiences as a physician in the island to illustrate improvements, both physical and moral.

Stewart, John, View of the past and present state of Jamaica with remarks on the moral and physical condition of the slaves, and on the abolition of slavery in the colonies. Edinburgh, 1823. xiii, 363 p.

Geography, climate, products, etc. C. XIV through C. XVIII on slaves. Laws good but not always enforced.

Wilberforce, William, An appeal to the religion, justice, and humanity of the inhabitants of the British Empire, in behalf of the negro slaves in the West Indies. 1823. 77 p.

Widely circulated and influential. Hotly attacked as misleading. Considers the improvements so slight since the abolition of the trade that incessant work by the English is necessary to elevate the condition of the slaves.

An attempt to strip negro emancipation of its difficulties as well as its terrors. . . . By a merchant. 1824. 48 p.

The government should buy the slaves, then let them for wages. Thus emancipation could be bought gradually.

The correspondence between John Gladstone, Esq., M.P., and James Cropper, Esq., on the present state of slavery in the British West Indies and in the United States of America; and on the importation of sugar from the British settlements in India. With an appendix; containing several papers on the subject of slavery. Liverpool, 1824. 122, 64 p.

Eighteen letters to the *Liverpool Courier and Mercury*, pointing out the need of protective duties on sugar, and showing the safeguards to the negroes in laws passed by colonial legislatures.

[Heyrick, Elizabeth Coltman], Immediate, not gradual abolition; or, an inquiry into the shortest, safest, and most effectual means of getting rid of West Indian slavery. 1824. 50 p.

American eds., 1825, 1837, 1838. Attacks arguments for gradual abolition. The sale of slaves in the islands encourages illicit slave trade. The only remedy is outright abolition. Argument only.

M'Donnell, Alexander, Considerations on negro slavery; with authentic reports illustrative of the actual conditions of the negroes in Demerara . . . 1824. xii, 338 p. 2d ed., 1825.

Examines the whole situation. Plans a species of feoffage. Grant freed slaves land in return for service or rent to the Crown. Organize town laborers into companies. Enact a vagrancy law.

MacQueen, James, The West India Colonies; the calumnies and misrepresentations circulated against them by the Edinburgh Review, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Cropper, &c. &c. examined and refuted. 1824. xxxiii, 427 p.

Long and bitter criticism of attacks. Evidence to support the contentions of the Colonies.

A report of a committee of the Council of Barbadoes, appointed to inquire into the actual condition of the slaves in this island, with a view to refute certain calumnies respecting their treatment; and also to take into consideration certain measures affecting the West Indies, which have been lately agitated in the House of Commons. 1824. 127 p.

Insists that there is decent treatment of the slaves, even comforts are provided. Sworn testimony.

Sandars, Joseph, A letter addressed to the Liverpool Society for the abolition of slavery. By a member of that society. 1824. 15 p.

Appeals to precedent and to the law of nature to show the impracticability and danger of emancipation in the near future.

Stephen, James, The slavery of the British West India Colonies delineated, as it exists both in law and practice, and compared with the slavery of other countries, antient and modern. 1824-30. 2 vols.

Severe criticism of laws.

Winn, T. S., *Emancipation; or practical advice to British slaveholders: with suggestions for the general improvement of West India affairs.* 1824. 111 p.

Gradual emancipation would be highly advantageous to the colonies.

Yates, John Ashton, *Colonial slavery; letters to the Right Hon. William Huskisson, . . . on the present condition of the slaves, and the means best adapted to promote the mitigation and final extinction of slavery in the British colonies.* Liverpool, 1824. 3, 86, 27 p.

Improvements had been made but more were needed: task work and the possibility of buying freedom. Appendix of data, partly statistical.

Bickell, Richard, *The West Indies as they are; or, a real picture of slavery: but more particularly as it exists in the island of Jamaica.* 1825. xvi, 256 p.

Clergyman, once resident in Kingston, describes conditions with an appeal in behalf of the blacks.

Slave colonies of Great Britain; or, a picture of negro slavery drawn by the Colonists themselves; being an abstract of the various papers recently laid before Parliament on that subject. 1825. 4, 164 p. 2d ed., 1826.

Quotes evidence colony by colony.

Beaumont, Augustus Hardin, *Compensation to slave owners fairly considered in an appeal to the common sense of the people of England.* 3d ed., 1826. 23 p.

The slaves had been stolen, hence no title exists, but since the British nation encouraged the trade, it should give compensation.

Chalmers, Thomas, *A few thoughts on the abolition of colonial slavery.* Glasgow, 1826. 16 p.

The government should buy one free day a week for each slave, the slave from the earnings thus made possible, should buy the rest.

M'Donnell, Alexander, *The West India Legislatures vindicated from the charge of having resisted the call of the mother country for the amelioration of slavery.* 1826. 104 p.

The colonies have done much. Sugar culture is impossible with free labor. Growing feeling of resentment and independence in the colonies.

Opinions of Henry Brougham, Esq. on negro slavery: with remarks. 1826. 47 p. Ed., 1830.

Points out that earlier Brougham condemned only the trade, not slavery, yet since then the condition of the slave has improved.

The progress of colonial reform; being a brief view of the real advance made since May 15, 1823, . . . with respect to negro slavery. 1826. 49 p.

Shows further needs, as outcome of a study of Parliamentary papers. Severe criticism of specific Colonial laws.

Stephen, James, England enslaved by her own slave colonies. An address to the electors and people of the United Kingdom. 1826. 91 p.

Losses to England from the colonies enormous. Vote for abolition at the next Parliamentary election.

Barclay, Alexander, Practical view of the present state of slavery in the West Indies; or an examination of Mr. Stephen's "Slavery of the British West India Colonies:" . . . [1826 or 1827.] 2d ed., 1827. 25, 462 p. 3d ed., 1828. 31, 490 p.

Author had lived twenty-one years in Jamaica, describes the houses and gardens of the negroes, plantation hospitals and nurseries, etc. Calls Stephen's book mere "fiction."

Barret, ———, A reply to the speech of Dr. Lushington, in the House of Commons, on the 12th June, 1827, on the condition of the free-coloured people of Jamaica. Kingston, 1827. 2d ed., London, 1828. 58 p.

Hot denial of Lushington's statements.

Address to the public, on the present state of the question relative to negro slavery, in the British Colonies. York, 1828. 16 p.

Summary of measures already taken. Appeal for further action.

Inquiries relating to negro emancipation. 1829. 99 p.

Actual freedom is necessary. Quotes inhabitants of the islands about the character of the negroes, slave and free.

Godwin, Benjamin, Substance of a course of lectures on British colonial slavery, delivered at Bradford, York, and Scarborough. 1830. 11, 171 p. I table.

Four lectures on the evils of slavery, intended to arouse popular feeling.

Horton, Sir Robert John Wilmot, First letter to the freeholders of the county of York, on negro slavery; being an inquiry into the claims of the West Indians for equitable compensation. 1830. 112 p. Second letter . . . 1830. [3], 74 p.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department urges conciliation and compensation.

A letter to the most honorable Marquis of Chandos. By a West India planter. 1830. 90 p.

Italics and capitals prominent. Hardships of the planters, the lack of labourers, the constitutional right of private property and necessity of compensation argued.

Telfair, Charles, Some account of the state of slavery at Mauritius since the British occupation in 1810, in refutation of anonymous charges promulgated against government and that colony. Port Louis, 1830. 10, xvi, 262 p.

Answers charges of ill-treatment of slaves made by the *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter* and tells of his experiments to improve the condition of slaves: task work, trial by their fellows, etc.

The history of Mary Prince, a West Indian slave. Related by herself . . . 1831. 3d ed., 1831, ii, 44 p.

Account of life and sufferings in Bermuda, Turk's Island and Antigua. Simple, impressive.

Jeremie, John, Four essays on colonial slavery. 1831. 2d ed., 1832. 125 p.

Author, judge in the West Indies, describes cases of brutal treatment, torture, murder, that had come directly under his attention in the early part of his stay. Free negroes ill treated. Slavery demoralizing. Effects of the new slave code. Urges Parliamentary action for real liberation of the slaves.

Strickland, S., Negro slavery described by a negro: being the narrative of Ashton Warner, a native of St. Vincents'. 1831. 144 p.

Describes conditions as he witnessed them on estates. Appendix, testimony of four ministers on colonial slavery.

Wright, William, Slavery at the Cape of Good Hope. 1831. 107 p.

Conditions, customs, etc. Favors emancipation.

A letter from Legion to His Grace the Duke of Richmond, &c. &c., chairman of the Slavery Committee of the House of Lords: containing an exposure of the character of the evidence on the colonial side produced before the committee. [1832.] [3], 196 p. I table.

Quotes many pages of evidence to show inconsistencies, bias, ignorance.

Report of the Agency Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, established in June, 1831, for the purpose of disseminating information by lectures on colonial slavery. 1832. 15 p.

Describes the work of six lecturers.

Stuart, Charles, The West India question. Immediate emancipation would be safe for the masters,—happy for the slaves. . . . An outline for immediate emancipation; and remarks on compensation. 1832. 44 p.

Opposes compensation.

Baber, T. H., An account of the slave population in the western peninsula of India . . . 1833. 57 p.

Account of conditions from direct knowledge.

Burnley, William H., Opinions on slavery and emancipation in 1823; referred to in a recent debate in the House of Commons, . . . with additional observations. 1833. 55, 44 p.

Author, deputy from Trinidad, defends colonists. Flogging and the like, necessary under a slave system.

Conder, Josiah, Wages or the whip, an essay on the comparative cost and productiveness of free and slave labour. 1833. iv, 91 p.

Slavery unprofitable. Negroes will work to get luxuries and wealth.

Cropper, James, The interests of the country and the prosperity of the West India planters mutually secured by the immediate abolition of slavery; . . . 1833. 2d ed., 1833. 30 p.

A review of a report of a select Committee of the House of Commons on the state of the West India colonies, is title of first edition, 1833.

Leonard, Peter, Records of a voyage to the western coast of Africa in His Majesty's Ship Dryad, and of the service in that

station for the suppression of the slave trade, in the years 1830, 1831, and 1832. Edinburgh, 1833. iv, 271 p.

Author was a ship's surgeon.

MacDonnell, Alexander, Letter to T. F. Buxton . . . in refutation of his allegations respecting the decrease of the slaves in the British West India Colonies. 1833. 80 p.

Points out sources of error in Buxton's statistics. Believes conditions improving.

West India planters and merchants. British colonial slavery. 1833. 16 p.

Asserts the right of compensation, since Great Britain originally forced slavery upon the colonies for the sake of trade. Describes economic upheaval due to sudden emancipation. Refers to laws recognizing the legality of property in slaves.

On the British African Colonization Society . . . 1834. 32 p.

Urges support of a British movement for the establishment in West Africa of a colony similar to successful Liberia.

Timpson, Thomas, The Negroes' Jubilee; a memorial of negro emancipation, August 1, 1834; with a brief history of the slave trade and its abolition, and the extinction of British colonial slavery. 1834. vi, 151 p.

Slight value.

Report of the proceedings of the great anti-slavery meeting, held at the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Wednesday, October 14th, 1835; . . . Birmingham, 1835. vi, 26 p.

Addresses in behalf of complete emancipation.

[Hewlett,] Esther Copley, A history of slavery, illustrated by anecdotes. 1836. 2d ed., 1839. 3d ed., 1852. xi, 648 p

Traces back the institution to Jewish days. Lists early advocates of abolition very fully. Much taken from Clarkson, almost verbatim.

Statements and observations on the working of the laws for the abolition of slavery throughout the British colonies and on the present state of the negro population. 1836. 68 p.

Cites cases of great abuse, giving affidavits, letters from the islands, etc.

The foreign slave trade, a brief account of its state, of the treaties which have been entered into, and of the laws enacted for its suppression, from the date of the English Abolition Act . . . 1837. 62 p.

Reviews the negotiations and treaties with foreign powers. Concludes that the trade can be stopped only by the total abolition of slavery.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, *The West Indies: the natural and physical history of the Windward and Leeward Colonies; with some account of the moral, social, and political condition of their inhabitants, immediately before and after the abolition of negro slavery.* 1837. viii, 408 p. Maps.

General descriptions by a Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals. Notes increased productiveness of free labor.

Negro apprenticeship in the British colonies. 1837. Ed., 1838. 32 p.

Results of an inquiry by a committee of the London Anti-Slavery Society.

The present condition of the negro population, in the British colonies; particularly in relation to the working of the apprenticeship system . . . 1837. 28 p.

The results of an inquiry by a committee of four who made a tour of the West Indies and found bad conditions still prevailing.

Sligo, Marquess of, *A letter to the Marquess of Normanby relative to the present state of Jamaica* . . . 1837. 2d ed., 1839. 86 p.

A former governor suggests desirable changes in the handling of emancipated slaves by owners of estates.

A statement of facts, illustrating the administration of the abolition law, and the sufferings of negro apprentices, in the Island of Jamaica. 1837. 44 p.

Incidents of mistreatment little better than slavery.

Buxton, Thomas Fowell, *Letter on the slave trade, to the Lord Viscount Melbourne, and the other members of Her Majesty's Cabinet Council.* 1838. xv, 215 p.

The same as *The African Slave Trade*. Marked "Private."

Gladstone, W. E., *Speech delivered in the House of Commons on*

the motion of Sir George Strickland, for the abolition of the negro apprenticeship. 1838. iv, 64 p.

Opposes the measure. Defends planters.

Hovey, Sylvester, Letters from the West Indies relating especially to the Danish island St. Croix and to the British islands Antigua, Barbadoes and Jamaica. New York, 1838. iv, 212 p.

Results of two trips, 1835-6 and 1836-7. A careful, unimpassioned survey of both immediate emancipation and the apprenticeship system.

Jamaica under the apprenticeship system. By a proprietor. 1838. 147 p.

Declares that much evasion of the spirit of the laws has been practised. Inhumanity of the courts and gaols, ill-treatment of apprentices in hospitals.

Innes, John, Letter to Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonies, on negro apprenticeship. 1838. 29 p.

Opposes "premature termination of apprenticeship."

The permanent laws of the emancipated colonies. 1838. 44 p.

Published by the London Anti-Slavery Society. An examination of the laws, e. g. vagrancy laws, combination acts and the like, tending to depress the condition of negroes in the West Indies after the abolition of apprenticeship.

Sharpe, Henry Edward, On the abolition of negro apprenticeship; in a letter to Lord Brougham. 1838. 27 p.

Author, late attorney general of Barbadoes. Says the existing system must continue until 1840 if emancipation is to be a success.

Sturge, Joseph, and Thomas Harvey, The West Indies in 1837; being the journal of a visit to Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Jamaica; undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining the actual conditions of the negro population of the islands. 2d ed., 1838. xii, 476 p. Maps.

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Thome, James A., and Joseph Horace Kimball, Emancipation in the West Indies. A six months' tour in Antigua, Barbadoes, and Jamaica, in the year 1837. New York, 1838. 489 p.

Journal of the tour. Advocates emancipation in the United States. Published by the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Buxton, Thomas Fowell, *The African slave trade*. 1839. xv, 240 p.

Describes failure of English attempts to abolish the trade, expedients for secret trade. Force is inadequate, but teach Africans to raise produce to sell to Europeans, instead of slaves.

Denman, T. D., *Practical remarks on the slave trade and on the existing treaties with Portugal*. 2d ed. enl., 1839. 39 p.

Author an eyewitness of the horrors of the trade as protected by Portugal. England should be permitted to capture Portugese vessels as well as others.

Fergusson, William, *A letter to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq. . . . on the character of the liberated Africans at Sierra Leone, and on the cultivation of cotton in that colony and its vicinity*. 1839. 36 p.

Author had resided there seventeen years. Tells of early mismanagement, fine work done by captive slaves liberated there. Advocates a model cotton plantation, to set an example to the blacks.

Page, Richard, *A critical examination of the twelve resolutions of Mr. Joseph Hume, respecting the loan of fifteen millions for slave compensation . . .* 1839. x, 278 p.

Purely financial. Criticizes Hume's calculations.

Adam, William, *The law and custom of slavery in British India, in a series of letters to Thomas Fowell Buxton, Esq.* 1840. 279 p.

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Buxton, Thomas Fowell, *The African slave trade and its remedy*. 1840. viii, 582 p.

Embodies three preceding works with additions. Substitution of legitimate commerce and missionary work still needed. Sequel. 1840. 152 p.

Gurney, Joseph John, *A winter in the West Indies, described in familiar letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky . . .* 1840. 3d ed., 1840. xvi, 282 p.

The Quaker philanthropist tells what he had seen of the benefits of freedom.

Jamieson, Robert, *An appeal . . . against the proposed Niger expedition . . .* 1840. 27 p.

A trader with Africa protests against the expedition as unfair com-

petition with private traders. Denies existence of slave trade there. Sequel, 1843, attacks the Anti-Slavery Society.

Jeremie, John, A letter to T. Fowell Buxton, Esq. on negro emancipation and African civilization. 1840. 52 p.

Encourage civilization in Africa by Africans. Colonize with West Indian negroes.

Peggs, James, Slavery in India. . . . 3d ed., 1840. i, 110 p.

Summary of report to Parliament, describing wide extent and dreadful abuses.

Proceedings of the first public meeting of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa, held . . . 1st June, 1840. 73 p.

Report, speeches, rules and regulations of the Society, founded July, 1839. Separate agricultural society planned.

Slavery and the slave trade in British India; with notices of the existence of these evils in the islands of Ceylon, Malacca, and Penang. 1841. viii, 72 p.

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Alexander, George William, Letters on the slave-trade, slavery and emancipation. 1842. 16, 176 p.

Bibliography for each letter. Boils down the history and the arguments, existing conditions and prospects everywhere. Favors emancipation in all places.

Bandinel, James, Some account of the trade in slaves from Africa as connected with Europe and America; from the introduction of the trade into modern Europe, down to the present time; especially with reference to the efforts made by the British government for its extinction. 1842. xv, 323 p.

A clear chronicle.

Report of the Committee of the African Civilization Society to the Public Meeting of the Society, held, the 21st of June, 1842. 1842. 99, cxxxiv p. Map.

Tells of the work of the society which had been founded in 1840 for improving agriculture in Africa. Christian instruction, model farm, treaties with the natives, etc.

Barnard, F. L., A three years' cruize in the Mozambique Channel, for the suppression of the slave trade. 1848. xiii, 319 p.

Letters of a lieutenant, R. N., telling of experiences. Believes in success in limiting the trade.

[Helps, A.], The conquerors of the New World and their bondsmen, being a narrative of the principal events which led to negro slavery in the West Indies and America. 1848-52. 2 vols.

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Matson, Henry James, Remarks on the slave trade and the African squadron. 1848. 94 p. 3 eds.

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Richardson, James, The cruisers: being a letter . . . in defence of armed coercion for the extinction of the slave trade. 1849. 40 p.

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A cry from the Middle Passage; or, The Act of 1846, and its effects on the slave trade. 1850. viii, 148, 4 p.

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Denman, Joseph, The slave trade, the African Squadron, and Mr Hutt's committee. 1850. 2 eds., 56 p. and 70 p.

Captain Denman defends the squadron, amassing facts to support his contentions.

Huntley, Sir Henry, Seven years' service on the slave coast of Western Africa. 1850. 2 vols.

Chronological account of trips, miscellaneous subject matter. Complete failure to civilize and to suppress slavery.

Ouseley, (Sir) William Gore, Notes on the slave-trade, with remarks on the measures adopted for its suppression. . . . 1850. 4, 75 p.

Urges retention of the squadron.

Yule, Henry, The African Squadron vindicated. 1850. 41 p.

Lieutenant, gives data to prove success. Lists pamphlets and reports on the subject.

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American missionary with experience of twenty years on the African coast, testifies to the success of the squadron. Most of the natives now engaged in lawful commerce.

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Population, climate, social and economic conditions, labor policy, etc.

Elmes, James, Thomas Clarkson: a monograph, being a contribution towards the history of the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery. 1854. xxx, 320 p. Port.

Biography interested almost exclusively in the slave trade.

Blake, William O., *The history of slavery and the slave trade, ancient and modern*. . . . Columbus, Ohio. 1857. 832 p. Illus.

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Liverpool and slavery: an historical account of the Liverpool-African Slave Trade. . . . Liverpool, 1884. xii, 137 p.

Popular account, based on old documents, advertisements, etc. Stresses incident. Largely quotations from sources. Convenient collection of data.

Bell, John Hyslop, *British folks & British India fifty years ago: Joseph Pease and his contemporaries*. Containing letters by Thomas Clarkson, Daniel O'Connell, Wendell Phillips . . . and others. 1891. xiii, 207 p. Illus.

Account of the struggle preceding the abolition of slavery in British India in 1843.

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Chiefly American. Uses English official documents. Bibliography.

Williams, Gomer, History of the Liverpool privateers and letters of marque, with an account of the Liverpool slave trade. 1897. xv, 718 p. Illus.

Valuable account based on old records.

Hochstetter, Franz, Die wirthschaftlichen und politischen Motive für die Abschaffung des britischen Sklavenhandels im Jahre 1806/07. 1905. xx, 120 p.

In Schmoller's Staats- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschungen. Bibliography. Close study of economic and political conditions at home and abroad during the period from 1783, in their bearing on the question.

EDUCATION

In 1750, education was confined to a very small proportion of the English nation, to the wealthy class who could employ tutors and send the boys to expensive academies or to the great public schools and to the universities. A few of the poorer classes were fortunate enough to meet the conditions of eligibility which enabled their sons to attend endowed schools as foundation scholars. For the remainder, the chief mode of instruction was the dame's school where an old woman would, for a few pence a week, pay more or less attention to a group of children, while she continued her household tasks. It is not surprising, then, that parish registers and other records reveal a large proportion of persons unable to write their names. Nor was this ignorance a matter of concern to most of the upper classes. Education, they feared, would give to the peasantry aspirations above their position and would create discontent. Religious and moral instruction alone were not dangerous.

To a few the prevailing ignorance was a matter of grief. The establishment of several hundred endowed schools for poor scholars early in the century is evidence of this. About two thousand charity schools, supported locally but under the supervision of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, gave chiefly

religious training. They penetrated the dense ignorance, although by the middle of the century the enthusiasm which first inspired their rapid growth had waned.

The need for education became even more pressing when the life of the village was given up for the life of the factory or commercial town. The early age at which children were set at work rendered attendance at school impossible. Several experiments with Sunday Schools had already been successfully tried, notably one of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, when Robert Raikes, a newspaper owner of Gloucester, took up the cause and made it popular. The great object was still religious. The children were gathered together on Sundays and taught the elements of reading and writing. Enough interest had been won by 1785 for a Sunday School Society to be founded for the support of schools throughout the kingdom. The Sunday School Union was established in 1803.

The great movement of the century towards universal education was that started by Joseph Lancaster and Andrew Bell. Seeking for some means of teaching large numbers of children without prohibitive expense, they hit upon the expedient of using the older children as monitors to teach the younger. Such mass treatment had serious defects but at least it did make it possible for poor children to learn to read. Here too and unfortunately the religious question came to the front. Lancaster was a Quaker, his work was supported by the British and Foreign School Society (founded in 1811 by non-conformists) while Bell was acclaimed by the National Society composed of Churchmen. Perhaps more schools were established because of the rivalry but the bitter hostility of the two parties and the suspicion by each that the other would use the schools for spreading its particular faith was one of the strong reasons for the delay in establishing a national school system until 1870.

State activity in education dates back to 1802. The ignorance of the children revealed to Peel's committee investigating the factories led to a requirement in the first factory act of some training for apprentices. The provision could not be enforced. Owen, Bentham and others took the position that the state should ensure universal education. Whitbread and, after his death, Brougham became leaders in Parliament of those holding similar views. Thanks to their activities Parliamentary committees and commis-

sions studied the educational situation for years and have left invaluable reports. In 1833 Parliament made its first grant in aid of education, a small sum of money to be used to supplement funds raised by the two societies for buildings. Further steps were planned but religious jealousy and partisan strife interfered. Several groups emerged. One wanted state aid only for such schools as adhered to the tenets of the Established Church. A second wanted to continue assistance for schools irrespective of denomination. A third group, the Voluntaryists, under the leadership of Baines, were suspicious of the government, and called for private support of schools. Finally a fourth position was taken by a growing number who wanted state-aided education, but non-sectarian and secular. These conflicting views, pressed often with bitterness, made progress very difficult. For a time the state continued its first policy of building grants to the two societies. The arrangement was not satisfactory for there was no means of controlling the standards of the schools thus helped. Brougham suggested a government department to supervise education. Finally his efforts and those of the Central Society of Education resulted in 1839 in the creation of a Committee of Council on Education. Under its direction inspection of schools receiving grants was required and a training school for teachers was founded. Both were important and successful steps in advance. Grants in aid were continued and made means of progress. No further outstanding change was made until the great act of 1870.

In addition to these regular schools many other educational opportunities were opened to the public. Infant schools were established for children under the usual school age. Robert Owen had made the experiment successfully at New Lanark. His apprentice, Buchanan, and Wilderspin carried the work still further in London, with an attention to child psychology unusual at the time. In 1824 the London Infant School Society was founded, to be followed in 1836 by the Home and Colonial Infant School Society, for the training of teachers. Under the influence and example of Dr. Birkbeck, Mechanics' Institutes gave instruction and entertainment to the artisan, through lectures, library and some laboratory facilities. Evening schools were started in 1806 and a large number were founded after the 10-hour day was established by law in 1847. Public libraries were established. "Ragged schools," from 1837,

opened the way to education to poverty-stricken children. Special schools were to be found for the deaf, the dumb, the blind, orphans, for children in reformatories and workhouses. A few technical schools had pointed the way to further development. By 1850 opportunity was open to nearly all types, if not to all individuals, to receive elementary education. After 1827 the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, with its cheap publications, gave opportunity for self-education.

Advanced education likewise made progress. By the Grammar Schools Act of 1840 endowed schools were required to reorganize and to improve their teaching. Higher education was furthered by the founding of new universities, University College in London, 1826, and King's College in 1828. Durham University received its charter in 1837. Queen's College, Birmingham, was founded in 1843. In Oxford and Cambridge, change took place. The chief differences were the reorganization of the curriculum to include the newer subjects, among them economics, and great improvement of the examination system.

The literature of the history of education during this period is very extensive and only a small selection can be given here. Controversial pamphlets abound. Reports of societies and educational periodicals are numerous at the close. Local histories often contain information. Autobiographies and memoirs sometimes throw light on education as applied to the individual. The factory controversy involves the question of education. Especially valuable are the numerous Parliamentary reports which give searching study to the subject. The survey made by the Manchester Statistical Society is also important.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

The Minutes of the Committee of Council of Education. 1840-.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

British and Foreign School Society. Annual reports. 1811-.

The National Society for promoting the education of the poor.
. . . Annual reports. 1812-. Monthly paper, 1847-76.

City of London Society for the Instruction of Adults. Reports. 1816-.

Friends' Educational Society. Annual Reports. York, 1838-45.

Ragged School Union. Annual Reports. 1845-.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

Russell, John, Educational periodicals in England, 1800-1850.

In *Educational Review*, vol. 22, pp. 472-497. Dec., 1901. Lists twenty-six periodicals, with comments.

The Guardian of Education, a periodical work consisting of a practical essay on Christian education. . . . 1802-06. 5 vols.

By Mrs. Sarah Kirby Trimmer. Essays, but largely reviews of books for children or on educational problems. Strong Church bias.

The Sunday School Repository; or, Teachers' Magazine. Later The Sunday School Teachers' Magazine, and Journal of Education. 1813-1867.

Quarterly, then monthly. Reports of schools, suggestions, book reviews, memoirs.

The assistant of education: religious and literary. . . . 1823-28. Monthly. By Caroline Fry. 9 vols.

Biography, poems, hymns, reviews, nature articles, etc. Intended for young persons.

The Quarterly Extract. 1827-1848.

Continued as The Educational Review, to date. Published for the British and Foreign School Society.

The Quarterly Journal of Education. 1831-35. 10 vols.

Published for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Articles on methods, accounts of English and foreign schools, book reviews. Notes of news.

The educational magazine and journal of Christian philanthropy & public utility. . . . 1835-41.

Monthly. Essays, poems, book notices, etc. Hints for teachers. Includes some subjects not strictly educational: attacks on Chartism, Owenism, etc. 1840-1, edited by F. D. Maurice.

The English journal of education; specially designed as a medium

of correspondence among parochial clergymen, and all promoters of sound education. . . . 1843-64.

Edited by George Moody. Monthly. Plans for schools, desks, etc., letters on educational topics, addresses, reviews, school news.

The Educational Times. Oct. 2, 1847 to date.

Monthly. Reports of proceedings of the College of Preceptors, copies of examination papers, essays, news.

The Ragged School Union Magazine. 1849-73.

Short essays, correspondence, poetry, notices of meetings, etc.

OTHER WORKS

The state of the Ladies Charity-School. Bristol, 1756. 19 p.

Explains the work and the regulations of a school which taught forty girls, 12 to 16 years old, to read and to spin.

Priestley, Joseph, An essay on a course of liberal education for civil and active life . . . 1765. iii, 224 p.

Danger of uniformity, of control by the established clergy. Advantages of the study of history and government.

Sheridan, Thomas, Plan of education for the young nobility and gentry of Great Britain. Most humbly addressed to the father of his people. 1769. xxx, 148 p.

An elaborate plan for a school to unite the advantages of the public and private schools, allowing differentiation of courses to meet the varied needs of students instead of the uniform classical curriculum, and providing for more individual instruction than was possible in the public schools.

Wingfield, John, A modest defence of the charity children, and the common plan of charity schools vindicated and recommended. In two dialogues . . . 1772. 66 p.

Defends the day schools as the only method of reaching large numbers of children.

Chapone, Hester Mulso, Letters on the improvement of the mind, addressed to a lady. 1773. 2 vols. 4th ed., 1774.

Letters of advice on conduct, written to her niece, including such topics as religion, government of temper, economy, politeness and accomplishments, geography and chronology, history.

An address to the public, upon an improved plan of education in public schools. 1779. 42 p.

A plan for a non-classical school. Theories of education of modern flavor, interspersed with old ideas.

Priestley, Joseph, Miscellaneous observations relating to education, more especially, as it respects the conduct of the mind. To which is added, An essay on a course of liberal education for civil and active life. Cork, 1780. xxiii, 333 p.

Reflections upon topics concerned with education in a wide sense of the term.

Knox, Vicesimus, Liberal education: or, a practical treatise on the methods of acquiring useful and polite learning. 1781. 10th ed., 1789. 2 vols.

A very conservative discussion of the principles of education. Criticizes the universities.

Essays on the subject of education; published some time since in the *Morning Chronicle*, and *Public Advertiser*, under the titles of *The Warning Voice*, and *The Englishman*. 1785. vii, 198 p.

Attacks the classics and urges the use of subjects that will give training for the professions: English, oratory and the like.

Beilby, [Samuel], A letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Chester, concerning Sunday Schools. 2d ed., 1786. 31 p.

The Bishop of Chester recommends introducing them and gives advice about their management and regulation.

Hanway, Jonas, A comprehensive view of Sunday Schools, . . . 1786. ii, lii, 157, 40 p.

Stresses the need of religious instruction. Teach reading but not writing. Statistics of schools, pupils, etc., in Bath, Birmingham and elsewhere.

Parr, Samuel, A discourse on education and on the plans pursued in charity schools. . . . 1786. 78 p.

General observations, especially on moral training. Arguments for religious education for the poor.

Plan of a society established in London, for the support and encouragement of Sunday Schools. 1787. 43 p.

Other editions, 1788, 1789, 1797, 1812. The schools were to be open to

poor persons of any age, who were to be taught reading and writing. Church attendance and cleanliness were required.

Trimmer, Sarah Kirby, *The oeconomy of charity; or, an address to ladies; adapted to the present state of charitable institutions in England: with a particular view to the cultivation of religious principles, among the lower orders of people.* 1787. vii, 183 p. 1801. 2 vols.

Volume I is a plea for charity schools, both Sunday schools and schools of industry, always under the direction of the established Church. Volume II recommends numerous ways of helping adult poor: soup shops, milk, hospitals, houses, lodging-houses, friendly societies, Church work.

An account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 1792. 209 p.

Other editions, 1807, 1810, 1811. Brief history of the society, founded in 1698. Lists of charity schools in London, etc.

Trimmer, Sarah Kirby, *Reflections upon the education of children in charity schools* . . . 1792. 58 p.

Education, if general, will not raise the poor out of their class. Give better opportunities to abler children. Avoid mere memorizing.

An account of the rise, progress, and present state, of the Charity School for the education of boys in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex. 1793. 30 p.

Account of a school, founded in 1705, accommodating fifty boys. Rules.

Rules, orders, and regulations, to be duly observed and kept in the Parish School of Industry, in King Street, Golden Square: . . . 1793. 19 p.

Includes also tables of food and of cloth used.

A brief statement of the Saint Mary-le-Bone Day-School of Industry, . . . instituted, 1791 for every poor child residing within the parish, . . . 1796. 27 p. 1798. 22 p.

Purpose. Financial statement. Subscribers.

Bell, Andrew, *An experiment in education, made at the Male Asylum at Madras, suggesting a system by which a school or family may teach itself under the superintendence of the master or parent.* 1797. xii, 48 p. 2d ed., 1805.

Reprinted in his *Complete Works*. The story of the famous Madras school, the methods employed, results. Testimonials.

Edgeworth, Maria and Richard Lovell, *Practical education*. 1798. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1801. 3 vols. 3d ed., 1811. New ed., 1822.

Essays on such topics as toys, tasks, attention, truth, rewards, books, memory and invention, taste and judgment. . . . Shows real insight.

More, Hannah, *Strictures on the modern system of female education*. 1799. 1834. xiv, 335 p.

Advocates real education, intellectual and religious.

Ingram, Robert Acklom, *An essay on the importance of schools of industry and religious instruction; in which the necessity of promoting the good education of poor girls is particularly considered*. [1800?] v, 59, vi p.

Discusses trades which might be taught poor girls.

Hamilton, Elizabeth, *Letters on the elementary principles of education*. 2d ed., Bath, 1801-2. 2 vols. 6th ed., 1818. 2 vols.

Gives evidence of some real understanding of educational psychology.

Vincent, William, *A defence of public education*, . . . 1801. 3d ed., 1802. 48 p.

Defends Westminster against the charge that all public schools neglected religious education.

Barrow, William, *An essay on education; in which are particularly considered the merits and defects of the discipline and instruction in our academies*. 1802. 2 vols. 2d ed., enl., 1804. 2 vols.

Discusses factors determining the choice of a school, especially the character of the boy, principles and methods of education in general and with reference to specific subjects.

Lancaster, Joseph, *Improvements in education, as it respects the industrious classes of the community*: . . . 1803. 66 p. 2d ed., 1803. 3d ed., with additions, 1805. xvi, 211 p.

Describes the usual schools in poor neighborhoods, the methods used in his successful Borough Road School. Urges the formation of a society to promote education among the poor.

Trimmer, Sarah Kirby, *A comparative view of the new plan of education promulgated by Mr. Joseph Lancaster*, . . . and of the system of Christian education founded by our pious forefathers

for the initiation of the young members of the Established Church in the principles of the reformed religion. 1805. 152 p.

Approves of the "mechanical part" of Lancaster's scheme, but objects to his teaching of religion and morals. Includes some criticism of methods. Tells of Bell's plan and suggests its adoption in England. Largely responsible for the interest of the Church party in Bell.

Colquhoun, Patrick, A new and appropriate system of education for the labouring people; elucidated and explained, according to the plan . . . established for the religious and moral instruction [in] the free school, No. 19, Orchard Street, . . . Westminster . . . 1806. 93 p.

Describes the working of the school under Bell's plan, the effect on the lower classes and the necessity of doing something for them. Instruction in religion, and elementary training in arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, and, for girls, needle-work. Rules for parents.

Lancaster, Joseph, Appeal for justice in the cause of ten thousand poor and orphan children, and for the honour of the Holy Scriptures: being a reply, exposing the misrepresentations of the charge delivered at the visitation of Charles Daubeney, Archdeacon of Sarum, June, 1806. 1806. vi, 46 p. 2d ed., 1806.

Answers official attack. Denies hostility to Christianity and to the State. Asserts that his teaching is not deistical.

Lancaster, Joseph, Outlines of a plan for educating 10,000 poor children. 1806. 46 p.

Plan for a combination of manual work and study, the boys to grow rye straw and the girls to plait it, three hours a day to be devoted to study.

Bowles, John, A letter addressed to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. in consequence of the unqualified approbation expressed by him, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Lancaster's system of education, the religious part of which is here shewn to be incompatible with the safety of the Established Church, and, in its tendency, subversive of Christianity itself. 1807. 64 p. 2d ed., 1808.

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Parkinson, James, Remarks on Mr. Whitbread's plan for the education of the poor; . . . 1807. 33 p.

Gives illustrations of success.

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Bowles, John, *Education of the lower orders. Second letter to Samuel Whitbread, Esq. M.P. containing observations on his bill for the establishment of parochial schools in South Britain. . . .* 1808. 122 p.

National schools should teach the national faith.

Fox, Joseph, *A comparative view of the plans of education, as detailed in the publications of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster.* 1808. iv, 44 p. 2d ed., 1809.

Compares the writings of the two and awards priority to Bell for the use of sand for letters and syllabic spelling, to Lancaster for the use of slates and spelling cards, the method of teaching arithmetic and the system of rewards.

Lancaster, Joseph, *Improvements in education: abridged.* 1808. 88 p.

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Weyland, John, *A letter to a country gentleman on the education of the lower orders, and on the best means of attaining all that is practicable or desirable of that important object.* 1808. xvi, 176 p.

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Bernard, Sir Thomas, *The New School, being an attempt to illustrate its principles, detail and advantages.* 1809. [ii], 111 p. 3d ed., 1810.

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Of the education of the poor, being a first part of a digest of the Reports of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor. . . . 1809. iv, 376, iv p.

By Sir Thomas Bernard. All but the preface and a few articles, quo-

tations. Advantages of day schools over charity schools. Accounts of a number of schools in successful operation.

Lancaster, Joseph, An account of a remarkable establishment of education at Paris, extracted from the Literary Repository for April 16, 1788. To which are prefixed queries addressed to Doctor Bell, on his claims to the inventions of the British system of education. 1809. xix, 22 p.

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Lancaster, Joseph, Address to the friends and superintendents [*sic*] of "Sunday Schools," . . . on the advantages . . . [of] the Royal British System of education . . . 1809. 32 p.

Gives an account of the origin of the idea of Sunday Schools as he had heard it from Raikes himself. Sunday Schools need proper system and equipment.

[Lancaster, Joseph], The account of the progress of Joseph Lancaster's plan for the education of poor children, and training of masters for country schools. [1809.] Another ed., [1810.] 7 p.

A call for subscriptions.

Plan of the Cheltenham School of Industry for Girls: and Association of Married Women. 1809. 31 p.

Detailed explanation of the work of training girls in knitting, sewing, etc.

Copleston, Edward [Bishop], A reply to the calumnies of the Edinburgh Review against Oxford, containing an account of studies pursued in that university. Oxford. 1810. iv, 190 p. Also, A second reply . . . 1810. 118 p.

Explains the course of study, defending classical education, the teaching of Aristotle, certain Oxford publications. Asserts that advanced mathematics is taught.

Fox, Joseph, A Scriptural education the glory of England: being in defence of the Lancastrian plan of education, and the Bible Society, in answer to the late publications of the Rev. C. Daubeney. . . . the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, the Rev. Mr. Spry, &c. &c. 1810. v, 81 p.

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p. 13. No danger of subversion of the established order. Scottish
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complete epitome of the improvements and inventions practised
at the Royal Free Schools, Borough-Road, Southwark. 1810.
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Society for the Education of the Children of the Labouring Classes.
. . . 1810. 2d ed., 1810. 24 p.

Emphasizes the non-sectarian character of the work. Sample rules.

Report of J. Lancaster's progress from the year 1798, with the
report of the Finance Committee for the year 1810. . . . 1811.
viii, 44 p.

Brief account by Lancaster of the origin and progress of the work.

Marsh, Herbert, [Bishop], National religion the foundation of
national education. 1811. 47 p. 6 eds., 1811. Reprint in *Pam-
phleteer*, Vol. I., 1813. Ed., 1839.

Attack on Lancaster. All Churchmen should refrain from promoting
"a system of education, from which *the National Religion is discarded*."
p. 9.

Marsh, Herbert, A vindication of Dr. Bell's system of tuition,
. . . 1811. 32 p.

Letters reprinted from the *Morning Post*. Regardless of the question
of priority, Bell's system is better.

Bernard, Sir Thomas, The Barrington School; being an illustra-
tion of the principles, practices and effects, of the new system of in-
struction, in facilitating the religious and moral instruction of the
poor. 1812. iv, 211 p. 2d ed., 1812. 3d ed., 1815.

History of the school, organization, management, Bell's method.
Bishop's school.

A concise account of the charity school, for maintaining and ed-

educating one hundred children of the industrious poor parishioners of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, . . . 1812. 40 p.

Tells of the work since the foundation of the school in 1750. Taught "reading, writing, and cyphering, SO FAR ONLY AS IS NECESSARY." p. 3. After learning a trade or needlework, the children were apprenticed at fourteen.

Hollingsworth, N. J., An address to the public in recommendation of the Madras system of education. . . . 1812. xlv, 44 p.

Sermon and introduction comparing the Bell and Lancaster systems, to the great disadvantage of the latter. A characteristic attitude.

Pythias, A vindication of Mr. Lancaster's system of education from the aspersions of Dr. Marsh, "The Quarterly, British and Antijacobin Reviews" &c. &c. By a member of the Royal Institution. 1812. 112 p.

Answers five charges, especially in the religious issue.

Schools for all, in preference to schools for Churchmen only: or, the state of the controversy between the advocates for the Lancasterian system of universal education, and those who have set up an exclusive and partial system under the name of the Church and Dr. Bell. 1812. iv, 84 p.

Reprints articles from *The Philanthropist* with additions.

The case stated between the public libraries and the booksellers. 1813. 32 p.

Opposes the right of the Universities to demand books under the copyright law.

First report of the Westminster Free School, designed for instructing one thousand children; . . . 1813. 39 p.

Regulations and financial statement. The school was held daily, not Sundays only.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, A letter to Lord Grenville, occasioned by some observations of his lordship on the East India Company's establishment for the education of their civil servants. 1813. 38 p.

As a professor there, Malthus defends the college from attack. Points out the need of specialized training for Indian civil servants.

The second report of the Manchester and Salford Co-operating

National Society, for promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. Manchester, 1813. 34 p. ·
Chiefly financial.

Poole, John, The village school improved; or, the new system of education practically explained and adapted to the case of country parishes. Oxford, 2d ed., 1813. 129 p. 3d ed., 1815.

Detailed account of an existing school attended by the children of farmers as well as of the poor.

Pole, Thomas, History of the origin and progress of adult schools: with . . . effects . . . on the moral character of the labouring poor. . . . 1814. 2d ed., Bristol, 1816. vi, 128 p.

Important. Traces the origin of schools for adults exclusively to that of Thomas Charles, in Bala, Merionethshire, 1811. The first in England, that of William Smith in Bristol.

Tracts on education. Statement respecting adult schools. 1814. 27 p.

Denies that ability to read will destroy the humility of the lower classes.

Hamilton, Elizabeth, Hints addressed to the patrons and directors of schools; principally . . . to shew . . . the benefits . . . of the plan of Pestalozzi . . . 1815. 354 p.

Points out the dangers of wholesale teaching, the need for developing character as well as giving information that is often learned by rote.

Irvine, Andrew, Reflections on the education of the poor, submitted particularly to the consideration of the landholders and principal manufacturers. 2d ed., enl., 1815. 72 p.

Urges support of the National Society. Schools lead to good habits and promote attachment to the Established Church.

Lancaster, Joseph, Oppression and persecution; or a narrative of a variety of singular facts, that have occurred in the rise . . . of the Royal Lancasterian system of education; . . . Bristol, 1816. viii, 45 p.

Account of his troubles and attack on his trustees, Joseph Fox, William Allen.

Heatcote, Gilbert, An address to the principal farmers, churchwardens, and overseers, of small towns and country villages, on the

subject of introducing Dr. Bell's system of instruction, into their respective parishes. Winchester, 1817. 23 p.

Answers the usual objections to any education for the poor.

Hollingsworth, Nathaniel John, A defence of the education of the rising generation in the doctrines and worship of the Established Church, . . . Newcastle, 1817. 71 p.

Sermon. Religious education only is desirable and that in order to check the spread of dissent.

Malthus, Thomas Robert, Statements respecting the East-India College, with an appeal to facts, in refutation of charges lately brought against it, in the Court of Proprietors. 1817. vii, 105 p.

Arguments in favor of the theory of the college and its curriculum. Answers general attacks.

Vincent, William, Public education; consisting of three tracts . . . together with the defence of public schools, by the late Dean of Westminster. 1817. 214 p.

Replies to charges that older boys tyrannize younger, too much attention is given to athletics, that the public schools are too large, that the boys are unhappy and are irreligious. In small schools the masters are not learned. Private tutors have too great control.

A letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. from Henry Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. upon the abuse of charities. 1818. 67 p. 4th ed., 1818. 67, 104 p.

Criticizes changes made by the ministry which prevent a general inquiry into the state of education, and limiting the powers of the committee.

Carlisle, Nicholas, A concise description of the endowed grammar schools in England and Wales; ornamented with engravings. 1818. 2 vols. Illus.

Describes 475 schools, the amount of information varying with the size and importance of the school. Manual of miscellaneous data.

Clarke, Liscombe, A letter to H. Brougham, Esq. M.P. F.R.S. in reply to the strictures on Winchester College, contained in his letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, M.P. 1818. 73 p.

Quotes statutes of the college to prove that it was not intended to be a charity school.

Bell, Andrew, *The wrongs of children*; . . . 1819. 16 p.

Discusses the effects of training upon character, the advantages of the new school.

Marriott, Harvey, *Essay on the Madras System of Education; its powers; its application to classical schools*, . . . 1819. 64 p.

Advocates extending the system to all schools.

Report of the Committee of the Royal Lancasterian Free School, from January 31st, 1815, to January 25th, 1819. Manchester, 1819. 22 p.

Financial report.

[Burke, St. John], *The evils of education, elucidated in a letter to Henry Bankes, Esq. M.P.* 1821. 47 p.

Education threatens the religious establishment, the political establishment and "our venerable system of graduated morals." p. 7. "That Christianity was not designed by its divine author for circulation in printed and cheap volumes, must appear evident to the pious, from the fact that Jesus Christ invented not the the art of printing." p. 7. Evidently sarcastic.

Knox, Vicesimus, *Remarks on the tendency of certain clauses in a bill now pending in Parliament to degrade grammar schools, with cursory strictures on the national importance of preserving inviolate the classical discipline prescribed by their founders.* 1821. 163 p. 2 pts.

Optimistic views of the condition of education. The poor should be taught only reading, writing and arithmetic and in charity schools. The grammar schools must retain the classics to preserve their superiority.

Lancaster, Joseph, *The Lancasterian system of education with improvements.* Baltimore, 1821. xv, 34 p.

Expansion of the movement in England and America.

[Wilson, John Iliff], *The history of Christ's Hospital, from its foundation by King Edward the Sixth. To which are added Memoirs of eminent men educated there*; . . . 1821. xiii, 308 p.

Foundation, buildings, management, studies, vacations, library, etc.

First report of the Directors of the School of Arts of Edinburgh, for the education of mechanics in such branches of physical science

as are of practical application in their several trades. Edinburgh, 1822. 50 p.

Account of the work of a very early mechanics' institute, with 452 students. Tells of lectures and library of 500 volumes.

[Hill, Matthew Davenport], Plans for the government and liberal instruction of boys, in large numbers; drawn from experience. 1822. xv, 238 p. 2d ed., 1894. 348 p.

Influential. "We endeavor to teach our pupils the art of *self-government* and *self-education*." p. ix. Concrete suggestions as to methods of general management of a school, of teaching specific subjects. Advantages of public and private education compared.

Trist, Jeremiah, The policy of educating the children of the poor considered: . . . 1822. vii, 95 p.

History of education with the object "to trace out that safe, profitable, and legitimate line of education, to which the Poor are entitled." p. v. Reading and religious education, catechism and the Scriptures, only.

Bell, Andrew, Mutual tuition and moral discipline; or, manual of instructions for conducting schools through the agency of the scholars themselves. 2d ed., 1823.

Seventh ed., including introductory essay on . . . Madras system of education. 1823. viii, 134 p. Asserts his priority over Lancaster. Methods of teaching specific subjects.

Pole, Thomas, Observations relative to infant schools, designed to point out their usefulness; to the children of the poor, to their parents, and to society at large. . . . Bristol, 1823. 83 p.

History of the schools, from Owen's. They enable the mothers to work, and keep the children from bad examples. Opposes Wilderspin's ideas of punishment, corporal or by ridicule.

Wilderspin, Samuel, On the importance of educating the infant poor, from the age of eighteen months to seven years. Containing an account of the Spitalfields Infant School and the new system of instruction. . . . 1823. 2d ed., 1824. 225 p. 3d ed., 1824. 4th ed., 1829. xi, 324 p.

An ill organized account of the work, begun in 1820. Rules, methods, playgrounds, pictures, punishments, habits, diseases, accidents, etc.

Goyder, David George, A manual detailing the system of instruc-

tion pursued at the infant school, Bristol. . . . 3d ed., 1824. 59 p. 4th ed., 1825.

An interesting account of the system: marching, etc. by bells, hymns, lessons, play.

Owen, Robert Dale, Outline of the system of education at New Lanark. Glasgow, 1824. 103 p.

Children managed solely by kindness. Description of the school and its work, reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, natural history, geography, ancient and modern history, religion, singing, dancing.

Brougham, Henry, Practical observations upon the education of the people, addressed to the working classes and their employers. 1825. 33 p. 20th ed., 1825.

Account of what was being accomplished for the education of the working classes, cheap periodicals, book clubs, travelling libraries, mechanics' institutes, etc. Describes further possibilities.

Heywood, Benjamin, An address . . . at the opening of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, . . . March, 1825. Manchester, 1825. 15 p.

Importance of understanding as well as manual skill. Interest and amusement as well as opportunity for intellectual gain.

Liverpool Mechanics' School of Arts. Address and resolutions. . . . Liverpool, 1825. xiii, 13 p.

Reasons for establishment, objects, etc.

Observations addressed to all classes of the community on the establishment of mechanics' institutions. Derby, 1825. 11 p.

Sets forth the advantages of one for Derby.

Wilson, William, The system of infants' schools. 2d ed., 1825. 123 p.

Account of equipment, methods, etc., from experience in financing a noted school at Walthamstow. Detailed suggestions.

A country gentleman, The consequences of a scientific education to the working classes . . . ; and the theories of Mr. Brougham . . . confuted; . . . 1826. 77 p.

Danger of discontent, envy, insubordination. This letter, an attempt "to avert from my country so sad a catastrophe, as the abolition of rank and wealth must produce." p. 48.

Goyder, David George, A treatise on the management of infant schools. . . . 1826. 67 p.

The dangers to which poor children are subject: accidents, crime, in the absence of parents, make early schooling imperative. Form good early habits.

Wright, G., Mischiefs exposed. A letter addressed to Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P. . . . York, 1826. 24 p.

Opposes mechanics' institutions as giving unsuitable knowledge and tending to infidelity.

Buckler, John Chessel, Sixty views of endowed grammar schools, form original drawings. With letter-press descriptions. 1827.

Engravings with extremely short descriptions.

Mayo, Charles, Observations on the establishment and direction of infant schools. 1827. viii, 88 p.

Important suggestions to teachers, based on consideration of child psychology.

Newnham, William, The principles of physical, moral, and religious education. 1827. 2 vols.

Philosophical discussion.

Pendered, Anna Eliza, Remarks on female education, with an application of its principles to the regulation of schools. 1827. xii, 393 p.

Prefers a few solid to many showy, superficial accomplishments.

Potter, John Philips, Letter to John Hughes, Esq., M.A. . . . on the systems of education proposed by the popular parties. 1828. 63 p.

Religious tone. A criticism of an article in the *Westminster Review* relating to the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Thomas, John Penford, Reports of two speeches against the establishment of mechanics' institutions at Rotherhithe & Southwark. 1829. 24 p.

Asserts that they would produce discontent, a spirit of combination, awful effects of equality and revolution. Shows intense class spirit.

Wilderspin, Samuel, Infant education; or, practical remarks on

the importance of educating the infant poor, from the age of eighteen months to seven years. 4th ed., 1829. xii, 324 p.

Revised version of "On the importance of educating the infant poor." A thorough discussion of methods and principles of infant education, with illustrations from experience.

Brown, William, *Memoir relative to itinerating libraries*. Edinburgh, [1830.] 16 p.

Describes boxes of books circulating from village to village, started by Samuel Brown of East Lothian, 1817.

Burgoyne, Montagu, *An address to the governors and directors of the public charity schools, pointing out some defects, and suggesting remedies*. [1830?] 3d ed., 1831. 32 p.

Schools should be industrial and under control of the clergy. Give agricultural instruction in connection with allotments of land.

Detrosier, Rowland, *An address delivered at the New Mechanics' Institution, Pool-Street, Manchester, . . . December 30, 1829*. Manchester, [1830?] 20 p.

Describes advantages as they are and might be, especially stressing the need of teaching women.

Matthews, William, *A sketch of the principal means which have been employed to ameliorate the intellectual and moral condition of the working classes at Birmingham*. 1830. 34 p.

Tells of Sunday Schools, lectures, Artizans' Library, Public Library (since 1779), the Philosophical Institution.

Detrosier, R., *An address on the advantages of the intended Mechanics' Hall of Science, delivered at the Manchester New Mechanics' Institution, . . . [Manchester, 1831.]* 8 p.

Emphasizes the importance of self-education by the poor and the value of education of women.

Millingen, James V., *Some remarks on the state of learning and fine-arts in Great Britain, on the deficiency of public institutions, and the necessity of a better system for the improvement of knowledge and taste*. 1831. ii, 82 p.

England needs to encourage learning and art by establishing more public libraries and museums, etc.

Proposal for the establishment of village schools of industry.
 . . . 1831. 15 p.

Teach children agriculture.

The complete works of the Rev. Andrew Bell. D.D. LL.D. F.As.
 S. F.R.S.Ed. Late Prebendary of Westminster, and master of Sherburn Hospital, Durham. Edinburgh, 1832.

Fifteen of his pamphlets, separately paged.

A short account of the Blue Coat Charity School, in St. Philip's Church Yard, Birmingham, from its institution in 1724, to 1830. Birmingham, 1832. 88 p.

Regulations of a large Church of England school.

Wilderspin, Samuel, Early discipline illustrated or, the infant system progressing and successful. 1832. 2d ed., 1834. xii, 313 p.

A detailed account of the rise and spread of the system of infant schools.

Combe, George, Lectures on popular education; delivered to the Edinburgh Philosophical Association, in April and November, 1833; . . . Edinburgh, 1833. 80 p. 2d ed., 1837. 3d ed., 1848.

Discusses the value of education in general and especially the study of science and adequate education for women.

Lancaster, Joseph, Epitome of some of the chief events and transactions in the life of Joseph Lancaster. . . . New-Haven, 1833. 56 p.

Tells of the development of his ideas and gives examples of successes.

Brenton, Edward Pelham, Observations on the training and education of children of Great Britain. . . . 1834. xlii, 119 p.

Recommends work of the Children's Friend Society.

Sewell, W., A second letter to a dissenter on the opposition of the University of Oxford to the Charter of the London College. Oxford, 1834. 57 p.

The State should not recognize dissenters formally as dissenters, should permit giving instruction but not degrees.

Thirlwall, Connop, A letter to the Rev. Thomas Turton, D.D. Regius Professor of Divinity of Cambridge and Dean of Peterborough, on the admission of dissenters to academical degrees. Second edition, to which is added a second letter. Cambridge, 1834. 90 p.

Defends those who petitioned for the admission of dissenters.

Trollope, William, A history of the royal foundation of Christ's Hospital, with an account of the plan of education, the internal economy of the institution, and memoirs of eminent blues: . . . 1834. xvi, 358, cxviii, [10] p. Illus.

Much on this period, especially on the system of education then employed.

Wordsworth, Christopher, On the admission of dissenters to reside and graduate in the University of Cambridge. Cambridge, 1834. 2d ed. 56 p.

Opposes admission to degrees since thus they could hold fellowships and professorships. It would be "appalling" for them to be allowed to teach Churchmen.

Forss, Charles, Practical remarks upon the education of the working classes; with an account of the plan pursued under . . . the Children's Friend Society, at the Brenton Asylum, Hackney Wick. 1835. 58 p.

Account of experience of four years.

Report of a committee of the Manchester Statistical Society, on the state of education in the borough of Bury, Lancashire, in July, 1835. 24 p. One table.

A valuable survey, including dame schools, common day, private, endowed, charity, infant and Sunday schools, numbers, means of support, fees, ages of pupils, subjects, methods of instruction, teachers, denominations, dates of origin. Similar reports Manchester, 1835, Salford, 1836, Liverpool, 1836, York, 1837.

Short, Thomas, National education and the means of improving it. 1835. 48 p.

"We are speaking of education as the means of bringing the child to a Christian state." p. 9. Approves of inspection but only by the National Society, not by the state. Opposes normal schools. .

Williamson, James, On the diffusion of knowledge amongst the

middle classes. Introductory discourse, . . . at the opening of the Leeds Literary Institution, May 9th, 1834. 1835. xii, 53 p.

A rapid survey from ancient times.

Edwards, Edward, Remarks on the Minutes of Evidence taken before the select committee on the British Museum. 1836. 76 p.

Advocates a catalogue, longer hours of opening, better salaries.

Hill, Frederic, National education; its present state and prospects. 1836. 2 vols.

Incomplete but good general survey. Schools for all classes included, as well as literary and scientific institutions. Deplores the lack of adequate data.

Letters to the English Public on the condition, abuses, and capabilities of the national universities. By a graduate of Cambridge. 1836. 48 p.

Advocates careful University entrance examinations, annual examinations for undergraduates, wider range of studies and honours examinations, greater depth, reformed professorships.

Mackenzie, Sir George Steuart, General observations on the principles of education: for the use of mechanics' institutions. Edinburgh, 1836. 95 p.

Psychological principles to be considered.

Wyse, [Sir] Thomas, Education reform; or, the necessity of a national system of education. 1836. xii, 553 p.

A study of aims, content, methods of education with a view to establish a basis of principles for a system of national education. Universal education is necessary. The government should originate and establish, the people should aid and maintain schools by local boards and rates.

The Central Society of Education. Papers. 1837-39.

Contain much valuable material on schools and other educational agencies for the poorer classes. The objective, national education under government control.

Dunn, Henry, Popular education; or, the normal school manual, containing practical suggestions for . . . teachers. . . . 2d ed., 1837. xi, 241 p.

Many editions. Gives many useful suggestions to young teachers.

Mayo, Charles and Elizabeth, Practical remarks on infant education, for the use of schools and private families. 1837. 105 p. Eds., 1838, 1849, 1857.

Emphasizes the need of adapting the instruction to the capacity of the infants. Methods described, the use of object lessons, etc., appeal to the child's own experience. Popularized Pestalozzi's ideas.

Strictures on the Publications of the Central Society of Education. 1837. 15 p.

Believes in the voluntary principle and fears for the safety of religious instruction.

Whewell, William, On the principles of English university education. 1837. iv, 186 p.

Discusses subject-matter, method of teaching, discipline. Constant comparison of the effects of mathematical and philosophical studies, preferring the former.

Blomfield, Charles James, National Education. A sermon . . . on behalf of the National Society . . . 1838. 47 p.

Opposes the Central Society of Education. Instruction in the truths and precepts of the Gospel is the one thing indispensable in education, whatever other branches of knowledge may be dispensed with.

The British and Foreign School Society; its schools and its capabilities. 1838. 16 p.

Lauds the society. Gives its plans for the future if more funds are available, especially for more teachers and fewer monitors.

Burgess, Richard, What may this system of national education be? An inquiry recommended to the Clergy of the Established Church. 1838. 32 p.

Defends Church control of education.

Claxton, Timothy, Hints to mechanics, on self-education and mutual instruction. 1838. xi, 226 p.

Partly autobiographical. Recommends mechanics' institutes. Lists institutions for popular improvement, pp. 223-6.

Donaldson, Thomas L., A letter to H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex. With a plan for the promotion of art, science, and literature, by the moderate but effectual assistance of government. 1838. 16 p.

The government should erect buildings which professional societies could rent.

Dunn, Henry, National Education, the question of questions; being an apology for the Bible in schools for the nation. . . . 1838. 48, iv p.

The government should restrict itself to aiding voluntary efforts. The Bible should be used in all schools, without note or comment.

First report of a committee of the Statistical Society of London on the state of education in Westminster, 1837. 1838. 77 p. Tables.

Intensive study of a region of about 43,000 inhabitants. Schools, number of pupils, condition of buildings, books, teachers, classes of schools.

Lewis, George R., An address on the subject of education as connected with design, in every department of British manufactures. . . . Hereford, 1838. iv, 35 p.

Schools to train pupils to design, respecting their originality, must be established in all manufacturing towns, to emancipate England from copying.

Brougham, Henry Peter, Baron Brougham and Vaux, A letter on national education, to the Duke of Bedford, K.G. from Lord Brougham. Edinburgh, 1839. 48 p.

Expresses the belief of both in secular education, with only private religious instruction. "Let the People be Taught, say I. I care little, in comparison, who is to teach them." p. 38.

Denison, Edward, The Church the teacher of her children. A sermon . . . 1839. 27 p.

There is need of more and better teaching, the duty of the Church.

Harwood, Philip, National education: ought it to be based upon religion? A sermon . . . 1839. 29 p.

Catechisms and creeds are not religion. Teaching ordinary subjects, like grammar, history, mathematics, etc., in a reverent spirit is a firmer basis for both religion and education.

Hussey, Robert, A letter to Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq. M.P. on the system of education, to be established in the diocesan schools for the middle classes. 1839. 41 p.

Not professional instruction but a general education, should be the object. Religion, mathematics, Latin, English literature, music, drawing, history and geography. No manual arts.

A letter to the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, on national education. By a clergyman of the established Church. 1839. 44 p.

All children should be taught together six days a week, and separately by their own clergyman, the seventh. "We should not train up a large body of laymen as theological polemics. For six days in seven Christian children would be educated in religious harmony." p. 28.

Maurice, Frederick Denison, Has the Church, or the State the power to educate the nation? A course of lectures. 1839. xii, 364 p.

Opposes state education.

Observations on the present system of education; with some hints for its improvement. 6th ed., 1839. 24 p.

Calls for better education for the middle classes who have been neglected. Boarding-schools need improvement. Geography, history, science, literature, arithmetic, music should have more prominence.

The principles of the National Church the basis of national education; four letters, . . . By a clergyman of the Church of England. 1839. 33 p.

Non-sectarian education must resolve itself into non-religious.

Recent measures for the promotion of education in England. 1839. 10 eds. iv, 92 p. Tables.

Published under the auspices of the Committee of Council on Education. Education in England and abroad, crime, recent activities of the government. Statistical appendix.

Sinclair, John, ed., Correspondence of the National Society with the Lords of the Treasury and with the Committee of Council on Education. 1839. 39 p.

Letters dealing with a proposed grant for a training school for teachers, not given because of refusal to submit to state inspection.

Wilberforce, Robert Isaac, A letter to the most noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the establishment of a Board of National Education. 2d ed., 1839. 65 p.

The Bible should be the basis of the poor man's education. The Church can not consent to be silent about Church doctrine in either elementary or training schools. Also a second letter . . . 1840.

Corston, William, A brief sketch of the life of Joseph Lancaster,

including the introduction of his system of education. 1840. vii, 96 p.

Corston one of the original trustees. Chiefly quotations from letters.

Hopwood, Henry, *Principles of National Education*. 1840. 108 p.

"The CHURCH alone can educate." p. 62.

Lovett, William, and John Collins, *Chartism; a new organization of the people*, . . . 1840. viii, 124 p. 2d ed., 1841.

Nearly all a plan for education, schools, lectures, laboratories, playgrounds, managed by and for the working classes.

The Mission of the Educator; an appeal for the education of all classes in England. By a friend to justice. 1840. iv, 64 p.

The teaching profession must be raised in status. Teachers must have real training, appointment by the State and generous remuneration. Children should be kept in school longer. Advocates compulsory state education.

Powell, Baden, *State education considered with reference to prevalent misconceptions on religious grounds.* Oxford and London, 1840. iv, 104 p.

Cool, well considered. Separating the religious and secular departments of education would give the advantage of division of labor, would free religious instruction from degrading associations. The various denominations should give special supplementary teaching. Supports government plans, though a clergyman.

Stow, David, *The Training System of Education*. 1840. 11th ed., 1859. xii, 564 p.

Title varies. "Education consists not in the mere amount of knowledge communicated, but in the due exercise of all the faculties whereby the pupil acquires the power of educating himself. It is a mould for the formation of character." p. 15. Physical exercise, lessons on scientific subjects, singing, etc. necessary. Training schools must be provided for teachers.

Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward, *The No-Popery Agitation, and the Liverpool Corporation Schools*. 4th ed., 1840. 42 p.

Strong criticism of violent religious and party disputes. History of the Liverpool Corporation Schools, which since 1836 had provided only non-sectarian religious instruction and had been attended largely by Irish Catholics. Try a similar national system.

[Tuckfield, C. Hippisley], Address to the committee of the National School Society, on the subject of the experimental school of industry, recently established in Tufton Street, Westminster. [1840.] 8 p.

The teacher of the school reports on three months' work.

Wilderspin, Samuel, A system for the education of the young, applied to all the faculties; . . . 1840. xvi, 487 p. Illus.

Playgrounds, discipline, methods of teaching the very young, advantages of kindness. Illustrative lessons quoted.

Wilberforce, Robert Isaac, A second letter to the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne, on the system of inspection best adapted for national education. 1840. 73 p.

The proposed government training school "an institution for extending heathenism among Christians." p. 2.

Wilberforce, Samuel, A letter to the Right Hon. Henry, Lord Brougham, on the government plan of education. 1840. 46 p. 3d ed., 1840.

The English system superior to foreign ones. The English Church makes England. The Church must protect the lower classes from false ideas. Impossible to separate secular and religious teaching.

[Coates, Thomas], Report of the state of literary, scientific, and mechanics' institutions in England. With a list of such institutions, and a list of lecturers. 1841. ii, 117, ii p.

Discusses work and problems of the institutions. List gives dates of founding, membership, fees, funds, etc.

Hopwood, Henry, Hints to teachers in national schools: selected from modern works on practical education. 1841. xi, 173 p.

Lists books, with comments. Author an inspector.

Bentley, Joseph, State of education, crime, etc., etc., and proposed national training schools for all England and Wales: or, education as it is; ought to be; and might be. [1842.] iv, 238 p.

Attributes crime to lack of education. Statistics in Worcestershire. Need of normal schools.

Burgess, Richard, The national education question practically considered; in a letter to . . . Sir James Graham. . . . 1842. 40 p.

Says that schools of dissenters must be recognized. Statistics of the extent of education. Notes the short period of attendance.

Cooper, Charles Henry, *Annals of Cambridge*. Cambridge, 1842-52. 4 vols.

Simply annals. Quotations from records.

An analytical digest of the education clauses of the Factories' Bill, now before Parliament, with observations . . . 1843. 43 p.

Raises the religious issue in urging all possible opposition.

Baines, Edward, Jun., *The government education bill*. Two letters to the Right Honourable Lord Wharncliffe, chairman of the Committee of Council on Education. A letter to the parents of Sunday scholars and a letter to the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D. 1843. 43 p.

Considers the bill part of a "war against all Dissenters." p. 9.

Baines, Edward, Jun., *The social, educational, and religious state of the manufacturing districts; with statistical returns of the means of education and religious instruction in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire* . . . 1843. 76 p.

Statistics furnished by ministers, superintendents of Sunday schools, and manufacturers. Amount of Church and Chapel accommodation, Sunday schools, day schools. Defends the manufacturing districts and advocates the voluntary principle in education.

Craig, A. R., *Philosophy of training: or, the principles and art of a normal education; with a brief review of its origin and history*. Also, remarks on the practice of corporal punishments in schools; and strictures on the prevailing mode of teaching languages. 1843. 2d ed., 1847. xx, 377 p.

Recommends Pestalozzian principles and methods.

Fox, William Johnson, *The educational clauses of the Bill. . . . For regulating the employment of children . . . in factories* . . . 1843. 30 p. 2d ed., 1843.

Compulsory education interferes with parental authority. Religious difficulty. Teachers, tools. Burden on the rates.

Friends' Educational Society, *Five papers on the past proceedings and experience of the Society of Friends in connexion with the*

education of youth: read at the meetings . . . at Acworth in the years 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1843. York, 1843. 128 p.

An able account of experience since 1650.

Heywood, Benjamin, Addresses delivered at the Manchester Mechanics' Institution. 1843. 122 p.

Traces growth from its founding in 1825.

Hinton, John Howard, A plea for liberty of education. A second letter to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., . . . on the educational clauses of the Factories Bill. 1843. 52 p.

Failure to educate a child is not a crime, should not be penalized. Inspection is annoying and unpleasant.

A letter to the clergy of the agricultural districts on the state and prospects of education in the mining and manufacturing parts of England: . . . by a clergyman of the Diocese of Norwich. 1843. 23 p.

The National Society needs support in extending its work to those parts where school and church accommodation are small in proportion to the population.

Lloyd, Charles, A calm inquiry into all the objections made to the educational provisions of the Factory Bill, exhibiting the nature, tendency, and object of the new principles by which the dissenting bodies stand opposed thereto. 1843. 25 p.

Defends the bill. The state must give support to the state Church. Dissenters teach only a small proportion of the pupils.

Reed, Andrew, Factories' Education Bill. A speech on the subject of the altered bill. . . . 1843. 12 p.

Calls for freedom.

Edwards, Henry, Elementary education; the importance of its extension in our own country. With a sketch of the state of elementary education on the Continent. 1844. iv, 182 p. Illus.

The poor need, are capable of receiving and will not be harmed by education. Education will raise the general level of society without destroying class distinctions, will diminish crime. Describes foreign systems. Education should be encouraged in England but not government controlled.

Liverpool Mechanics' Institution. Report of the proceedings of a public meeting held on the 29th January, 1844, in aid of the

establishment of a girls' school in connection with the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution. Liverpool, 1844. 23 p.

Boys' school already existed.

Southey, Robert and Charles Cuthbert Southey, *The life of the Rev. Andrew Bell, D.D. LL.D. F.As.S. F.R.S.Ed.* . . . comprising the history of the rise and progress of the system of mutual tuition. 1844. 3 vols.

Official biography, written from Bell's papers.

Wordsworth, Christopher, *Discourses on public education.* 1844. vii, 383 p.

Sermons delivered at Harrow, many dealing with religion and education.

Fox, William J., *Lectures addressed chiefly to the working classes.* 1845-46. 4 vols.

Lectures on many topics, popular in appeal. Given at the "National Hall of the Working Men's Association," in Holborn.

Macbrair, R. Maxwell, *Chapters on national education.* 1845. 126 p.

A clergyman, with strong Anglican bias, discusses the kind of education suitable for the lower classes.

Whewell, William, *Of a liberal education in general; and with particular reference to the leading studies of the University of Cambridge.* 1845. 2d ed., 1850. Pt. I. xx, 236 p. Pt. II. viii, 144 p.

General treatise on subjects of study, especially classics and mathematics. Changes since 1772, and suggestions for future ones.

Address of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 1846. 20 p.

Tells of the work done and the reasons for discontinuing it.

Baines, Edward, Jun., *Letters to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, First Lord of the Treasury, on state education: with an appendix, containing correspondence with William Ewart, Esq., M.P., a letter to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, and replies to the Westminster and British Quarterly Reviews.* 1846. 164 p. 7th ed., 1847. 118 p.

Education must be free, i. e. voluntary. Danger of the government's

getting control of the minds of the people. Existing schools are adequate and efficient.

Burgess, Richard, A letter to the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, on his proposed plan for the education of the people. 1846. 32 p. 2d ed., 1846.

Says that Dr. Hook underestimates the work done by the Church schools and exaggerates the needs.

Burgess, Richard, Metropolis Schools for the Poor. . . . A letter to the Right Honourable and Right Reverend the Bishop of London . . . and his Lordship's answer . . . 1846. 16 p.

Call for funds to provide fifty new schools in London.

Hook, Walter Farquhar, On the means of rendering more efficient the education of the people. A letter to the Lord Bishop of St. David's. 1846. 71 p. 11th ed., 1850.

Existing agencies accomplish comparatively little. Asks for state aid on a secular basis, leaving religious teaching to other agencies. Require a certificate of such instruction. Important.

Kay, Joseph, The education of the poor in England and Europe. 1846. xx, 400 p. Tables.

Severe criticism of the lack of system in England. Statistics. A thorough first-hand study. Religious prejudice must be overcome. Training schools for teachers, wider course of study, improved texts, more and better inspection, better pay and position for teachers, all needed, as well as compulsory attendance at school.

Vaughan, Robert, Popular education in England. . . . 1846. 84 p.

Criticizes Baines. Gives own estimate of the extent and qualifications of schools.

Armstrong, George, Has the British and Foreign School Society kept faith with the public? . . . 1847. 32 p.

Discusses the relations of Unitarians with the Society.

Baines, Edward Jun., An alarm to the nation, on the unjust, unconstitutional and dangerous measure of state education proposed by the government. 1847. 23 p.

Very widely circulated. Raises eleven objections to state education.

Booth, James, Examination of the province of the State; or the outlines of a practical system for the extension of national education. 1847. viii, 3-74 p.

Deplores the low standards of the schools for the middle classes. The government should institute examinations and certificates for teachers.

Combe, George, Remarks on national education. Edinburgh, 1847. 33 p. 4th ed., 1847.

Asserts the right of the State to train every member to enable him to discharge his social duties. Advocates separation of secular and religious teaching.

The late struggle for freedom of education; by the Congregational Board of Education. [1847.]

A series of short tracts on various subjects, separately paged, not dated.

Dawes, Richard, Hints on an improved and self-paying system of national education, suggested from the working of a village school in Hampshire. With observations, from personal inspection, on the Irish national schools. 2d ed., 1847. 78 p.

Describes a successful school where the poor and the middle class were educated together, as far better instruction was given than in the ordinary middle class school. Good suggestions.

Dawes, Richard, Suggestive hints towards improved secular instruction, making it bear upon practical life: intended for the use of schoolmasters and teachers in our elementary schools. . . . 1847. 8th ed., 1861. xxxiv, 220 p.

Concrete illustrations of methods of teaching, actual questions, etc.

Dufton, John, National Education, what it is, and what it should be. 1847. viii, 72 p.

An able pamphlet in support of a state system and separate secular and religious instruction. Suggests many forms of state encouragement of education.

Dunn, Henry, Calm thoughts on the recent minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, and on their supposed bearing upon the interests of civil freedom and Protestant nonconformity. [1847.] 46 p.

A strong defence of the minutes.

Guthrie, Thomas, A plea for ragged schools; or, prevention better than cure. Edinburgh, 1847. 50 p. Eleven eds.

A vivid picture of the life of destitute children in Edinburgh, unable to attend school unless meals were provided.

Hamilton, Henry Parr, Practical remarks on popular education in England and Wales. 1847. viii, 61 p.

Need of more and better schools and teachers, textbooks and inspection.

Pray, Lewis G., The history of Sunday Schools and of religious education, from the earliest times. Boston, Mass., 1847. viii, 262 p.

Chapters XV through XVIII relate to England.

[Ryder, W. J. D.], Chronicles of Charter-House. By a Carthusian. 1847. xiii, 218 p. Illus.

Many quotations from sources for the early period. Almost a guide-book.

The school in its relations to the State, the Church, and the congregation, being an explanation of the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education in August and December, 1846. 1847. iv, 131 p.

Tells of the origin of the Committee, explains the minutes and their probable effects. Strong defence. Documents.

Symons, Jelinger Cookson, A plea for schools; which sets forth the dearth of education and the growth of crime, and proves the fallacy of Mr. Baines's statistics. . . . 1847. 71 p. Table.

Tells of his own observations in the slums. Existing schools inadequate and inefficient. Mere reading ability and power of repetition means little.

Burgess, Richard, National Schools and National School Teachers. A letter to . . . the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1848. 33 p.

Ten new training institutions and many schools needed. State must help. Mollify dissenters by teaching only the first part of the catechism in rural districts where there is only one school.

Crosby-Hall Lectures on Education. [1848.] viii, 255 p.

Seven lectures by leaders of the voluntary movement.

Edwards, Edward, Remarks on the paucity of libraries, freely open to the public in the British Empire; together with a succinct

statistical view of the existing provision of public libraries in the several states of Europe. . . . 1848. 2d ed., 1849. 38 p.

Data concerning English and Continental libraries.

Eight months' experience of the Edinburgh original ragged or industrial schools, Castle Hill and Ramsay Lane; conducted on the principles advocated by the Rev. Thomas Guthrie. Reported by the Committee of Management. Edinburgh, 1848. 27 p.

Account of the non-sectarian schools for children of the lowest class. Reports from teachers. Constitution and rules of the Association.

Hamilton, Henry Parr, The Church and the Education Question. A letter to the Lord Bishop of Ripon. 1848. 68 p. 2d ed., 1855.

Urges the Church to let dissenters come to her schools without learning the catechism.

Ragged Schools. Westminster, past and present: ten years' experience in ragged schools, and among the most destitute and neglected in the metropolis. 1848. 31 p.

Describes frightful conditions from which the children come. They make shoes and other clothing in school. Whole families redeemed.

Dawes, Richard, Observations on the working of the Government scheme of education, and on school inspection, suggesting a mode of providing an efficient and more extended inspection for those schools in connexion with the Church, without expense to the country: . . . 1849. 2d ed., 1849. 59 p.

Clergy to inspect Church schools. Eulogizes the pupil-teacher system. Unite schools for the laboring and middle classes into efficient parish schools.

Denison, George Anthony, Church Education. The present state of the management clause question. . . . 1849. 55 p.

An outcry against the dangers to the established Church if the minutes of the Committee of Council respecting management are put in force.

Denison, George Anthony, The Church of England, and the Committee of Council on Education: for what are the National Society and all other members of the Church of England to appeal to Parliament? . . . 1849. 48 p. 2d ed., 1849.

Charges discrimination against Church of England schools.

Edwards, Edward, Statistical view of the principal public libraries of Europe and America. 3d ed., 1849. vi, 48 p. Plates. Fol.

First ed., in *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* for August, 1848. 2d ed., Leipzig. 1848. Elaborate statistical survey. Sources of information noted.

Fletcher, Joseph, Summary of the moral statistics of England and Wales. 1847-9. xi, 217 p. Plates. Tables. Maps.

Proofs of three papers, dated 1847, 1848, 1849, relating pauperism and crime with education, manufacturing with agricultural districts, etc.

Guthrie, Thomas, A second plea for ragged schools; or, prevention better than cure. Edinburgh, 1849. 58 p. Illus. 2d ed., 1849.

Instances of work already accomplished. Great further needs.

Martineau, Harriet, Household education. 1849. viii, 326 p. New ed., 1861.

Suggestions for home training of children, especially the very young, for the development of all powers.

Maurice, Frederick Denison, Introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the metropolitan evening classes for young men. 1849. 23 p.

Advantages of the system as proven by a year's experience.

Robinson, George, On education as connected with the sanitary movement at Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Gateshead. A lecture . . . Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1849. 35 p.

Proposes a school and a workingmen's library and reading room for those not reached by mechanics' institutes.

Adult Schools. A letter to the Lord Bishop of Norwich on the establishment of adult schools in agricultural districts. By a country curate. 1850. 15 p.

Depicts the ignorance, improvidence, etc. of agricultural labourers. Much accomplished in two of his parishes in one season by his teaching three evenings a week in each.

Dawes, Richard, Remarks occasioned by the present crusade

against the educational plans of the Committee of Council on Education. 1850. 64 p. 2d ed., 1850.

Declares the National system a failure. No ever-education is possible when children leave at the age of ten. Local rates should aid payment by scholars. Require educational tests for the lower grades of government service, etc. Calls for more tolerance.

Graham, Thomas J., On preaching, and on popular education: . . . 1850. 299, 53 p.

Usual religious objections to the government plans. Wants both Churchmen and Nonconformists to unite to oppose.

Hamilton, Henry Parr, The Privy Council and the National Society. The question concerning the management of Church of England schools stated and examined. 1850. 58 p.

The minutes of 1846 have worked out to the benefit of the Church schools by increasing their effectiveness.

History and present state of the education question: . . . 1850. [iii], 191 p.

Traces the history of the Committee of Council on Education from 1839 and of attacks on it, from the point of view of the National Society.

Monro, Edward, Agricultural colleges and their working. Oxford. 1850. 72 p.

Wants to provide decent living-places for grown sons of agricultural labourers instead of the overcrowded cottages. Lectures, etc. might well be added.

Ragged schools: their principles and modes of operation. By a worker. 1850. 95 p.

Character of children, principles and methods of work, accomplishments. Reformatory schools needed, also.

Report of the proceedings at the great education meeting, . . . held at Willis's Rooms, . . . February 7, 1850. 1850. 83 p.

Work of the committee established on June 7, 1849, to fight the government in behalf of the Church schools. Speeches, etc.

Richson, Charles, Pauper education: its provisions and defects; with certain objections to its extension considered. . . . London and Manchester, 1850. 71 p. 2d ed., 1850.

Children must be separated from adults in workhouses. General lack of respectable workhouse schools.

Ellis, William, Education as a means of preventing destitution: with exemplifications from the teaching of the conditions of well-being and the principles and applications of economical science at the Birkbeck schools. 1851. iv, 153 p.

Several lectures, usually theoretical arguments.

Fletcher, Joseph, Education, national, voluntary, and free. 1851. 91 p. Plates. Tables.

Historical in part. Plans for further national and local aid for schools. Government expenditure in grants, 1839. "Moral statistics."

Hudson, James William, The history of adult education, in which is comprised a full and complete history of the mechanics' and literary institutions, Athenæums, . . . of Great Britain, Ireland, America, etc. etc. 1851. xvi, 238 p. Tables.

General sketch and histories of separate institutions. Valuable.

Church, Richard, The rise and progress of National education in England, its obstacles, wants, and prospects. A letter to Richard Cobden, Esq. M.P. 1852. 125 p.

Gives general history of the movement to prove the inadequacy of the voluntary principle. Attacks bringing in the religious issue.

Extracts from the reports of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools: intended chiefly for the use of the managers and teachers of such elementary schools as are not receiving government aid. 1852. xx, 315 p.

Quotations from reports, topically arranged.

Griffith, George, The free schools of Worcestershire, and their fulfilment. 1852. xxiv, 464 p.

Short historical account of each school, number of pupils, etc.

History and principles of Stow's training system; with a brief review of the prevailing state of education in the colleges and higher schools of the kingdom. Glasgow, 1852. 157 p.

Intended to direct popular attention to the system which was in use. History and working.

Wiese, Dr. Ludwig Adolf, Deutsche Briefe über englische Erziehung, nebst einem Anhang über Belgische Schulen. Part I. Berlin. 1852. xii, 370 p. 2d ed., 1855. 3d ed., 1877. 2 vols.

Part I. translated by W. D. Arnold, 1854. General survey of the whole English system in 1850.

Hole, James, *An essay on the history and management of literary, scientific, & mechanics' institutes*; . . . 1853. viii, 183 p. 183 p.

History, defects and their causes, objects, business management, the value of unions of institutes, etc. Tries to show how to vitalize the institutions.

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James, *Public education as affected by the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council from 1846 to 1852*; with suggestions as to future policy. 1853. viii, 500 p.

Believes that the management of schools must be confided to the religious communions. Reviews the quarrels. Explains the advantages of the training colleges. Statistics. Documents.

Reed, Andrew, *Inspectors inspected*; a review of the operations of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council from 1846 to 1852, with criticisms on the government measure for public education. 1853. 71 p.

Waste of taxes, mercenary effect, irreligion charged. Enough normal schools exist already. Grants do not help the really needy.

Rendu, Eugène, *De l'instruction primaire à Londres dans ses rapports avec l'état social*. Paris, 2d ed., 1853. xxiii, 243 p.

A report to the Minister of Public Instruction.

Gunning, Henry, *Reminiscences of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge, from the year 1780*. 1854. 2d ed., 1855. 2 vols. Port.

Annals. Interesting reminiscences of an old man. Centers about the life of the University, customs, people. Concludes with 1830.

Edison, John Sibbald, *The legitimate system of national education*. 1855. ii, 99 p.

Detailed answer to and criticism of Dr. Hook's letter to the Bishop of St. David's and of Sir John Pakington's proposed plan for national education. The Church must supply education to every one.

Lewis, Leyson, *Historical statement of the principles and practice of the British and Foreign School Society*. Compiled chiefly from publications recognised by the institution itself, and from the evidence of its officers. Drawn up by desire of a committee, ap-

pointed to oppose its perversion to sectarian objects. 1856. xiv, 81 p.

Bibliography. A series of quotations from reports, reviews, sermons, pamphlets, to illustrate the controversy over religious instruction.

Fraser, William, *The state of our educational enterprises. A report of an examination into the working, results, and tendencies of the chief educational experiments in Great Britain and Ireland.* . . . Glasgow, 1858. viii, 172 p.

Brief history. Tells of personal investigation of many schools.

Timbs, John, *School-days of eminent men: or, early lives of celebrated British authors, philosophers, and poets, inventors* . . . with sketches of the progress of education in England, the foundation of public schools, etc. 1858. 2d ed., 1862. New ed., enl., 1870. x, 308 p. Illus.

Two or three page biographies of many men, relating almost entirely to their education.

Griffith, George, *The free schools and endowments of Staffordshire, and their fulfilment.* 1860. xix, 636 p. Illus.

Histories of separate schools, etc.

Extracts from the report presented to Parliament in 1861, by the Commissioners on Education, relating to the schools established by the London Lead Company in the year 1818, for the benefit of the children of the workmen in their employment. 14 p. Report, 1861. Vol. I., pp. 217-21.

Compulsory for boys from six to twelve and girls from six to fourteen. Church attendance and Sunday school required after they started work. Effects on the whole community.

Griffith, George, *History of the free schools, colleges, hospitals, and asylums of Birmingham, and their fulfilment.* 1861. iv, xviii, 604 p. Illus.

Detailed account, statistics, quotations from reports, gifts, subscribers to schools, etc.

Kay-Shuttleworth, Sir James, *Four periods in public education, as reviewed in 1832, 1839, 1846, 1862.* . . . 1862. ix, 644 p.

Reprints of papers, documents, etc. The author was the first secretary of the Committee of Council on Education.

Kay, Joseph, *The social condition and education of the people in England*. New York, 1863. 323 p.

Reprinted from "The social condition and education of the people of Europe." 1850. Scathing denunciation of the ignorance, poverty and vice of the lower classes in England, inequality and hopelessness of their position. Statistics. Necessity of education to teach them to help themselves.

[Collins, W. L.], *Etoniana: ancient and modern*. Being notes of the history and traditions of Eton College. 1865. viii, 238 p.

Popular but careful. Chronological history and customs.

Staunton, Howard, *The great schools of England: an account of the foundation, endowments, and discipline of the chief seminaries of learning in England*. 1865. lvi, 517 p. Plates.

Fourteen schools, treated separately. Short history, buildings, statistics, miscellaneous information.

[Collins, W. L.], *The public schools*. Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Rugby. Notes of their history and traditions. 1867. viii, 414 p.

Interesting. Masters and school life, the chief topics.

Fraser, William, *Memoir of the life of David Stow; founder of the training system of education*. 1868. xvi, 320 p.

A history of the movement as well as a biography of Stow. Throws light on social conditions.

Kirby, Charles, *The early days of Sunday Schools*. 1869. 39 p.

Tells of the activities of Theophilus Lindsey, of Miss Ball in Berks, and especially of Raikes.

Bartley, George C. T., *The schools for the people, containing the history, development, and present working of each description of English school for the industrial and poorer classes*. 1871. xvi, 582 p. Illus.

Chronological tables. Statistics. A manual of information, including short history, methods, results, some account of a representative institution of the type, the amount of state assistance, recommendations.

Wordsworth, Christopher, *Social life at the English universities in the eighteenth century*. Cambridge, 1874. xxxvi, 728 p.

A compilation of most miscellaneous material from barbers to morals and discipline.

Lyte, H. C. Maxwell, A history of Eton College, 1440-1875. 1875. xx, 527 p. Illus. Ed., 1889. xxiii, 543 p.

Standard work, important.

Gill, John, System of education: a history and criticism of the principles, methods, organization, and moral discipline advocated by eminent educationists. 1876. Ed. 1903. viii, 312 p.

Many editions. Ascham to the nineteenth century reformers. Methods, aims, discipline, etc. explained and criticized.

Wordsworth, Christopher, Scholæ academicæ: some account of the studies at the English universities in the eighteenth century. Cambridge, 1877. xii, 435 p.

Libraries, lectures, examinations, subjects, texts, etc. Quotes sources, including manuscripts.

Meiklejohn, J., An old educational reformer, Dr. Andrew Bell. Edinburgh, 1881. i, 182 p.

Good, brief biography by a professor of education. Apparently abbreviated from Southey's biography.

Adams, Francis, History of the elementary school contest in England. 1882. xii, 349 p.

A clear account of the history of the movement for free secular education in England, obviously by one thoroughly convinced of the need for it but fairminded.

Craik, Sir Henry, The state in its relation to education. 1884. x, 166 p. 3d ed., rev., 1914. xiv, 192 p.

Rapid history in the first chapters.

Forshall, Frederic H., Westminster School past and present. 1884. xvi, 607 p. Illus.

Personal reminiscences. Short accounts of headmasters and distinguished pupils in chronological order.

Godard, John George, George Birkbeck, the pioneer of popular education. A memoir and a review. 1884. xvi, 242, vi p.

History of the movement rather than of the individual. Work for mechanics' institutes and the abolition of taxes on knowledge.

Thornton, Percy M., Harrow School and its surroundings. 1885. xii, 483 p. Illus.

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Brodrick, G. C., *History of the University of Oxford*. 1886. xv, 235 p.

A good short account.

Howard, John, *Historical sketch of the origin and work of the York Incorporated Church of England Sunday School Committee*. . . . 1887. 122 p. 2d ed., 1896. 176 p.

A fairly detailed history of the early Sunday School movement followed by the story of York.

Mullinger, James Bass, *History of the University of Cambridge*. 1888. xvi, 232 p.

A reliable rapid survey.

Greenwood, Thomas, *Public libraries; a history of the movement and a manual for the organization and management of rate-supported libraries*. 1889. 4th ed., revised, 1894. xii-xxxi, 598 p. Illus.

Very little between the seventeenth century and the passing of the Ewart Act in 1850.

Wordsworth, Charles, *Annals of my early life, 1806-46*. 1891. xxxvi, 230 p.

Experiences at Harrow and Oxford and especially as second master at Winchester.

Zimmerman, Athanasius, *England's "Oeffentliche Schulen" von der Reformation bis zur Gegenwart. Ein Beitrag zur Culturgeschichte*. Frieberg im Breisgau. 1892. viii, 139 p.

Bibliography. A critical survey of history, somewhat biased, and sometimes dealing with rather trivial matter, but useful. Arnold and Thring considered ideal teachers. Lists schools and dates of foundation.

Gregory, Robert, *Elementary education, some account of its rise and progress in England*. 1895. 192 p.

Popular account of the work of the Church for education of the masses. Opposed to secular education. Stress on the National Society of which the author had been treasurer.

Wilmot, Edward Parry Eardley, and E. C. Streatfield, *Charterhouse old and new*. 1895. xii, 295 p. Illus. Ed., 1910.

Reminiscences. Emphasis on the picturesque, customs, etc.

Johnson, R. Brimley, ed., *Christ's Hospital. Recollections of Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt. With some account of its foundation.* 1896. xxiv, 274 p. Illus.

Quotes Lamb's, Coleridge's and Hunt's accounts of the school as they remembered it.

Parmentier, Jacques, *Histoire de l'éducation en Angleterre; les doctrines et les écoles depuis les origines jusqu'au commencement du XIXe siècle.* Paris, 1896. ii, 302 p.

Bibliography. Written from first hand sources mainly. Theories of men like Ascham, Milton, Locke, etc. The section on schools includes a very rapid résumé of the education movement at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Fitch, Sir Joshua Girling, Thomas and Matthew Arnold and their influence on English education. 1897. ix, 277 p.

The influence, ideals, interests, of Thomas Arnold the main theme. Numerous quotations.

Ogle, John J., *The free library, its history and present condition.* 1897. xix, 3-344 p.

Little before 1850 in the general part but Book II contains an account of the British Museum's history.

Allen, W., Osborn B. and Edmund McClure, *Two hundred years: the history of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1698-1898.* 1898. viii, 551 p. Illus.

Uses old letter books, records, reports, minutes, etc. belonging to the Society. Reprints sources extensively but in the course of the narrative which is topical.

Balfour, Graham, *The educational systems of Great Britain and Ireland.* Oxford, 1898. xxxvi, 320 p. 2d ed., 1903.

Elementary, secondary and higher education in England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland all handled, inevitably rather sketchily.

Holman, Henry, *English national education. A sketch of the rise of public elementary schools in England.* 1898. 256 p.

A good general objective survey, critical. Uses official documents primarily. Interest in education and successful methods rather than in the controversies of the era.

Howson, Edmund Whytehead, and George Townsend Warner,

Harrow School, with an introductory note by the Earl Spencer, K.G. Illustrated by Hebert M. Marshall. 1898. xvi, 219. p.

Separate chapters by several authors. Accounts of headmasters, school life, traditions, games, etc.

Rouse, William Henry Denham, A history of Rugby School. 1898. xvi, 420 p. Illus.

Uses documents and quotes.

Sargeaunt, John, Annals of Westminster School. 1898. xi, 303 p. Illus.

Another of a series of interesting public school histories.

Sterry, Wasey, Annals of the King's College of our Lady of Eton beside Windsor. 1898. vii, 362 p. Illus.

Very interesting.

Zimmern, Alice, The renaissance of girls' education in England. A record of fifty years' progress. 1898. vii, 256 p.

Chapter I, deals with the period to 1848, the foundation of Queen's College, 1843, and Bedford in 1847.

Credland, W. R., Manchester Public Free Libraries. A history and description, and guide to their contents and use. Manchester, 1899. x, 283 p. 3 tab. 23 pl.

Speeches, accounts of librarians, opening of new branches, etc., in the historical part.

Cust, Lionel, A history of Eton College. 1899. xvi, 318 p.

General popular history of the school.

Fisher, George William, Annals of Shrewsbury School. Revised by J. Spencer Hill. 1899. xv, 508 p.

Well organized and documented study.

Leach, Arthur Francis, History of Winchester College. 1899. xiv, 564 p. Illus.

Based on first-hand sources. Gives accounts of masters, famous students, methods, buildings, games, etc. This period, one of decline.

Mark, H. T., An outline of the history of educational theories in England. 1899. xi, 139 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Milton and Locke have most space. Occasional refer-

ences to this period. Theories on physical, intellectual, practical and technical and moral education, topically treated.

Campbell, Lewis, *On the nationalisation of the old English universities*. 1901. xii, 306 p.

A short history of the changes in the first half of the nineteenth century in the first 95 pages.

Clark, John Willis, *The care of books: an essay on the development of libraries and their fittings from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century*. Cambridge, 1901. xviii, 330 p. 46 pl.

Handsome volume containing detailed descriptions of libraries, including measurements, but little is as late as this period.

Minchin, J. G. Cotton, *Our public schools, their influence on English history*. Charterhouse, Eton, Harrow, Merchant Taylors', Rugby, St. Paul's, Westminster, Winchester. 1901. xii, 462 p.

Largely anecdotes of school life, especially of famous "old boys."

Roberts, R. D., ed., *Education in the nineteenth century, lectures delivered in the Education Section of the Cambridge University Extension Summer Meeting in August, 1900*. Cambridge, 1901. xi, 274 p.

Thirteen lectures, giving the broad outlines and meanings of the changes of the century, by leaders in education.

Greenwood, Thomas, *Edward Edwards the chief pioneer of municipal public libraries*. 1902. xii, 24 p.

Chapters III, IV and V, especially valuable. Based on sources.

Montmorency, James Edward Geoffrey de, *State intervention in English education: a short history from the earliest times down to 1833*. Cambridge, 1902. xxxii, 366 p.

Long bibliography. Legal aspects emphasized. Statutes and cases the chief source, also Church documents. Includes the colonies.

Cowell, Peter, *Liverpool Public Libraries. A history of fifty years*. Liverpool, 1903. viii, 212 p. 20 pl.

About 20 pages tell of preliminary efforts before 1850.

Greenough, James Carruthers, *The evolution of the elementary schools of Great Britain*. New York, 1903. xxxii, 265 p.

Not a regular history but reflections on the English school system in the light of its origin and comparisons with those of the United States.

Rowntree, John Wilhelm, and Henry Bryan Binns, *History of the Adult School Movement*. 1903. xi, 88 p.

Chronological record of the growth of adult schools. Chapters I and II contain matter relating to this period.

Clough, G. Benson, *A short history of education*. 1904. 2d ed., 1904. v, 128 p.

Appendix has a chronological table. Brief outline in order to give the general public some idea of the historical background of educational questions.

How, F. D., *Six great schoolmasters*, Hawtrey, Moberly, Kennedy, Vaughan, Temple, Bradley. 1904. xvi, 276 p. Illus.

Their tenure of office covered from 1834 to 1870. A group of short biographies of men, many of them not represented by separate biographies.

Hughes, James Laughlin, and L. R. Klemm, *Progress of education in the century*. 1904. xxi, 508 p. Eds., 1903, 1907.

Scattered material under various topics.

Montmorency, James Edward Geoffrey de, *The progress of education in England*. A sketch of the development of English educational organization from early times to the year 1904. 1904. xv, 275, xvi p.

Useful summary, covering all phases of organization. Lists statutes.

Salmon, David, and Winifred Hindshaw, *Infant Schools; their history and theory*. 1904. vii, 324 p.

A critical account of the work of Owen, James Buchanan and especially Samuel Wilderspin.

Paterson, Alice, *Samuel Wilderspin und das "Infant System."* Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des englischen Schulwesens. Jena; 1906. 96 p.

Bibliography. Dissertation, historical and pedagogical parts. The latter tries to place his theories in the history of educational thought.

Binns, Henry Bryan, *A century of education, the centenary history of the British and Foreign School Society, 1808-1908*. 1908. xi, 330 p. Illus.

Appendices by T. J. Macnamara, Sidney Webb, Professor Foster Watson, Graham Wallas. History founded on the Society's own records,

minute books of the committee from 1808, annual reports, volumes of the *Philanthropist* and *Educational Record*, reports, pamphlets, text-books, etc. Divided by quarter centuries.

Godley, A. D., Oxford in the eighteenth century. 1908. x, 291 p. Illus.

Easy style, uses sources. Describes teaching, fellowships, college life, discipline, examinations, reforms, politics.

Humberstone, Thomas Lloyd, A short history of national education in Great Britain and Ireland. Westminster, 1908. 32 p. Map. Illus.

Exceedingly sketchy.

Sadler, Michael Ernest, ed., Continuation schools in England and elsewhere: their place in the educational system of an industrial and commercial state. Manchester, 1908. xxvi, 779 p.

Chapter I contains a very useful summary of the history of mechanics' institutes, working men's colleges, Sunday schools, adult schools, Young Men's Christian Association classes, etc. (Ed., 1907.)

Salmon, David, The education of the poor in the eighteenth century. 1908. 36 p.

Brief bibliography. Reprint from the *Educational Record*. Quotes sources. Short.

McDonnell, Michael F. J., A history of St. Paul's School. 1909. xii, 496 p. Illus.

Accounts of the high masters and of distinguished pupils. C. XVIII-C. XXI, 1748-1876.

Schultze, Ernst, Die geistige Hebung der Volksmassen in England. München und Berlin, 1912. xi, 177 p.

Very good short accounts of various phases of the movement, especially of elementary education.

Schultze, Ernst, Volksbildung und Volkswohlfahrt in England. München und Berlin, 1912. xii, 205 p.

Deals mainly with the period later than 1850, but has short historical introductions in the cases of libraries, theatre, Oxford movement, observance of Sunday, etc.

Tillyard, A. I., A history of University reform, from 1800 A.D.

to the present time. With suggestions towards a complete scheme for the University of Cambridge. Cambridge, 1913. xiv, 392 p.

Bibliography. Colleges must be co-ordinated and then the university brought "into right relations with the rest of our system of national education." p. 293. History of the criticism of the universities in the nineteenth century and of reforms initiated by Parliament.

Birchenough, Charles, History of elementary education in England and Wales from 1800 to the present day. 1914. viii, 394 p. Plates.

Admirable text-book, full, well-proportioned, conscious of education as part of wider movements of progress.

Parker, Irene, Dissenting academies in England. Their rise and progress and their place among the educational systems of the country. Cambridge, 1914. xii, 168 p.

Poor bibliography. Short essay in an unworked field. A little on the eighteenth century, though chiefly earlier.

Paterson, Alice, The Edgeworths, a study of later eighteenth century education. 1914. xi, 120 p.

Bibliography. A valuable short study including a survey of education in the later eighteenth century, the life of the Edgeworths, educational influences upon them, summaries of their books, estimate of their influence.

Wilson, Roland Knyvet, The first and last fight for the voluntary principle in education (1846-1858). [1916.] vii, 66 p.

Advocates a return to the voluntary principle, except for paupers, etc. Summarizes the controversy under the leadership of Baines.

Maltby, S. E., Manchester and the movement for national elementary education, 1800-1870. Manchester, 1918. xi, 172 p.

Bibliography. In *Victoria University Publications, Educational Series*, No. 8. Valuable. A general survey of elementary education in England to 1800. Then the part played by Manchester. Useful for public health, factory acts, etc. as well as education.

Adamson, John William, A short history of education. Cambridge, 1919. xi, 371 p.

Valuable. Points out the influence upon education of English institutions and English and foreign conditions. Theory, practice, organization.

Dobbs, Archibald Edward, Education and social movements, 1700-1850. 1919. xiv, 257 p.

Relates the progress of education to social conditions and movements. Education is interpreted to include literature, periodicals, libraries, mechanics' institutes, grammar, parish, dame, and charity schools. Traces the influence of Methodism, of political unrest. Ranges from infant schools to the universities.

Mumford, Alfred A., The Manchester Grammar School, 1515-1915. A regional study of the advancement of learning in Manchester since the Reformation. 1919. xi, 563 p. Illus. Tables.

Pp. 165-289 cover 1749-1849. Quotes sources. Much useful material.

Pons, Jacques, L'éducation en Angleterre entre 1750 et 1800. 1919. 266 p.

Bibliography. Traces the influence of Rousseau and other thinkers, relations to other movements. Books of the period. Appendix on the education of women.

Saunders, Albert James, The problem of religious education in the public school as seen in the Bell-Lancaster controversy. Madras. 1919. 41 p.

Bibliography. Brief sketch from secondary sources and from the *Edinburgh Review* and *Quarterly Review*.

Archer, Richard Lawrence, Secondary education in the nineteenth century. Cambridge, 1921. xiv, 363 p.

List of important books. Tables. Valuable. Interesting. Topical. Stresses important trends and personalities.

Davies, Gerald S., Charterhouse in London, monastery, mansion, hospital, school. 1921. xix, 447 p. Illus.

Uses sources. Gives some account of great leaders in this period.

Watson, Foster, ed., The Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Education. . . . 1921-2. 4 vols. Illus.

Many short articles including some history.

Winstanley, Denys Arthur, The University of Cambridge in the eighteenth century. Cambridge, 1922. viii, 349 p.

Centers about politics in the University, especially under Newcastle.

THE CHURCHES

The history of the Churches during this period is too long and too distinct a subject to be included here in detail. The middle of the eighteenth century was a time of spiritual awakening after the lethargy of the earlier years of the century. The Evangelical movement and Methodism, later the Oxford Movement, Christian Socialism, the growth of toleration, the revival of Catholicism, greater activity and greater organization among the non-conformists are among the many signs of vigorous life. Major issues were brought forward and called forth a considerable body of literature: the agitation for the repeal of the Test Act, for admission of dissenters to University degrees, for the abolition of tithes and even for disestablishment of the Church of England.

The social activities of the churches increased also. The Quakers were especially conspicuous, their names being prominently linked with progress in education, in care for the poor, for the insane, for prisoners, in philanthropic measures of all sorts. Other groups also took active part in similar work. Much that was done was individual and is revealed in biographies.

The part played by the Churches in the social history of this period has not yet been adequately investigated. As far as each particular denomination is concerned, the evangelical movements of the eighteenth century had, usually, no clear-cut relations to the social problems with which this guide deals. On the other hand the new earnestness which the recrudescence of the Puritan religion brought with it did have a bearing on the whole social history of the period. The fact that the relationship was not clearly defined at the time, and, except in a few cases, has not been defined yet, leaves this a promising field for historical research and discriminating analysis. Much of the religious spirit of the time found expression in the support of parallel philanthropic movements just as clearly as it did in organized activities in the churches themselves. A just estimate of the influence of the religious revival must take this fact into account, but bibliographical material for such study is to be found not here but in such sections as those on *Charity, The Poor and the Poor Laws, Crime*, and the like. Below are the titles of several works which relate to the general history of the Churches at this time and which open the way to further study.

GENERAL WORKS

Darling, James, *Cyclopaedia bibliographica*; a library manual of theological and general literature. . . . 1854-59. 2 vols.

Gives references to sermons and other theological works.

Skeats, Herbert S., *History of the Free Churches of England*. 1868. 2d ed., 1869. Rev. ed., 1894. xxiv, 757 p.

Considers the dissenters the force making for progress, but can be critical of them. Includes movements against slavery and for education.

Stoughton, J., *Religion in England from 1800 to 1850*. A history, with a postscript on subsequent events. 1884. 2 vols.

Short accounts of the various Churches, their theology, organization, leaders, activities, social life, work.

Simon, J. S., *The revival of religion in England in the eighteenth century*. [1907.] 331 p.

Historical. Includes background of social, moral and religious conditions. Lectures.

Clark, Henry William, *History of English Nonconformity, from Wiclif to the close of the nineteenth century*. 1911-13. 2 vols.

Valuable survey. Bibliography.

Colligan, James Hay, *Eighteenth century nonconformity*. 1915. vii, 143 p.

Strongly non-conformist.

Baring-Gould, Sabine, *The Evangelical Revival*. 1920. xvi, 360 p.

Hostile, theological tone.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Ollard, Sidney Leslie, and Gordon Crosse, *A dictionary of English Church History*. 1912. xvi, 672 p. 2d ed., rev., London and Oxford, 1919. xviii, 676 p.

Newman, John Henry, Cardinal, *The Via Media of the Anglican Church illustrated in lectures, letters and tracts*. . . . New impression, 1901. 2 vols.

Abbey, Charles J., and John H. Overton, *The English Church in the eighteenth century*. 1878. 2 vols. New ed., 1887.

Topical treatment by groups, with emphasis on theological questions and sections on poetry, services, etc.

Hore, A. H., *The Church in England from William III to Victoria*. 1886. 2 vols.

Strongly opposed to Dissent.

Overton, John Henry, *The Evangelical Revival in the eighteenth century*. 1886. xi, 208 p.

Chapter VIII includes education, slavery, missions, etc.

Abbey, Charles J., *The English Church and its bishops. 1700-1800*. 1887. 2 vols.

Valuable. Includes the Methodist movement, charities, missions, education, the slave trade, relations with Non-Conformists and Roman Catholics.

Ward, Wilfred, William George Ward and the Oxford Movement. 1889. xxix, 462 p.

Relates Ward's experiences to the currents of thought of the first half of the nineteenth century.

Church, Richard William, *The Oxford Movement, twelve years, 1833-1845*. 1891. 3d ed., 1892. Rep., 1922. xv, 416 p.

An understanding interpretation.

Overton, John Henry, *The English Church in the nineteenth century (1800-1833)*. 1894. viii, 350.

Indicates the main trends in the Church at the time. Notes of prominent churchmen.

Wakeman, Henry O., *An introduction to the history of the Church of England from the earliest times to the present day*. 1896. 8th rev., ed., 1914. xxii, 519 p.

Carpenter, William Boyd, *A popular history of the Church of England from the earliest times to the present day*. 1900. xvi, 517 p. Illus.

Has some useful suggestions for this subject, especially Chapters XXXII and XXXV.

Hall, Sir Samuel, *A short history of the Oxford Movement*. 1906. x, 267 p.

Bibliography. Avoids theological controversy. Historical.

Overton, John Henry, and Frederic Relton, *The English Church*,

from the accession of George I to the end of the eighteenth century (1714-1800). 1906. xvii, 374 p.

Vol. VII of the series edited by W. R. W. Stephens and W. Hunt. Topical. Valuable.

Balleine, George Reginald. A history of the Evangelical party in the Church of England . . . 1908. xi, 338 p. Illus. New ed., 1911. x, 230 p.

Short chapter bibliographies. Includes references to parish work for the poor, and activities, especially those of the Clapham sect, in the social reform movements: Sunday schools, slavery, factory laws, missions, etc.

Cornish, Francis Warre, The English Church in the nineteenth century. 1910. 2 vols.

Vol. VIII of the Stephens and Hunt series. Valuable.

Legg, J. Wickham, English Church life from the Reformation to the Tractarian Movement. 1914. xix, 428 p.

Covers many aspects from buildings and furniture, customs, to prayers and relations with Greek and other churches.

Ollard, Sidney Leslie, A short history of the Oxford Movement. 1915. xv, 283 p. Illus.

Dwells on the later period and on the results.

Russell George W. E., A short history of the Evangelical Movement. 1915. xii, 150 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Useful introduction, though little relates to this field.

Bloss, William Escott, 'Twixt the old and the new; a study in the life and times of John Henry, Cardinal Newman. 1916. xx, 22-267 p. Ports.

Bibliography. Includes other movements for background.

Mathieson, William Law, English Church Reform, 1815-1840. 1923. x, 180 p.

Valuable. The point of view is that of the historian. Based on sources. Relates the subject to the economic, social and political movements of the time.

THE BAPTISTS

Whitley, William Thomas, A Baptist bibliography; being a register of the chief materials for Baptist history, whether in manu-

script or in print, preserved in Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies. 1916-1922. 2 vols.

Chronological. Religious works predominate.

Baptist Historical Society. Transactions. 1908.

In progress.

Ivimey, Joseph, A history of the English Baptists . . . 1811-30. 4 vols.

Annals. Volume IV covers 1760-1820 and includes charity, missions, Sunday schools, education, etc. History of various churches. Theological tone.

Carlile, J. C., The story of the English Baptists. 1905. 320 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Includes a number of references to activities for social reform in this period.

Nutter, Bernard, The story of the Cambridge Baptists and the struggle for religious liberty. Cambridge, 1912. xi, 173 p. Illus.

For this period, refers to leading personalities.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

Dexter, H. M., Congregationalism of the last three hundred years, as seen in its literature: with special reference to certain recondite, neglected or disputed passages. In twelve lectures. With a bibliographical appendix. New York, 1880. xxxviii, 716, 308 p.

The bibliography includes sermons and theological works, many American.

The Congregational Historical Society. Transactions. 1901. In progress.

Waddington, John, Congregational history, 1700-1800. In relation to contemporaneous events, education, the eclipse of faith, revivals, and Christian missions. 1876. xvi, 720 p.

England and America in alternate chapters. Covers missions, theology, politics, activities of ministers, connections with other sects, etc.

Waddington, John, Congregational history, continued to 1850, with special reference to the rise, growth, and influence of institutions, representative men, and the inner life of the Churches. 1878. xv, 656 p.

Quotes manuscripts. Largely accounts of individuals.

Bacon, Leonard Woolsey, *The Congregationalists*. New York, [1904]. 280 p. Front.

Bibliography. Includes America. Short.

Dale, R. W., *History of English Congregationalism*. 1907. 769 p. Only the latter part relates to this period. Theological tone.

THE METHODISTS

The Wesley Historical Society. *Proceedings*, 1898. In progress.

Smith, George, *History of Wesleyan Methodism*. 1857. 4th ed., 1864. 3 vols.

Includes social work: missions, Sunday Schools.

Stevens, Abel, *History of the religious movement of the eighteenth century, called Methodism*. . . . New York and London, 1858-61. 3 vols.

Many quotations. Much on individuals.

Hurst, John Fletcher, *The history of Methodism*. British Methodism. 1901. 3 vols. Illus.

Popular style. Quotes stories and conversations. Volume III includes philanthropy and education.

Townsend, William J., Herbert B. Workman, and George Eayrs, eds., *A new history of Methodism*. 1909. 2 vols. Illus.

A standard work by scholars. Includes British and foreign Methodism. Relates the movements to the times. Classified bibliographies.

Workman, Herbert Brook, *Methodism*. Cambridge, 1912. vii, 133 p.

Bibliography. Very brief.

Simon, John S., *John Wesley and the religious societies*. 1921. 363 p.

Detailed account of his work and of the factors leading to a separation from the Church of England.

THE PRESBYTERIANS

Drysdale, A. H., *History of the Presbyterians in England: their rise, decline, and revival*. 1889. xi, 644 p.

Brief for this period. Chiefly organization, numbers.

THE QUAKERS

Smith, Joseph, A descriptive catalogue of Friends' Books . . . 1867. 2 vols.

Supplement. 1893. Includes works by Friends, hence many subjects. Sometimes has bibliographical notes.

The Friends' Historical Society, Journal. 1903. In progress.

Epistles from the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held in London, to the Quarterly Meetings in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere, from 1681 to 1857, inclusive. With an historical introduction, and a chapter comprising some of the early epistles and records of the Yearly Meetings. 1858. 2 vols.

Quaker Records: being an index to "The Annual Monitor," 1813-1892, containing over twenty thousand obituary notices of members of the Society of Friends, alphabetically arranged, with references. . . . 1894. xv, 458 p. Ports.

Edited by J. J. Green.

Clarkson, Thomas, A portraiture of Quakerism, taken from a view of the education and discipline, social manners, civil and political economy, and religious principles and character of the Society of Friends. 1806. 3 vols. Illus.

The result of close association during the slavery agitation. Includes agriculture, trade, education, care of the poor, etc.

Cunningham, John, The Quakers from their origin till the present time: an international history. [1867?] 2d ed., 1897. xvi, 360 p.

By a Presbyterian minister, sympathetic. Includes their social work.

Beck, William, The Friends: who they are — what they have done. 1893. 277 p.

Pages 187-237 deal with philanthropy, slavery, the insane, war, industry, social influence.

Jorns, Auguste, Studien über die Sozialpolitik der Quäker. Karlsruhe, 1912. 150 p.

Bibliography. Uses manuscript sources and others. Chapters on the poor, education, temperance, the sick, prisons, slavery. See p. 273.

Holder, Charles Frederick, The Quakers in Great Britain and

America. The religious and political history of the Society of Friends from the seventeenth century to the twentieth century. London, New York, Los Angeles, 1913. 2 vols. in 1.

Brief for this period but includes the Adult School movement and the Peace Society.

Jones, Rufus M., *The later periods of Quakerism*. 1921. 2 vols.

Valuable. Pays much attention to their social work: the slavery agitation, philanthropy, education, prison work, the care of the insane, work for peace.

Hirst, Margaret, E., *The Quakers in Peace and War*. An account of their peace principles and practice. 1923. 560 p.

With an introduction by Rufus M. Jones. Attitude as expressed in opinion and in conduct.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Catholic Record Society, Publications. 1905. In progress.

Gillow, Joseph, *A literary and biographical history, or bibliographical dictionary of the English Catholics, from the breach with Rome, in 1534, to the present time*. [1885-1905.] 5 vols.

Short summaries of works of persons noted, brief biographies, references to other biographies.

Thureau-Dangin, Paul, *La renaissance catholique en Angleterre au XIXe siècle*. Paris, 1899-1906. 3 vols. Translated by Wilfred Wilberforce. 1914. 2 vols. Ports.

Vol. I covers this period.

Fitzgerald, Percy, *Fifty years of Catholic life and social progress under Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, Vaughan, and Newman*. 1901. Vol. I. xii, 248 p. Ports.

Pays much attention to personalities.

Ward, Bernard, *The Dawn of the Catholic Revival in England, 1781-1803*. 1909. 2 vols. Illus.

Scholarly.

Ward, Bernard, *The Eve of Catholic Emancipation, being the history of the English Catholics during the first thirty years of the nineteenth century*. 1911-12. 3 vols. Illus.

Ward, Bernard, *The Sequel to Catholic Emancipation, the story of the English Catholics continued down to the re-establishment of their hierarchy in 1850*. 1915. 2 vols.

THE UNITARIANS

Tarrant, W. G., *Unitarianism*. 1912. xvi, 96 p. Short bibliography.

Good brief general sketch, useful for an introduction. See also the author's earlier work "The story and significance of the Unitarian Movement." 1910.

Colligan, James Hay, *The Arian movement in England*. Manchester, 1913. 175 p.

Traces history. Relates the subject to other phases of Nonconformity. Attempts to show influence on other phases of English thought and life.

McLachlan, Herbert, *The Methodist Unitarian Movement*. Manchester, 1919. xi, 151 p. Illus.

Bibliography. Valuable. Includes education, chartism, co-operation.

McLachlan, Herbert, *The story of a nonconformist library*. Manchester, 1923. 198 p.

Valuable. A guide to part of the Unitarian literature of the period. Quotes sources.

SOCIAL-POLITICAL THEORY AND MOVEMENTS

RADICALS, UTILITARIANS, CHARTISTS

A study of the economic and social history of this period in England means little without an understanding of the political theories underlying the actions of leaders and populace. Traditional English political philosophy, democratic ideas intensified by American and French influence, were factors in shaping the divergent views of the time. Attempts were made to translate radical ideas into action through organizations notably those in London, in Yorkshire, and in Birmingham. Their demands for a more representative House of Commons promised for a time to meet with some degree of success but the reaction inspired by the French Revolution caused their decline and the lessening of activity until after the Napoleonic wars.

Political theory had meantime been taking new shape, as philosophers and statesmen discussed the meaning and purpose of government. Burke's "Reflections on the French Revolution" focused attention on the subject. Mackintosh, Priestley, Price, Bentham, Godwin and others took up the question. Under the leader-

ship of Bentham, the Utilitarians took the position that the justification of government was its power to contribute to create the maximum happiness for the largest number of its citizens. Their application of this principle as a test to the institutions and the policy of the English government of their time led to important modifications. The little group, through their organ, the *Westminster Review*, came to have more influence than their numbers would seem to warrant.

A new group of radicals with a concrete program of political reform took form early in the nineteenth century. Cartwright formed a link with the older generation. Cobbett, Hunt, and others started agitation anew and paved the way for Chartism.

Chartism.

Until recent times the tendency of British labor as a body in seeking reform has been to avoid being drawn into politics. Desiring definite benefits of an economic character it feared that failure might follow any deviation from the direct aim pursued, since alliance with any political party or movement might obscure the issue.

For a time in the early nineteenth century the working classes felt that they could gain no concessions from the government without the vote. The failure of their attempts to help themselves materially through the trade union caused recourse to political action in the movement known as Chartism. Such action had long been urged upon them by a few leaders. William Cobbett at the beginning of the century had clamored for the vote with all the force of his violent, biting pen in newspapers and pamphlets that attained wide circulation. Hampden and Spencean clubs offered opportunities for discussion. Francis Place formed a link between labor and politics, showing the possibility of successful pressure upon Parliament in his work for the recognition of trade-unions. The lengthy agitation for the extension of the franchise in the later eighteenth century and early nineteenth, leading to the Reform Bill of 1832, paved the way for the Chartist demands. The very success of that bill in giving control of the House of Commons to the middle class, the lack of sympathy with those still unfranchised lower classes soon revealed in the bitterly hated new Poor Law, led to a determination to secure for all men what seemed the all-powerful

instrument, the ballot. The desire for it swept through the country, temporarily replacing interest in all other reforms as far as the populace were concerned.

The disappointment over the absorption of the new members of Parliament in middle class interests with the consequent clarification of the division between classes led to two independent movements which later fused and became Chartism. One took its rise in London among the more skillful and well-to-do artisans and trades-people under the leadership of William Lovett and Henry Vincent who formed the London Working Men's Association in 1836. The other, a group of more radical organizations, was established in the north by Feargus O'Connor and was also supported by Thomas Attwood's Birmingham Political Union. Due to this double origin and also to its attraction for reformers with all sorts of views of social advancement, Chartism became one of the most complex movements of the century.

On the six points of the People's Charter all were agreed: manhood suffrage, annual Parliaments, electoral districts based on equal population, vote by ballot, the payment of members of Parliament and the abolition of the property qualification for seats in Parliament. But the movement was not purely political, all its advocates having other social ideals and looking upon it as a means of attaining them. These varied from mild measures such as popular education to more radical changes such as nationalization of the land or the abolition of the national debt. This divergence of opinion among the leaders was probably the chief reason for the ultimate sudden collapse, in spite of the fact that the Charter made demands which have nearly all been incorporated subsequently in the English Constitution.

The years 1838-9, a period of general depression and keen discontent, were the time when the Chartist agitation first became sufficiently strong to attract much notice. O'Connor's Chartist newspaper, *The Northern Star*, reached a circulation of over fifty thousand. Chartist orators addressed monster mass-meetings with language too often unrestrained but made still more emphatic after the rejection of the petition containing over a million signatures by the House of Commons. Riots took place, especially in Birmingham where the National Convention had met for part of its sessions, and in Wales. The use of militia, and the conviction and imprisonment

of many of the leaders and the suppression of the principal journals led to a temporary cessation of the trouble.

Hope of votes now seemed chimerical, the need of bread was urgent. The rival Anti-Corn-Law League promised cheap bread and many for a time forsook Chartism to help the agitation for repeal of the Corn Laws. But a new economic crisis brought a revival. A new petition was presented with over three million names in 1842 and was rejected. Again violence followed chiefly in the form of strikes; again, suppression for a time, to await upheaval throughout Europe and new economic depression in England in 1848. Once more a petition was prepared, its presentation was widely heralded, hopes again were aroused. Careful police preparations prevented the intended mass demonstration and the petition was ridiculed because the boasted five million signatures were found to be less than two million and some of those fictitious. The blow was too great to the disheartened working-classes. As a movement Chartism was ended. It had offended the prejudices and excited the fears of all the classes who held political power: nobles and commons, agriculturists and manufacturers, radicals and conservatives. When the working classes realized their inability to achieve political emancipation the forces of dissolution within the Chartist party, due to hostile views as to methods and aims, had full sway in 1853. Trade unionism, co-operation, socialism and kindred ideas inherited its appeal.

Within the past half dozen years a revival of interest in Chartism has been manifested by several studies of it published after a long period of almost total silence. The standard history of the subject, still invaluable as a source, was written in 1854 by R. G. Gammage, a Chartist, whose enthusiasm and strong partisanship prevent his work from being accepted as a satisfactory history although they give vividness and color which no later writer can achieve. Twenty years later Brentano published a short sketch in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. Except Tildsley's study of the origins of Chartism nothing more of importance appeared until in 1912-3 Eduard Döléans' two volume general history based rather largely on Gammage. Since then several close studies founded on extensive source material have been printed almost simultaneously. Apparently a new realization has come of the importance of Chartism. No longer is it looked upon as a fanatical flash of popular discontent, but instead as the

first English attempt at organized systematic class effort inspired with a class conscious if not a class-hating spirit. Its relationships with earlier and later social movements are sought, the reason for its failure, the influence which none the less has persisted until its program has been achieved.

The literature of Chartism is extensive, especially the periodicals, although most of these were short-lived. Much alike in the subjects they discuss, they vary in their attitude toward definite measures to be pursued according to the divergent views of the leaders whose opinions they represent. O'Connor's *Northern Star* had by far the largest circulation. Pamphlets, leaflets, poems and songs were spread broadcast, many of which have perished. Reprints of the sermons of J. R. Stephens were popular. Biographies of the principal leaders must be studied with due allowance for the bitter ill-feeling which rent the parties. The antagonism to Chartism is reflected in articles in the ordinary periodical literature of the time.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Arranged alphabetically)

The Birmingham Inspector: . . . Nos. 1-16. Jan. 4, 1817-Aug. 23, 1817. Illus.

Published fortnightly by W. Hawkes Smith. Considers Parliamentary Reform a fundamental necessity. Discusses other topics, as emigration, poor relief.

The Black Dwarf; a fourpenny weekly. No. 1. Jan. 29, 1817-Dec. 26, 1821.

Motto, "Satire's my weapon; . . ." Radical. Edited by T. J. Wooler.

British Statesman. No. 1-46, Mar. 13, 1842-Jan. 21, 1843. Incorporated with *British Queen and Statesman*. -Aug. 19, 1843.

"A journal devoted to the interests of the people." Chartist. Opposes the Anti-Corn Law League, the new poor law, the Church. Accounts of Chartist meetings, and of distress.

The Briton. 1819. Nos. 1-9.

Penny weekly. Contained much news of troubles in Manchester.

Bronterre's National Reformer, in government, law, property, religion, and morals. Jan. 7, 1837-Mar. 18, 1837.

Penny weekly. All relates to the working classes. Letters from

O'Brien, notes on political and social questions, quotations from journals, speeches.

The Cap of Liberty, a London weekly political publication. Sept. 8, 1819-Jan. 4, 1820.

Extremely radical. Political.

Carlile's Political Register. Oct. 19, 1839-Dec. 14, 1839.

Weekly. Attacks Chartism. Universal suffrage is useless so long as the House of Lords exists. Reform of the Church must come first. Use its resources for national education and the relief of accidental poverty.

Carpenter, William, Political letters and pamphlets, . . . 1830-31.

Issued irregularly to try the stamp law. Constant criticism of the government, political articles.

Carpenter's Monthly Political Magazine. Sept., 1831-July, 1832.

Arguments for political reform, social reform. News, book reviews. More able and moderate than some.

The Champion of what is true and right and for the good of all. Nov. 10, 1849-1850.

Twenty-six numbers. Weekly.

The Charter. Established by the Working Classes. Nos. 1-60. Jan. 27, 1839-Mar. 15, 1840.

Weekly. 6d. Edited by William Carpenter. Incorporated, Mar. 22, 1840 with the *Statesman and Weekly True Sun*. Includes politics, strikes, police reports, law cases, news of theatres, Parliament, foreign news, activities of Chartists.

Cobbett's Annual Register. 1802-1835.

Becomes Radical. Also called Cobbett's Political Register, and other similar titles.

Common Sense. Vox Populi. Nov. 20, 1830-Dec. 25, 1830.

Weekly, supporting annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, temperance.

Cooper's Journal; or, unfettered thinker and plain speaker for truth, freedom, and progress. Jan. 5, 1850-Oct. 26, 1850.

None issued from June 29-Oct. 5. Penny weekly, political.

The Cosmopolite. A London Weekly Newspaper. No. 1-30. Mar. 10, 1832-Sept. 22, 1832.

Radical penny paper. Includes all sorts of news.

The Crisis, or Star to the Great Northern Union. No. 1, Aug. 28, 1830. 15 p.

For radical reform of the House of Commons.

The Democratic Review of British and foreign politics, history, & literature. June 1849-Sept. 1850.

Edited by George Julian Harney. Monthly. Advocates the Charter, repeal of taxes on knowledge, and other social reforms.

The "Destructive," and Poor Man's Conservative. Feb. 2, 1833-Feb. 1, 1834.

Title changed, Dec. 14, 1833, to *The People's Conservative and Trades' Union Gazette*. Weekly. Discusses Owen's views, trade-unionism, co-operation, political questions of interest to the working classes. Opposes violence, but occasionally has a violent tone.

The English Chartist Circular: and Temperance Record for England and Wales. Jan. 1841-Jan. 1844.

Weekly. Keeps to its purpose of furthering the Chartist cause.

The English Republic. God and the People. 1851.

Monthly. Edited by William James Linton. Deals with social-political problems.

The Evening Star. July 25, 1842-Feb. 28, 1843.

Daily. Feargus O'Connor and Chartism. News.

The Gauntlet. Feb. 10, 1833-Mar. 30, 1834.

Edited by Richard Carlile. Radical. Reports parts of Parliamentary debates. Popular, but stops, thanks, it says, to apathy resulting from disappointment in the Reform Parliament.

The Gorgon. A weekly political publication. May 23, 1818-April 17, 1819.

Edited by J. Wade and F. Place. Weekly. Advocates all sorts of reform. Discusses wages, frauds, abuses of public charities, poor laws, combinations and strikes.

The Guide. April 22, 1837-April 1, 1838.

Weekly. Sympathetic with the poor and the working classes.

The Halfpenny Magazine of entertainment and knowledge; conducted by the author of various standard works. May 2, 1840-1841. 50 numbers.

Weekly. Published by H. Hetherington. Gives scientific and other information and especially accounts of the condition of the poor.

Harney's Red Republican, and Friend of the People. Edited by George Julian Harney. June 22, 1850-Nov. 30, 1850.

Then called "The Friend of the People." -July 26, 1851. Penny weekly. Wide interests, including communities.

The Herald; or, Patriot Proclaimer, by Stentor Tell-Truth, Esq. Sept. 17, 1757-Apr. 6, 1758.

A series of papers criticizing the policy of the government, predicting ruin.

Hone's Reformists' Register and weekly commentary. Feb. 1, 1817-Oct. 25, 1817.

Edited by William Hone. Entirely devoted to the cause of political reform.

Howitt's Journal of Literature and Popular Progress. Edited by William and Mary Howitt. 1847-9.

Then incorporated with *The People's Journal*. Illustrated. Weekly. Advocates social reforms and improvements. Biographies. Emphasizes the need of education.

The Inquirer. Ap. 1822-Apr. 1823.

Slavery, prison reform, missions, charity, etc, considered.

The Labourer; a monthly magazine of politics, literature, poetry, &c. Edited by Feargus O'Connor and Ernest Jones. 1847-48.

Monthly. Chartist. Also favors trade-unions, general education, etc.

The Lion. 1828-29. 4 vols.

Edited by Richard Carlile.

The London Alfred; or, People's Recorder. Aug. 25, 1819-Nov. 17, 1819.

Twelve numbers, weekly. Accounts of meetings for Parliamentary Reform.

The London Democrat. April 13, 1839-June 8, 1839.

Penny weekly, edited by J. C. Coombe and G. J. Harney. "The 'People's Charter' — peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." No. 2. p. 12.

The London Dispatch; and People's Political and Social Reformer. Edited by Beaumont. Sept. 17, 1836-Oct. 6, 1839.

Later incorporated with Cleave's *Police Gazette*. Chartist. Discusses universal suffrage, social equality, child labor, etc.

The London Mercury. Sept. 18, 1836-Sept. 17, 1837.

Edited by John Bell. General news and Chartism.

McDouall's Chartist and Republican Journal. Manchester. April 3, 1841-Oct. 2, 1841.

Edited by P. M. McDouall. Weekly. Very radical, agitates for a republic.

The Man; a rational advocate for universal liberty; free discussion, and equality of condition. July 7, 1833-Dec. 29, 1833.

Penny weekly. Advocates abolition of the monarchy and hereditary nobility. Favors annual Parliaments, abolition of property qualifications for Parliament.

The Medusa; or, penny politician. A political publication. Feb. 20, 1819-Jan. 7, 1820.

Radical. Short notes, letters, poems, etc.

The Moral Reformer. 1831.

Edited by J. Livesey. Temperance and education are necessary to lessen crime. Sell Church property after abolishing the State Church.

The National: a library for the people. 1839. 368 p. Illus.

Edited by W. J. Linton. Issued in numbers. Quotations from political theorists and others of all periods.

The National Instructor. May 25, 1850-Dec. 28, 1850.

Penny weekly. Emphasizes principles. For the Charter, nationalization of the land, abolition of monopoly, although the individual should have the right to what he produces individually.

The National Reformer, and Manx Weekly Review of Home and Foreign Affairs. New series. Oct. 3, 1846-May 29, 1847.

Stresses free trade in land.

The Northern Liberator. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Oct. 21, 1837-Dec. 19, 1840.

Weekly. Chartism, free press. Northern news mainly.

The Northern Reformer's Monthly Magazine and Political Register, . . . Newcastle upon Tyne, 1823.

January to April. For reform, liberty of the press. Gives news of markets.

The Northern Star and National Trades' Journal. Leeds, later London, Nov. 18, 1837-Mar. 13, 1852.

Weekly, edited by Rev. William Hill and Julian Harney. Owned by Feargus O'Connor. Very popular Chartist paper.

Notes to the People. 1851-2.

Edited by Ernest Charles Jones. Issued periodically. Treats of trade unionism, co-operation, etc.

The Operative. Nov. 4, 1838-Oct. 6, 1839.

Incorporated with the *Champion*. Edited by James Bronterre O'Brien. "Established by the working classes for the defence of the rights of labour." Chartist. Also for a "fair day's wages for a fair day's work." Advocates abolition of the Corn Laws, Church rates, unequal administration of the laws. Some general news.

The Penny Papers for the People, by the Poor Man's Guardian. Oct. 1, 1830-Dec. 25, 1830.

Then it became *The Poor Man's Guardian*, q. v. Edited by Hetherington. Nearly all political.

The People. April 19, 1817-July 26, 1817.

Fifteen numbers. Letters, but chiefly articles for Parliamentary reform. Attacks on the activities of the government in searching out "treason."

The People: their rights and liberties, their duties and their interests. Wortley, near Leeds, May 27, 1848-1852.

Radical penny paper, edited by Joseph Barker.

The People's Journal. 1846-48. 6 vols. Illus.

Edited by John Saunders. Published for the organization and instruction of workers. Gives facts about industry, reports of lectures, notes of books, poetry, etc. Incorporated with *Howitt's Journal*.

Pig's Meat; or, Lessons for the Swinish Multitude. Published in weekly penny numbers . . . 1793-95. 3 vols.

Three editions. Edited by Thomas Spence. Quotations, in support of democratic principles.

The Plain Speaker. Jan. 20, 1849-Dec. 22, 1849.

Edited by Thomas Cooper and later by Wooler. For manhood suffrage, equality, better housing, etc. and for critical exegesis of Gospel history.

The Political Controversy; or, weekly magazine of ministerial and

anti-ministerial essays; consisting of the *Monitor*, *Briton*, *North Briton*, *Auditor*, and *Patriot*, entire: (with select pieces from the newspapers). Collected and brought into one point of view with annotations, anecdotes and remarks. By the editor John Cæsar Wilkes, Esq. 1762-3. 5 vols.

Politics for the People; or, a Salmagundy for Swine. Oct. 5, 1793-Jan. 1795.

Weekly unstamped paper. Republican.

The Poor Man's Advocate, and people's library. Manchester, 1832.

Penny weekly, describing conditions in the cotton factories, and discussing co-operation, communities, etc.

The Poor Man's Guardian. Dec. 25, 1830-Dec. 20, 1835.

Published by Henry Hetherington. Popular. Chartist.

Power of the Pence. Nov., 1848-March, 1849.

Weekly. Suggests reforms of currency, discusses social and economic problems.

The Prompter. Nov. 13, 1830-Nov. 12, 1831.

Edited by Richard Carlile. Republican weekly. Strongly worded.

The Radical. Aug. 20, 1831-Jan. 12, 1832.

Weekly, favoring reform, abolition of taxes on knowledge.

The Radical. Mar. 13, 1836-July 17, 1836.

Weekly. General news and some arguments for democracy and against taxes on knowledge.

Reformer's Almanac, and companion to the almanacs for 1848. Wortley, 1848.

Monthly, edited by Joseph Barker. Averaged 34 small pages.

The Reformist's Register. Sept. 28, 1811-Jan. 25, 1812.

Published weekly by John Hunt. Mainly for political reform.

The Republican. Aug. 27, 1819-Dec. 29, 1826.

Weekly, edited by Richard Carlile. Calls itself a continuation of "*Sherwin's Weekly Political Register*." Arguments for abolition of the monarchy.

The Republican; or, Voice of the People. March 26, 1831-Oct. 1, 1831.

Weekly, edited by Henry Hetherington. For a republic and against the Church.

The Republican: a magazine, advocating the sovereignty of the people. 1848.

Edited by C. G. Harding. Chartist. Much interested in the Continental political excitement of the time.

Reynolds's Political Instructor. Nov. 10, 1849-May 11, 1850.

Edited by George W. M. Reynolds. Penny Chartist weekly. Illustrated. Rather pretentious. Biographies of prominent Chartists. Describes conditions in various industries. Discusses education, taxes on knowledge, factory acts, etc.

Roebuck, J. A., ed., *Pamphlets for the People*. 1835. 2 vols.

Most by Roebuck. Published separately to avoid stamp tax on periodicals. Reforms of all sorts advocated.

Sherwin's Political Register. April 5, 1817-Oct. 18, 1818.

Weekly. Republican. Politics only.

The Social Reformer. Aug. 11, 1849-Oct. 20, 1849.

Penny weekly. Edited by J. Bronterre O'Brien and friends. Pays much attention to Louis Blanc, Parliamentary reform, social democracy.

The Southern Star and London and Brighton Patriot. Jan. 19,-July 12, 1840.

Stamped, weekly. Published by J. B. O'Brien and William Carpenter, later Henry Vincent. Reports of Chartist and radical activities. Local news.

The Tribune of the People. June 17, 1832-July 1, 1832.

Weekly. Extreme. Chartist.

The True Sun. Mar. 5, 1832-Dec. 23, 1837.

Edited by Patrick Grant. Defends the formation of political unions. Quotes Cobbett. Argues in behalf of the industrious classes.

The Voice of the People. Ap. 22,-May 13, 1848.

Published by Charles Knight. Continued as *Rights of Industry*. Very moderate. Essays and stories. Opposed O'Connor.

The Voice of the People. By an association of working men. Manchester, Jan. 1, 1831-Sept. 24, 1831.

The operatives of Lancaster published this as a regular weekly paper at 7d. Discusses the organization of trade unions, radicalism and Owenism. General and local news. Accounts of Mechanics' Institutions, etc.

The White Hat. Oct. 16,-Dec. 11, 1819.

Weekly. Purely political, for Parliamentary reform.

The Working Man's Friend; and political magazine. Dec. 22, 1832-Aug. 3, 1833.

Penny weekly edited by Watson. Mainly quotations from other papers. Platform: Parliamentary reform and repeal of the Union.

OTHER WORKS

Hutcheson, Francis, A system of moral philosophy, in three books; . . . Glasgow and London, 1755. 2 vols.

Declares that "the necessity of civil power . . . must arise either from the imperfection or depravity of man or both." p. 212. The "sole purpose of all civil power, . . . is the general good of the whole body." p. 221. Adopts the contract theory of the origin of government.

[Burke, Edmund], A vindication of natural society: or, a view of the miseries and evils arising to mankind from every species of artificial society. In a letter to Lord ———. By a late noble writer. 1756. 106 p. 2d ed., 1757. 3d ed., 1780. Eds., 1796, 1858, 1905.

"Indeed the Blindness of one Part of Mankind co-operating with the Frenzy and Villainy of the other, has been the real Builder of this respectable Fabrick of Political Society." p. 93. A very popular ironical sketch of the history of civil society.

Ferguson, Adam, An essay on the history of civil society. 1767. 2d ed., 1768. vii, 430 p.

Criticizes the current use of the word "natural." Studies governments actually existing or historic. "If we are asked therefore, Where the state of nature is to be found? we may answer, It is here; . . ." p. 12.

Priestley, Joseph, An essay on the first principles of government, and on the nature of political, civil, and religious liberty. . . . 1768. viii, 191 p. 2d ed., 1771. xvi, 301 p.

A strong defence of religious as well as civil liberty, essential to good government. Political theory to support the demand for complete toleration.

Bentham, Jeremy, A fragment on government; being an examination of what is delivered, on the subject of government in general, in the introduction to Sir William Blackstone's commentaries: . . . 1776. lvii, 208 p.

Accuses Blackstone of inconsistencies, especially in his discussion of

natural and political society. Denies the contract theory of government. Utility set forth as the sole criterion of excellence.

Price, Richard, Observations on the nature of civil liberty, the principles of government, and the justice and policy of the war of America. . . . 1776. 5th ed., 1776. 107 p.

Chiefly on the war, but begins with theory. Considers the true end of government the maximum of liberty, self-government.

Cartwright, John, The people's barrier against undue influence and corruption: or the Commons' House of Parliament according to the Constitution. . . . 1780. vii, xxii, 141 p.

Suggests a bill for re-apportionment of seats, reformed methods of election including ballot by balls, payment of members of Parliament, abolition of property qualification for membership, abolition of plurality of votes.

[Townsend, Joseph], Free thoughts on despotic and free governments, as connected with the happiness of the governed. 1781. 316, vii p.

Political theory with historical illustrations. Compares conditions and policies under the two systems.

Tucker, Josiah, A treatise concerning civil government, in three parts. Part I. The notions of Mr. Locke and his followers . . . Part II. The true basis of civil government set forth and ascertained; . . . Part III. England's former Gothic constitution censured . . . 1781. 428, iv p.

Attacks Priestley and Price as leading followers of Locke. Asserts that government is a *quasi-contract*. Opposes the theory of natural law. Advocates subjection to governors even if their title is defective.

Tucker, Josiah, Four letters on important national subjects, addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Shelburne, his Majesty's first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury. Gloucester, 1783. vii, 119 p. (Earlier ed., 1773.)

Strong attack on republican and democratic principles as subversive of peace and order.

Paley, William, Moral and political philosophy. 1785. Ed. New York, 1824. 455 p.

"The final view of all rational politics is, to produce the greatest quantity of happiness in a given tract of country." p. 406.

Priestley, Joseph, Lectures on history and general policy. . . .
1788. 2d ed., 1793. 2 vols. New ed., by J. T. Rutt, 1826. xxxii,
598 p.

Result of lectures at Warrington Academy, in which are discussed the value and methods of history, the advantages of democracy, questions of law, agriculture, arts, commerce, colonies, religion, population, national debts, etc.

Bentham, Jeremy, An introduction to the principles of morals and legislation. 1789. (printed, 1780.) Eds., 1823, Oxford, 1907. xxxii, 378 p.

Philosophical justification of the principle of utility as fundamental, and of its application to human relationships. Considers the interest of the community simply the sum of the interests of the individuals who compose it.

Price, Richard, A discourse on the love of our country. . . .
1789. 3d ed., 1790. 51, 34 p.

Attacks intolerance, inequality of representation.

Burke, Edmund, Reflections on the French Revolution. 1790.
Many other editions. A powerful attack on the principles and conduct of the Revolution.

Mackintosh, Sir James, *Vindiciæ Gallicæ*. Defence of the French Revolution and its English admirers, against the accusations of . . . Burke. . . . 1791. 2d ed., cor., 1791. 351 p.

An able defence of the principles of the Revolution. Considers revolution necessary, the excesses unfortunate but inevitable.

Paine, Thomas, Rights of Man: being an answer to Mr. Burke's attack on the French Revolution. Part I. 1791. Part II. Combining principle and practice. 1792. The Rights of Man. For the use and benefit of all mankind. 1795. vii, 151 p.

Extreme republican theories. Very influential.

Priestley, Joseph, Letters to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, occasioned by his reflections on the revolution in France, &c. Birmingham, 1791. xii, 155 p. 3d ed., cor., Birmingham, 1791.

Discusses the principles and character of the French Revolution. Says that Burke was misinformed on many points.

Birmingham Society for Constitutional Information. First instituted November 20, 1792. Birmingham, 1792. 24 p.

Object, non-revolutionary reform of the constitution.

Ferguson, Adam, Principles of moral and political science; being chiefly a retrospect of lectures. . . . Edinburgh, 1792. 2 vols.

Government is due to man's defects. Opposes thought of a return to a state of nature.

Godwin, William, Enquiry concerning political justice and its influence on morals and happiness. 1793. 2 vols. 2d ed., rev., 1796. 3d ed., 1798. 4th ed., 1842. 2 vols.

An extensive treatise, considering the principles governing man in his social capacity. Very radical.

Proceedings of the Society of the Friends of the People; associated for the purpose of obtaining a Parliamentary Reform, in the year 1792. 1793. 69 p.

Declaration, with signatures. Regulations, resolutions, letters, etc. telling of the work.

Wyvill, Christopher, Political papers, chiefly respecting the County of York, and other considerable districts, commenced in 1779, and continued during several subsequent years, to effect a reformation of the Parliament of Great-Britain. York, 1794. 6 vols.

Reprints letters, resolutions, etc, connected with the agitation for Parliamentary reform of the Association of the County of York. Valuable.

Pilkington, James, The doctrine of equality of rank and condition examined and supported by the authority of the New Testament, and on the principles of reason and benevolence. 1795. 62 p.

Strong. Retells simple Bible stories. Says that one great aim of the teaching of Jesus was to bring mankind as nearly as possible to an equality of rank and condition.

Thelwall, John, The natural and constitutional right of Britons to annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, and the freedom of popular association: being a vindication of John Thelwall. 1795. iv, 96 p.

A defence against the charge of high treason for his advocacy of Parliamentary reform.

The correspondence of the Rev. C. Wyvill with the Right Honourable William Pitt. Part. I. Published by Mr. Wyvill. Newcastle, 1796. 98 p.

Discussion of Parliamentary reform.

Godwin, William, *The Enquirer*. . . . 1797. xii, 481 p. New ed., 1823. xx, 411 p.

A series of informal essays on many topics: education, beggars, servants, trades, the age of Anne, of Elizabeth, etc.

Bentham, Jeremy, *Plan of Parliamentary reform, in the form of a catechism, with reasons for each article*. . . . 1817. iv, cccxxxvii, 52, 16 p. Rev. ed., 1818. 156 p.

Describes abuses in the existing system, insists on the necessity of far reaching reform.

Cartwright, John, *A bill of rights and liberties; or, an act for a constitutional reform of Parliament*. 1817. xviii, 40 p.

A careful explanation of a plan for radical reform.

Bentham's radical reform bill, with extracts from the reasons. 1819. 17, 85 p.

Draft of a bill for universal suffrage, annual Parliaments and election by ballot.

Authorized copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting at Birmingham, held on the 25th January, 1830, together with the declaration, rules and regulations of the Political Union for the Protection of Public Rights. Birmingham, 1830. 22 p.

Muntz and Attwood, leaders. Program: reform of the House of Commons, reduction of taxes, increase of the amount of currency, etc.

Godwin, William, *Thoughts on man, his nature, productions, and discoveries, interspersed with some particulars respecting the author*. 1831. vii, 471 p.

Essay XVII criticizes the secret ballot. The others are on many subjects, largely non-political.

The new charter. Humbly addressed to the King and both Houses of Parliament; proposed as the basis of a new constitution for the government of Great Britain and Ireland, . . . 1831. 16 p.

An interesting picture of an ideal state. Demands liberty, government

education, including university and scientific institutions, freedom of speech and of religion, distribution of land (though private property retained), same civil rights for men and for women, for all races and colors, complete freedom of trade, direct taxes only, judicial reform, no increase of territory by conquest. Very specific.

The People's Book. Comprising their chartered rights and practical wrongs. 1831. lxiv, 427 p.

Edited by William Carpenter. After brief history of Parliament, discusses the composition and activities of the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The rights of nations: a treatise on representative government, despotism, and reform; . . . 1832. x, 454 p.

Political theory. Advocates universal suffrage, election by ballot, annual Parliaments, abolition of hereditary succession, of aristocracy. The extent of landed property held by an individual should be limited and all waste land open to occupation.

Carpenter, William, The political text book; . . . 1833. vii, 248 p.

Quotations from well known writers. Treats of political rights and duties, of wealth, property, religion in relation to the state.

Cobbett, William, Selections from Cobbett's political works: being a complete abridgement of the 100 volumes . . . With notes . . . by John M. Cobbett and James P. Cobbett. 1835. 6 vols.

Characteristic examples, usually short, chronologically arranged.

Carpenter, William, Peerage for the People. 1837. lxvi, vi, 804 p. Ed., 1841.

Lists peers and gives places and pensions held by them or their relatives.

Manchester Political Union. Regulations, &c. 1838. 8 p.

For peaceful reform of the House of Commons, universal suffrage, annual Parliaments, vote by ballot, abolition of property qualifications for members, salary for members of Parliament.

The People's Charter; being the outline of an act to provide for the just representation of the people of Great Britain in the Commons' House of Parliament: embracing the principles of universal suffrage, no property qualification, annual parliaments, equal rep-

resentation, payment of members and vote by ballot. Prepared by a committee of twelve persons, six members of Parliament and six members of the London Working Men's Association, . . . [1838.] 36 p.

Introduction and plan of an act.

A few words to the Chartists. By a friend. 1839. 16 p.

Defends the existing system. Warns against expecting too much from change and against violence.

Manifesto of the General Convention of the Industrious Classes. [1839.] 8 p.

Signed by Hugh Craig and William Lovett. Suggests boycotts and other similar methods to exert pressure for the Charter.

Prentice, Archibald, Organic changes necessary to complete the system of representation partially amended by the Reform Bill. 1839. 31 p.

Calls Chartism the natural outgrowth of discontent.

Rules and regulations of the General Convention of the Industrious Classes; . . . 1839. 12 p.

The functions of a committee to work for the Charter.

Somerville, Alexander, Warnings to the people on street warfare. A series of weekly letters . . . [1839.] 7 parts.

Points out weakness of civilians in a contest with infantry.

Stephens, Rev. Joseph Rayner, A sermon . . . Feb. 17, 1839. 8 p. A sermon . . . May 12, 1839. 27 p.

Attacks "social tyranny." Declares every poor man entitled to a decent home. Violently opposed to the New Poor Law. Defends the use of force.

Particulars of the trial of Mr. John Frost for high treason, on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at Monmouth; with an account of his life, . . . [1839.] 8 p.

Popular leaflet telling of the horrors of his crime and an attack on his character. Trial in connection with Newport riots.

Trial of John Frost for high treason: revised by a barrister. [1839.] 160 p.

A full report.

The trial of John Frost for high treason, under a Special Commission, held at Monmouth, in December 1839 and January 1840. Taken in short-hand by Joseph and Thomas Gurney. 1840. 778 p. Complete report.

The trial of W. Lovett, journeyman cabinet-maker, for a seditious libel, before Mr. Justice Littledale, at the assizes at Warwick, . . . on Tuesday, the 6th of August, 1839. 1839. 2d ed., 1839. 20 p.

Summary of evidence. Lovett's speech in self-defence, given in full.

Trial of Peter Murray McDouall, Surgeon, of Lancashire, and member of the National Convention for Ashton-under-Lyne, . . . Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and London, 1839. 64 p.

Trial for inciting to violence. Defence explains reasons for interest in the poor, working for their rights.

The way to universal suffrage, by a Tyne Chartist. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1839. 34 p.

Would seek the support of the middle class. Use arms only after long preparation.

Carlyle, Thomas, Chartism. 1840. 113 p.

Challenges attention to the causes of discontent behind the Chartist movement. Scathing denunciation of the theory of *laissez-faire*.

Jenkins, Evan, Chartism unmasked. 19th ed., Merthyr Tydvil, 1840. 35 p.

Quotes the Catechism on the duties of the lower orders.

Lovett, William, and John Collins, Chartism; a new organization of the people, embracing a plan for the improvement of the people, politically and socially . . . Written in Warwick Gaol. 1840. viii, 124 p. Illus. 2d ed., 1841.

Advocates the Charter, also schools to be used by workingmen as community centers as well as schools.

The rise and fall of Chartism in Monmouthshire. 1840. v, 90 p. Illus.

A hostile account of the rising at Newport.

A letter to Mr. William Lovett, sometime resident in Warwick Gaol. 1841. 31 p.

Signed "A Non-Voter." Sympathizes with the objects of the Chartists

but criticizes scattering their forces, using violence. For universal education and universal suffrage, including women.

Plan, rules, and regulations of the National Association, of the United Kingdom, for promoting the political and social improvement of the people. n. d., (c. 1842). 24 p. Another ed., 12 p.

Carefully worked out plan. Objects: to win support of the Charter and to start circulating libraries, schools, lectures, etc. for the people.

Mr. O'Brien's vindication of his conduct at the late Birmingham Conference; . . . Birmingham, 1842. 24 p.

Shows the break-up of the Chartist leaders. Attack on O'Connor and the *Northern Star*.

Reconciliation between the middle and the working classes. Manchester, 1842. 31 p.

Moderate reasoned effort to persuade the middle class to admit the claim of the laborers to vote.

Bentham, Jeremy, The works of Jeremy Bentham, published under the superintendence of his executor, John Bowring. Edinburgh, 1843. 11 vols. Plates. Tables.

Lovett, William, Letter from Mr. Lovett to Messrs. Donaldson and Mason. Containing his reasons for refusing to be nominated Secretary of the National Charter Association. 1843. 4 p.

Attack on Feargus O'Connor.

The trial of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., . . . and fifty-eight others at Lancaster, on a charge of sedition, conspiracy, tumult, and riot. Manchester, 1843. x, 446 p.

Verbatim report. Calls the Anti-Corn Law League responsible for the riots.

An address to the Chartists of the United Kingdom, by the National Association for promoting the political and social improvement of the people. 1845. 8 p.

Attack on physical force Chartists. Appeal to return to original moderate moral methods.

Democratic Friends of all Nations. "All men are brethren." An address to the friends of humanity & justice among all nations. 1845. 8 p.

Urges all to make common cause with the oppressed, for political emancipation.

Lovett, William, A proposal for the consideration of the Friends of Progress. [1847.] 8 p.

Advocates formation of one general association to exert combined effort for progressive measures of all sorts.

Lovett, William, Justice safer than expediency: an appeal to the middle classes on the question of the suffrage. 1848. 8 p.

Universal franchise is necessary to prevent class despotism.

New movement. Household suffrage, triennial Parliaments, vote by ballot, no property qualifications, and equal electoral districts: advocated in a letter from John Bright, Esq. M.P. and a reply by R. J. Richardson . . . Manchester, 1848. 11 p.

A short letter from Bright acknowledging receipt of the petition which he presented to Parliament.

"Styles, Thomas," The coming era, and the men to figure in it. 1848. iv, 32 p.

Recommends various reforms, some of them Chartist.

Trevelyan, Arthur, To the people: the moral lunacy of our class legislators, and of their supporters, demonstrated. 1849. 16 p.

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Cooper, Thomas, Eight letters to the young men of the working classes. 1851. 48 p.

Recommendations of activities to bring about self-improvement. Dated from Jan. 27, 1849.

Prentice, Archibald, Historical sketches and personal recollections of Manchester, 1792-1832. 1852. 432 p.

Gives account of the Manchester Constitutional Society for Parliamentary Reform, and a history of radicalism there.

Lovett, William, Social and political morality. 1853. viii, 204 p. Social ethics. Abstract.

Gammage, R. G., History of the Chartist Movement, 1837-1854. 1854. Rev. ed., 1894. xv, 438 p. Illus.

Written from the author's experience and acquaintance with leaders of the Chartist movement, and from contemporary periodicals and pamphlets. Rather involved and detailed, not wholly accurate, but valuable as a primary source. Interesting biographical sketches.

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Harris, William, The history of the Radical Party in England. 1885. viii, 510 p.

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Daly, John Bowles, Radical pioneers of the eighteenth century. 1886. xi, 252 p. Later ed., called *The Dawn of Radicalism*. 1892. xi, 252 p.

A popular, historical sketch.

Peel, Frank, The risings of the Luddites, Chartists and Plug-drawers. Brighouse, 3d ed., 1895. 161 p. Illus.

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Stephen, Sir Leslie, The English Utilitarians. 1900. 3 vols.

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Halévy, Élie, *La formation du radicalisme philosophique*. Paris, 1901-04. 3 vols.

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Slosson, Preston William, *The decline of the Chartist movement*. New York, 1916. 216 p.

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SOCIALISM

The age-old revolt against the inequalities, the injustices, the apparently unwarranted hardships imposed by social conditions, received new impetus in the period of readjustment incident to the Napoleonic wars and the Industrial Revolution. The efforts of some reformers were directed towards social legislation, political reform, education, the development of organizations designed to promote social welfare. Others felt that nothing short of a fundamental reorganizing of society could be more than a palliative. In the fumbling after a solution of the problem, many divergent views emerged, all of which may be regarded as forerunners of modern Socialism. Outlines are blurred and confused in this early period, but four main types can be distinguished. There were the critics who stressed the necessity of uncompromising application of Christian principles to business relationships. Preached by individuals like Coleridge in the nineteenth century, these views foreshadowed those of the organized Christian Socialist movement of Kingsley and Maurice in the middle of the century.

Another group of theorists continued the old Utopian tradition. Led by the picturesque Robert Owen, able business man and dreamer, they assumed that man was simply the product of his environment. By reconstructing the environment, they hoped gradually to achieve a new world order, preferably through the establishment of ideal communities where co-operative activity should replace the competition and ultra-individualism that were the ideals of the business world at the time. Owen's conspicuous success in improving conditions of living and the character of the workmen at his cotton mills at New Lanark, his enthusiasm, wealth, and talent for publicity, aroused widespread interest among all classes. The failure of the communities and the Labour Exchange bank and bureau, above all, the bitter antagonism he stirred by his rejection of religion, combined to destroy his movement as such. They could not prevent the quiet spread of many of his ideas through more respectable channels. Owen had a considerable share in shaping the philanthropic spirit of the nineteenth century.

A third small group led by Thomas Spence advocated government ownership of the land, which should then be rented in small units to the landless.

Far more important for the history of modern Socialism were the Ricardian Socialists. In an effort to be scientific they adopted the current economic theories but used them for criticism instead of imitating the economist's justification of the social order. They accepted the tenets of the English classical economists, stressing particularly the theories of rent and of wages. From the Ricardian doctrine that rent was simply a surplus received by the fortunate owner of land more productive than the marginal, they deduced a challenge to such ownership. Accepting the Ricardian theories that wages tend to fall to a bare subsistence level and that capital gains by depressing wages, since profits and wages vary inversely, they revolted and demanded a remodeling of the whole economic system. Thus they paved the way for the Marxian assertions of the inevitability of social revolution.

While these are the main outlines of what might be called the Socialism of the period, close study at once reveals that there was no clear line of demarcation from other social movements of the time. Chartism and Co-operation are so closely allied as to be in parts all but indistinguishable. The trade union movement won the support of many quondam believers in one or other of these forms of early socialism. Comprehensive as is the term socialism today, it is still almost too definite to apply to the many tangled threads that must be followed in the effort to trace it back to its early nineteenth century manifestations in England. For guidance in the search there are the invaluable history by Beer and the introduction and bibliography by Professor Foxwell in Menger's *The right to the whole produce of labour*.

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Foxwell, H. S., in Menger, Anton, *The right to the whole produce of labour*. . . . 1899. q. v.

A bibliography of Robert Owen, the Socialist, 1771-1858. Aberystwyth, 1914. 54 p.

Issued by The National Library of Wales. Includes his works, books and pamphlets *pro* and *con*, periodicals, articles in periodicals, prints. Owenite communities as well as Owen.

Stammhammer, J., *Bibliographie des Socialismus und Communismus*. Jena, 1893-1909. 3 vols.

Elaborate. Alphabetical. Index.

REPORTS OF SOCIETIES

The Society for the promotion of co-operative knowledge. Reports of proceedings of quarterly meetings. 1829-30.

The society was organized by Lovett, Watson, *et al.* to spread knowledge of co-operation and to attract a market. Originally known as the British Association for the diffusion of co-operative knowledge.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

(Arranged alphabetically)

The Associate. Jan. 1, 1829-Jan., 1830.

After no. 10, called The Associate and Co-operative Mirror. Penny monthly.

The Birmingham Co-operative Herald. Ap., 1829-Oct., 1830.

Monthly organ of the Birmingham Co-operative Society.

The British Co-operator; or, Record and review of co-operative & entertaining knowledge. Ap., 1830-Oct., 1830.

Monthly, 6d. a number. Full of references to Owen. Accounts of activities of societies. Reviews.

The Christian Socialist, a journal of association. Conducted by several of the promoters of the London Workingmen's Associations. Nov. 2, 1850-June 28, 1851.

Penny weekly, edited by J. M. Ludlow, F. D. Maurice and others. Advocates all sorts of social reforms.

Bailey, J. N., The monthly messenger; a repository of information . . . 1840. 236, ii p.

Nearly all essays in behalf of socialism.

The Commonweal. 1845.

Edited by James Hill, to advocate national land and building associations, with common workshops, etc.

The Co-operative Magazine and Monthly Herald. 1826-29.

Illustrated. Advocates Owenite communities. Letters, poems, as well as articles.

The Co-operator. Brighton. May 1, 1828-Aug. 1, 1830.

Edited by W. King. Penny monthly.

The Crisis; or, the change from error and misery to truth and happiness. Ap. 14, 1832-Aug. 16, 1834.

Penny weekly. Edited by Robert Owen and Robert Dalé Owen, later

by James E. Smith. Discusses co-operation, labour exchange, communities, reports meetings.

The Economist: a periodical paper explanatory of the new system of society projected by Robert Owen, Esq.; . . . 1821-2. 2 vols.

Edited by George Mudie. Sixteen page weekly. Essays, notes of meetings, letters.

The Herald of Co-operation, and organ of the Redemption Society. Douglas, Isle of Man. Jan., 1847-July, 1848.

Journal of the Leeds Redemption Society. Advocates communities. Monthly.

Journal explanatory of the means to well-place, well-employ and well-educate the population of the world. 1851-2. 4 vols.

Edited by Robert Owen. Penny weekly from Nov. 2, 1851. Includes some general historical material, e. g., on the Ten-hours Bill, a visit to Newgate with Mrs. Fry, etc.

The Lancashire Co-operator. June 11, 1831-Aug. 20, 1831.

Penny weekly favoring co-operation and communities. Continued as

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Co-operator; or, useful classes' advocate. Sept. 3, 1831-Feb. 4, 1832.

Twelve numbers. New series, March, 1832-Oct., 1832. Monthly.

The London Co-operative Magazine. 1830.

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The London Phalanx Monthly Magazine. June, 1842-May, 1843.

The Mirror of Truth. Oct. 10, 1817-Nov. 7, 1817.

Fortnightly. Owenite entirely.

The Magazine of Useful Knowledge, and Co-operative Miscellany. Oct. 1, 1830-Nov. 13, 1830.

2d. fortnightly. Owenite. Includes comments on the condition of the working class.

The New Moral World. 1834-45.

Weekly. By Robert Owen. Interesting and entertaining. Wider range of content than many of the type. The leading Owenite paper.

The Pioneer; or, Trades' Union Magazine. Oct. 1831-1834.

Weekly, 8-page. Owenite at first. Includes notes of buildings, strikes, etc., as the organ of the operative builders.

The Rational Reformer: or, illustrations and testimonies in favour of the rational social system. 1832.

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The Poor Man's Advocate, and People's Library. Manchester, 1832.

No. 1, Jan. 21. Penny weekly. Describes conditions in the cotton factories, discusses co-operation, communities, etc. Edited by John Doherty.

Politics for the People. May 6, 1848-July 29, 1848.

Weekly. Edited by Maurice and Ludlow. Kingsley contributed as Parson Lot. Emphasizes the need of social as well as political reform. Organ of the Christian Socialists.

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2d. weekly. Edited by G. J. Holyoake. "The *Reasoner* will be Communistic in Social Economy — Utilitarian in Morals — Republican in Politics — and Anti-theological in Religion." No. 1.

The Register for the first Society of Adherents to Divine Revelation at Orbiston in Lanarkshire, N. B., . . . Nov. 10, 1825-Sept. 19, 1827.

Weekly. Edited by Abram Combe.

The Shepherd; a London weekly periodical, illustrating the principles of universal science. 1834-8. 3 vols.

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The Spirit of the Age, Journal of political, educational, and industrial progress. July 1, 1848-March 3, 1849.

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Monthly. Essays on current questions. Reviews of books on social reform. Discusses Poor Law, allotments, mines, capital punishment, communities in England and in America.

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Spence, Thomas, On the mode of administering the landed estate of the nation as a joint-stock property, in parochial partnerships, by dividing the rent. A lecture read at the Philosophical Society in Newcastle, on the 8th November, 1775. 1775. Fourth ed., 1793. Reprinted as *The Meridian Sun of Liberty*, 1796. 12 p. Reprinted as *Nationalisation of the Land in 1775 and 1882*. 1882. Edited by H. M. Hyndman.

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Ogilvie, William, An essay on the right of property in land, with respect to its foundation in the law of nature; its present establishment by the municipal laws of Europe and the regulations by which it might be rendered more beneficial to the lower ranks of mankind. [1781.] 1782. xii, 232 p. 2d ed., 1838. Reprinted as "Birthright in Land. With biographical notes by D. C. Macdonald." 1891. xxxii, viii, 436 p.

By the law of nature the right of society to land is inalienable. Labor on the soil also gives a title. The original value should be taxed, is still open to the claims of the community. Only the improved value belongs to the holder. Land reform is essential. Monopoly is at the root of current ills. Change should be gradual. Able and influential.

An essay on civil government, or society restored, by means of I. a preface of peace, II. a reform in metaphysics, [sic] and III. a political code and constitution, adapted to the true nature of man . . . 1793. 189 p.

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a usurpation. Society is a temple to be gradually demolished and rebuilt, not repaired. Gives a constitution of an ideal commonwealth.

Gisborne, Thomas, An enquiry into the duties of men in the higher and middle classes of society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective stations, professions, and employments. 1794. viii, 648 p.

Recommends strict obedience to the teachings of Christianity in business dealings. "Let him not think himself at liberty to barter the lives of men for gold and silver." p. 560. Honesty and universal benevolence needed.

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Edwards, George, *An attempt to rectify public affairs, and promote private prosperity* . . . 1802. v, 420, 58 p.

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Recommends co-operative villages, agricultural.

Mr. Owen's proposed arrangements for the distressed working classes, shown to be consistent with sound principles of political economy: in three letters addressed to David Ricardo, Esq. M.P. 1819. 102 p.

Quotes and defends Owen. Also tells of the prison work of Mrs. Fry.

Mr. Owen's proposed villages for the poor shown to be highly favourable to Christianity: in a letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. 1819. 20 p.

Signed Christianus. Declares that Owen believed in full liberty of conscience. Villages encourage a spirit of kindness.

Owen, Robert, Lectures on an entire new state of society; comprehending an analysis of British society, relative to the production and distribution of wealth; the formation of character; and government, domestic and foreign. [1820?] ii, 220 p.

Elaborate exposition of Owen's theories of character. Description of a new state in accordance with correct laws.

Owen, Robert, Report to the County of Lanark, of a plan for relieving public distress, . . . Glasgow, 1821. 73, 3 p. Ed., 1832.

Recommends associations of workmen to carry on spade husbandry. Adopt the labor standard of value.

Ravenstone, Piercy, A few doubts as to the correctness of some opinions generally entertained on the subjects of population and political economy. 1821. iv, 474 p.

"Capital, when it has once got its legs around the neck of a nation, never loosens its hold till it has strangled its victim. It is only by a revolution in its state, by a new casting of its society, that a people can ever escape from its thralldom." p. 357.

Report of the committee appointed at a meeting of journeymen, chiefly printers, to take into consideration certain propositions submitted to them by Mr. George Mudie, having for their object a

system of social arrangement calculated to effect essential improvements in the condition of the working classes and of society at large. 2d ed., [1821.] 26 p.

Recommends adoption of a plan for communistic associations.

The source and remedy of the national difficulties, deduced from principles of political economy in a letter to Lord John Russell. 1821. 40 p.

"Labour is the source of all wealth and revenue." Wealth is "reserved surplus labour." Society loses the productive power of the idle capitalist and all that part of the produce of the labor of others that is necessarily consumed by the capitalist. Recommends reforms.

Proceedings of the first general meeting of the British and Foreign Philanthropic Society for the permanent relief of the labouring classes; . . . 1822. vii, 56 p.

Recommends Owenite communities.

Second report of the Economical Committee of the Practical Society. Edinburgh, 1822. 15 p. Third Report. Edinburgh, 1822. 16 p.

Owen's theories of society and social conditions, ethics.

Combe, Abram, Metaphorical sketches of the old and the new systems, with opinions on interesting subjects. Edinburgh, 1823. vii, 186 p.

Expounds Owen's views, especially the theory of labor value. Advantages of the new system.

Combe, Abram, Observations on the old and new views and their effects on the conduct of individuals, as manifested in the proceedings of the Edinburgh Christian Instructor and Mr. Owen. Edinburgh, 1823. 25 p.

Explains Owen's system as Combe conceived it, not as misrepresented.

Monopoly unmasked, and shewn to be the primary cause of pauperism and agricultural distress; from a statement of facts never before published. 1823. 3, 40 p.

Monopoly of land especially harmful. Let the small capitalist invest in land.

A new theory of moral and social reform, to which is added a

prospectus of a real society, showing the practicability of order in society, without force or illusion. 1823. xx, 147 p. 1828.

Suggests a society of honest people willing to apply the principles of equality and justice. No community of goods.

Owen, Robert, Report of the proceedings at the several public meetings, held in Dublin, by Robert Owen, Esq. on the 18th March . . . an introductory statement of his opinions and arrangements, at New Lanark, . . . Dublin, 1823. xxxvi, 161 p. Illus.

Urged the formation of association.

Owen, Robert, An explanation of the cause of the distress which pervades the civilized parts of the world . . . 1823. 12 p.

Describes plan of community. Wealth is a wrong objective.

A diagram illustrative of the formation of the human character suggested by Mr. Owen's development of a new society. 1824. 15 p.

The familiar diagram of colored concentric circles showing the influences affecting the individual, with explanations.

Ravenstone, Piercy, Thoughts on the funding system and its effects. 1824. 80 p.

"Property is in reality but a rent charge on productive industry." p. 14. Attack on the funding system and on capital.

Thompson, William, An inquiry into the principles of the distribution of wealth most conducive to human happiness; applied to the newly proposed system of voluntary equality of wealth. 1824. xxiv, 600 p. Eds., 1850, 1869.

The system of distribution in society should result in the nearest approach to equality consistent with great production. Joint-stock associations of producers should be formed. The evils connected with "co-operative communities are few, transitory, but above all things . . . perfectly avoidable." p. 322.

Articles of agreement for the formation of a community on principles of mutual co-operation, within fifty miles of London. Drawn up and recommended by the London Co-operative Society. 1825. 16 p.

Detailed plans for a community of two thousand. Provides for 8-hour

day, education for all, public health measures, machinery to lessen drudgery, etc.

Combe, Abram, *The sphere for joint-stock companies: or, the way to increase the value of land, capital, and labour. With an account of the establishment at Orbiston, in Lanarkshire.* Edinburgh, 1825. iv, 69 p. Plan.

Project for capitalists to form joint-stock companies to furnish land, equipment, etc., to communities.

Gray, John, *A lecture on human happiness; being the first of a series of lectures on that subject, in which will be comprehended a general review of the causes of the existing evils of society.* . . . 1825. 72, 16 p.

Attack on the leisure classes. Evils of competition are overcome by community activity.

Hamilton, James, *Owenism rendered consistent [sic] with our civil and religious institutions* . . . 1825. 36, ii p.

Describes advantages of plan over Owen's. Not atheistic nor opposed to existing government.

Hodgskin, Thomas, *Labour defended against the claims of capital; or the unproductiveness of capital proved with reference to the present combinations amongst journeymen. By a labourer.* 1825. 34 p. 2d ed., 1831.

Quotes Ricardo and Malthus on the iron law of wages, but declares that labor deserves a greater share. Warns against using the term labor in a narrow sense. Combination of workers is practical. "The contest" between labor and capital "will stand confessed a war of honest industry against the idle profligacy which has so long ruled the affairs of the political world with undisputed authority." pp. 31-32. Very influential.

Owen, Robert, *Two discourses on a system of society; as delivered in the Hall of Representatives of the United States* . . . 1825. Pittsburgh, 1825. 36 p.

Explains the system and its theory.

Thompson, William, *Appeal of one-half the human race, women, against the pretensions of the other half, men, to retain them in political, and thence in civil and domestic slavery; in reply to a paragraph of Mr. Mill's celebrated "Article on Government."* 1825. xvi, 222 p.

Opposes the whole competitive system of society which gives the advantage to the strong. Appeals for a system of labor by mutual co-operation.

Morgan, John Minter, *The revolt of the bees*. 1826. 272 p. Eds., 1830, 1839, 1849.

Allegory. Argues for communities. Criticizes economists.

Hodgskin, Thomas, *Popular political economy*. Four lectures delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution. 1827. xxxii, 268 p.

Elaborate theoretical discussion. "All wealth is the produce of labour." p. 20. "Capital impedes production rather than aiding it if owners of capital are not labourers."

[Thompson, William], *Labour rewarded*. The claims of labour and capital conciliated: or, how to secure to labour the whole products of its exertions. By one of the idle classes. 1827. viii, 127 p.

Theory of exchange and distribution. Criticism of trade unionism and other plans for improvement. Co-operation of large numbers the only hope.

An address delivered at the opening of the Birmingham Co-operative Society, Nov. 17, 1828, by a Member. To which is added the laws of the society. Birmingham, [1828.] 34 p.

Owenite community plan.

Edmonds, Thomas Rowe, *Practical, moral, and political economy; or, the government, religion, and institutions most conducive to individual happiness and to national power*. 1828. viii, 304 p.

Very general and most of it very obvious, though often erroneous. Labor emphasis.

Southey, Robert, *Sir Thomas More: or, colloquies on the progress and prospects of society*. 1829. 2 vols. 2d ed., 1831. 2 vols. Plates. Ed., 1887.

Discussion of all sorts of problems of society.

M'Cormac, Henry, *An appeal on behalf of the poor*; . . . Belfast. 1830. 27 p.

Fervent appeal for co-operative communities, after giving a physician's description of misery.

[M'Cormac, Henry], *Words of wisdom, addressed to the working classes; containing simple directions*, . . . to which are subjoined the laws of the First Armagh Co-operative Society. Armagh, 1830. 20, iv p.

Ignorance prevents the working people from sharing all the wealth they create. Remedy, to work for one another.

On the best means of improving the moral and physical condition of the working classes; . . . 1830. 24 p.

Mostly education, but ends with an appeal for co-operation.

Owen, Robert, The addresses of Robert Owen, . . . preparatory to the developement of a practical plan for the relief of all classes, without injury to any. 1830. 49 p.

Series of very short addresses to all classes.

Owen, Robert, The new religion; or, religion founded on the immutable laws of the Universe, *contrasted* with all religions founded on human testimony . . . 1830. 11 p.

Second lecture. 8 p. Summary of theories.

Thompson, William, Practical directions for the speedy and economical establishment of communities on the principles of mutual co-operation, united possessions and equality of exertions and of the means of enjoyments. 1830. [3], iv, 265, xii p. Plan.

Principles, followed by directions for a group of 2000 with 2000 acres, selection of members, agricultural methods, education, etc.

Gray, John, The social system: a treatise on the principle of exchange. Edinburgh, 1831. xvi, 374 p.

Plan for a national Chamber of Commerce to manage production, establish national warehouses and shops, national bank. Money should simply be a receipt for goods. Necessities should be produced before luxuries.

Rosser, C., Thoughts on the new era of society. A lecture delivered at Mr. Owen's Institution. . . . Nov. 13th, 1831 . . . 1831. 16 p. 2d ed., 1831.

Through education, public opinion must be altered to bring about a new era of good will.

Carpenter, William, ed., Proceedings of the third Co-operative Congress; held in London, . . . the 23rd of April, 1832. . . . 1832. 129 p.

Owen presided. Statistical tables showing the extent of the movement. Exchange Labour Bank proposed. Discussion.

Hodgskin, Thomas, The natural and artificial right of property contrasted. A series of letters addressed, without permission, to Henry Brougham, Esq. . . . 1832. vi, 188 p.

The right of property is a purely legal, not a natural right. All European legislation was originally founded upon oppression.

Rules and regulations of the Equitable Labour Exchange, Gray's Inn Road, London . . . 1832. 12 p.

Very general. Plan for labor notes.

Wayland, T., National advancement and happiness considered in reference to the equalization of property, and the formation of communities. 1832. 48 p.

Contrasts the bad results of the accumulation of property with the promises of Owen's new system.

An address to the members of trade unions, and to the working classes generally: . . . By a journeyman bootmaker . . . 1833. 48 p.

See also different title, 1839. Well written, extreme. Considers wealth the sole and exclusive product of labor. Opposes invention and machinery. Criticizes rent and interest as unjustifiable.

Essays and articles on subjects connected with popular political economy, illustrative of the condition and prospects of the working classes. Birmingham, 1833.

Title inside: The Birmingham Labour Exchange Gazette. 5 numbers, weekly, from Jan. 16, 1833. Really advertisements of the Exchange.

Lecture I. delivered by Robert Owen, at the Institution of New Lanark, upon the 13th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. [1833?] 47 p.

Six lectures, altogether.

Smith, J. E., Lecture on a Christian Community; delivered by the Rev. J. E. Smith, M.A., at the Surry Institution. 1833. 20 p.

Community is necessary to real Christianity.

An essay, in answer to the question, whether does the principle of competition; . . . or, . . . of united exertions, with combined and equal interests; form the most secure basis for the formation of society. 1834. 68 p.

A prize essay. Describes the condition of the laboring classes resulting from competition. Gives objections to change and answers.

[Morgan, John Minter], *Hampden in the nineteenth century; or, colloquies on the errors and improvement of society.* 1834. 2 vols.

Supposedly an autobiography of a friend. Refers to all the important socialists of the century and their works.

Smith, William Hawkes, *The errors of the social system; being an essay on wasted, unproductive, and redundant labour.* Birmingham, 1834. 42, iv p.

Criticizes the capitalist system, the effects of machinery, and the remedies generally proposed.

Owen, Robert, *Manual of the Association of all Classes of all Nations.* Founded May 1, 1835. No. 2. 1836. 63 p.

Address of Owen and articles of the association.

Owen, Robert, *The Book of the New Moral World, containing the rational system of society, founded on demonstrable facts, developing the constitution and laws of human nature and society.* 1836. xxxii, 104 p. Parts II, III, 1842. Parts IV-VII, 1844. Eds., 1837, 1849.

An attempt to analyze the laws of human nature and to build on them a social theory.

Owen, Robert, *Social Bible; or, an outline of the rational system of society, founded on demonstrable facts . . .* 1836. 12 p.

Many later editions. Ethics and constitution of the proposed system of society briefly explained.

Rules to be observed for the government and management of the Community Friendly Society, . . . 1836. 36 p.

Rules for an Owenite community regulated under the Friendly Societies Act. Elaborate.

Bower, Samuel, *Competition in peril; or the present position of the Owenites, or Rationalists, considered; together with Miss Martineau's account of communities in America.* [1837.] 12 p.

Since the Reform Bill and strikes have not helped the lower classes materially, Owen's views must be followed.

Fleming, G. A., *A vindication of the principles of the rational system of society, as proposed by Robert Owen. A lecture . . .* Manchester, [1837?] 20 p.

General arguments.

Jones, Lloyd, A reply to Mr. R. Carlile's objections to the five fundamental facts as laid down by Mr. Owen. An answer to a lecture delivered in his Chapel, November 27th, 1837. Manchester, 1837. 15 p.

Slight. Tries to show inaccuracies and fallacies in Carlile's interpretation.

Public discussion, between Robert Owen, late of New Lanark, and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck, of Manchester. Manchester, 1837. 168 p. 2d ed., 1837.

Discusses religion and philosophy, free will, etc.

Owen, Robert, Six lectures delivered in Manchester previously to the discussion between Mr. Robert Owen and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck and an address. . . . Manchester, 1837. 112 p.

Gives a preliminary sketch of his ideas.

Bower, Samuel, The peopling of Utopia; or, the sufficiency of socialism for human happiness: being a comparison of the social and radical schemes. Bradford, 1838. 15 p. Sequel, 20 p.

Social aims: political equality and self-government, "a new principle of morals, and a new system of marriage, the destruction of priestcraft, and community of property." p. 3.

Giles, John Eustace, Socialism, as a religious theory, irrational and absurd. 1838. iv, 48 p.

A typical lecture on the extreme wickedness of Owen's teachings.

Owen, Robert, A dialogue, in three parts, between the Founder of "The Association of all Classes of all Nations," and a Stranger desirous of being accurately informed respecting its origin and objects. Manchester, 1838. 24 p.

The usual views.

Proceedings of the Third Congress of the Association of all Classes of all Nations, and the first of the National Community Friendly Society, . . . held in Manchester, in May, 1838 . . . Birmingham and London, 1838. ii, 64 p. Table.

Plans to organize mission work for the community idea.

Religion as now practised opposed to the laws of God, or remarks on the necessity of immediately reviving primitive Christianity,

and community of goods. By a Christian Socialist. Manchester, 1838. 24 p.

The evils of society are all due to selfish individualism. The remedy, life in co-operative communities.

An address to the Socialists, Radicals, Trades Unions, and the working classes generally: . . . By a working man. 1839. 48 p.

The same as the pamphlet by "a journeyman bootmaker," 1833.

Bray, John Francis, *Labour's Wrongs and Labour's Remedy; or, the Age of Might and the Age of Right*. Leeds, 1839. 216 p.

"Let Labour, then come to the battle fearlessly." p. 13. Capitalism must be overthrown, to be replaced by co-operative communities, if possible, otherwise some joint-stock system to ensure equal distribution of wealth. Important.

Hudson, T. H., *Christian Socialism, explained and enforced, and compared with infidel fellowship, especially, as propounded by Robert Owen, Esq., and his disciples*. 1839. 320 p.

Preaches against Owen. Has nothing in common with the later Christian Socialism.

Ainslie, Robert, *An examination of socialism: the last of a series of lectures against socialism* . . . 1840. viii, 62 p. 1841. 48 p.

Religious point of view.

Haslam, C. J., *The necessity of a change, or an exposure of the errors and evils of the present arrangement of society; with a partial development of a new arrangement*. Manchester, [1840?] 16 p. 4th ed., 1841.

Owenite.

King, W., *Four letters on the workings of money capital; showing its present inefficient and limited agency for commercial and social purposes* . . . 1840-43. 56 p.

All the evils of society attributed to money. Plan for a "commercial trading chamber" to distribute goods.

Mackintosh, T. Simmons, *An inquiry into the nature of responsibility, as deduced from savage justice, civil justice, and social justice*. Birmingham, [1840].

Reiterates Owen's views of man as a creature of circumstances. Utility is the chief motive force.

Manifesto of Robert Owen, the discoverer and founder of the rational system of society, and of the rational religion. 1840. 8 p. 8th ed., 1841.

Tells of his achievements, hopes.

Statement submitted to the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby, . . . relative to the principles and objects of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists. By the Branch A1 of that Society. [1840.] 16 p.

Claims rights of a religious body. States tenets. Advocates home colonies, co-operation, education. Denies stories of unorthodox ideas of marriage.

Whalley, R., A philosophical refutation of the theories of Robert Owen and his followers; . . . Manchester, 1840. 36 p.

Detailed criticism, followed by a statement of own theories. Confused.

Public discussion between John Brindley and Robert Owen, on the questions, "What is socialism; and what would be its practical effects upon society?" held in . . . Bristol . . . Birmingham, 1841. 99 p.

Shorthand report of a long debate, not very edifying. Personalities.

Bray, Charles, The philosophy of necessity; or, the law of consequences; as applicable to mental, moral, and social science. 1841. 2 vols.

Vol. II, Part III, Social Science. Deplores competition and the separation of capital and labor. Recommends a community for co-operative production.

Owen, Robert, An address to the socialists on the present position of the Rational System of Society; and the measures required to direct most successfully the operations of the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists . . . 1841. 14 p.

Two lectures. Points out the necessity for time for development.

Owen, Robert, A developement of the principles and plans on which to establish self-supporting home colonies; . . . 1841. 2d ed., 1841. xii, 160 p. Plans.

Elaborate plan for communities to be established in England.

Owen, Robert, Lectures on the rational system of society . . . versus socialism, derived from misrepresentation, as explained by the Lord Bishop of Exeter and others: . . . 1841. 188 p.

Criticism of existing order, assurances of the possibility of human control, principles to guide control.

Owen, Robert, *Outline of the rational system of society* . . . 1841. 15 p.

Brief statement of views.

Reybaud, Louis, *Études sur les réformateurs, ou, socialistes modernes*. Paris, 1841. 4th ed., 1844-48. 2 vols.

Bibliography in Vol. I. Includes all times and places in a survey intended to be without bias.

Gray, John, *An efficient remedy for the distress of all nations*. Edinburgh and London, 1842. xvi, 224 p.

Government should control factories of staple goods, run warehouses, sell goods for specially issued money only. Money to be invariable in value because based on a fixed average price of labor.

Stansfeld, Hamer, *Compensation not emigration the one thing needful; justice, and not charity, what we want:* . . . Leeds, 1842. 40 p.

Calls labour the source of all wealth, which should be correspondingly compensated. Economic theory discussed, also Corn Laws.

[Hennell, Mary], *An outline of the various social systems & communities which have been founded on the principle of co-operation*. With an introductory essay, by the author of "The Philosophy of Necessity." [i. e. Charles Bray.] 1844. cxiv, 252 p.

Short accounts of a long list of attempts, reasons for failure.

Holyoake, George Jacob, *A visit to Harmony Hall!* . . . 1844. 27 p.

Criticizes the management of the colony.

Morgan, John Minter, *The Christian Commonwealth*. 1845. Ed. 1849. ii, 89 p. Plates. 1850. x, 151 p. Illus.

Plan for community of three hundred families, to be connected with the Church of England.

Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels, *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei*. 1848. Translated as *Manifesto of the Communist Party*. New York, 1888. 28 p. Chicago, 1902. 64 p.

Platform of Marxian Socialism. Criticism of Utopian Socialism. Asserts the economic interpretation of history, class struggle, harmful effects of machinery on the laboring class, recommends state ownership of the means of production and transportation.

Cooper, Thomas, *The land for the labourers, and the fraternity of nations*: . . . [1848.] 15 p.

The state should buy all the land, rent to the inhabitants.

Gray, John, *Lectures on the nature and use of money*. Edinburgh, 1848. xvi, 344 p.

Labor theory of value. Recommends that the value of the £1 note should be fixed by parliament. There should be no interest on money, but interest on capital. Advocates a minimum wage. Somewhat confused.

Mathetes, H. J., *Can things be better?* An address to the working classes, in which the present demand for organic changes is calmly considered. Manchester, [1848?] 59 p.

Wants gradual change. Inequalities of wealth are due to "inequality in the moral life and mental capacity of men." Efforts to reduce differences are "in the highest degree injurious to humanity, inimical to progress and improvement, and diametrically opposed to the constitution and design of the world." Author said to be Henry Johnson.

Buckingham, James Silk, *National evils and practical remedies with the plan of a model town*. [1849.] xxx, 9-512 p. Plans.

Wants association in a model town without communism, but with co-operation. Products to be divided according to labor, skill and capital contributed.

Owen, Robert, *The revolution in the mind and practice of the human race; or, the coming change* . . . 1849. xxxii, 171 p.

Supplement, 83 p. Elaborate exposition of views, experience at New Lanark.

Smith, Sidney, *The Mother Country; or, the spade, the wastes, and the eldest son*. An examination of the condition of England. 1849. xv, 163 p.

Discusses with open mind all sorts of social reform measures. Speaks respectfully of communism.

[Dove, Patrick Edward], *The theory of human progression, and natural probability of a reign of justice*. 1850. 523 p.

Theoretical, deductive. Comments on many practical problems also.

Kingsley, Charles, *Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet*. An autobiography. 1850.

Many editions. Ed., 1881. 2 vols. Describes conditions of a town worker.

Kingsley, Charles, Cheap Clothes and Nasty. By Parson Lot. 1850. 35 p.

Description of dreadful conditions in sweatshops, low wages, unfair deductions. Recommends a co-operative association of tailors.

Neale, Edward Vansittart, Memoir relating to the position and prospects of the associations. For the consideration of the promoters and associates. 1850. 11 p.

Proposes incorporating associations of producers under the joint-stock act, which would allow extension beyond twenty-five members and assure legality.

Owen, Robert, Letters to the human race on the coming universal revolution. 1850. viii, 152 p.

"Gradually, all men and women will be trained to become superior beings; that is, always to feel, think, and act rationally, and most beneficially for their race." pp. 147-8.

A short essay upon the evils of competition, with observations upon the patent laws, and the want of regulating principles upon trade. By a mechanic. Nottingham, 1850. 11 p.

Wants a government commission to fix prices. Speaks of the evils of competition in every phase of life.

Tracts on Christian Socialism. No. 1. Maurice, John Frederick Denison, Dialogue between Somebody, a person of respectability, and Nobody, the writer. 1850.

Appeal to all classes for acceptance of the principle of co-operation.

No. 2. [Hughes, Thomas], History of the Working Tailors' Association, 34, Great Castle Street. 1850. 11 p.

Report after existence of two months.

No. 3. [Maurice, J. F. D.], An address to the clergy by a clergyman. What Christian Socialism has to do with the question which is now agitating the Church. 1850. 12 p.

Need of putting Christianity into practice.

No. 4. Ludlow, J. M., The Working Associations of Paris. 1850. 22 p.

Many described.

No. 5. Ludlow, J. M. and C. Sully, The Society for promoting Workingmen's Associations. 1850. 23 p.

Explains machinery for organization.

No. 6. Ludlow, J. M., Prevailing idolatries: or Hints for political economists. 1850. 11 p.

Social organization backward and faulty. Suggests paper currency representing goods.

No. 7. Maurice, J. F. D., A dialogue between A and B, two clergymen, on the doctrine of circumstance as it affects priests and people. 1850. 11 p.

"Trade must be Christianized, or Christianity will become a trade." p 7.

No. 8. Maurice, J. F. D., A clergyman's answer to the question, "On what grounds can you associate with men generally?" 1850. 20 p.

Kingsley, Charles, The message of the Church to labouring men: a sermon . . . 1851. 20 p. 5th ed., 1851.

Eloquent preaching of simple brotherhood. "To the degraded masses . . . a share and a stake, for them and for their children after them, in the soil, the wealth, the civilization, and the government of this English land." p. 20.

Kingsley, Charles, Yeast, a problem. 1851.

Published in *Fraser's Magazine*, 1848. Ed., 1881. xix, 318 p. Describes the condition of the agricultural laborer.

Ludlow, John Malcolm Forbes, Christian Socialism and its opponents: a lecture . . . 1851. 92 p.

Insists on the difference between socialism and communism.

Maurice, John Frederick Denison, The reformation of society, and how all classes may contribute to it: . . . Southampton, 1851. 44 p.

A lecture at the opening of the Working Tailors' Association, calling on all classes to work together.

Neale, Edward Vansittart, The characteristic features of some of the leading systems of socialism: a lecture. 1851. 42 p.

Analyzes and contrasts theories.

Greg, William Rathbone, Essays in political and social science. 1853. 2 vols.

Reprints articles from 1848. Attacks socialism.

Greg, William Rathbone, *Mistaken aims and attainable ideals of the artizan class.* 1876. vi, 322 p.

Reprints of articles, most of them written, 1849-50, comments and criticisms. Opposed to socialism.

Kaufmann, Mauritz, *Utopias; or, schemes of social improvement from Sir Thomas More to Karl Marx.* 1879. xii, 267 p.

Plans interpreted in the light of their own times. French, German, Italian and English.

Histoire de l'association agricole de Ralahine. Résumé traduit des documents de M. E. T. Craig, par Marie Moret. Saint-Quentin, 1882. 138 p.

Craig was secretary of Vandeleur, who was patron of the association. History of the effort, reasons for cessation.

Brentano, Lujo, *Die christlich-soziale Bewegung in England.* 2d ed., rev. Leipzig. 1883. viii, 124 p.

Bibliography. 1st ed., in Schmoller, *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft*, July, 1883. Social and political views of the Christian Socialists. Social conditions in England. Spread of the movement.

Hyndman, Henry Mayers, *The historical basis of socialism in England.* 1883. xii, 492 p.

Social and economic history to explain the background of social movements of all sorts.

Rae, John, *Contemporary socialism.* 1884. 4th ed., 1908. xii, 566 p.

Includes a chapter on Christian Socialism.

O'Brien, James Bronterre, *The rise, progress and phases of human slavery: how it came into the world and how it shall be made to go out.* 1885. 8, 148 p. Illus.

Need of social reform, gradual nationalization of the land, national system of currency and exchange, the conclusions. A little history.

Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson, *Owen and the Christian Socialists.* Reprinted from the *Political Science Quarterly*. Boston, 1886. Pp. 206-249. Bibliography, pp. 246-249.

Brief account of Owen and of the Christian Socialists, and of the contribution of each.

Kaufmann, Mauritz, Christian Socialism. 1888. xviii, 232 p.
Principles of Christian Socialism. Comparisons with France and Germany.

Graham, William, Socialism, old and new. 1890. lv, 416 p.
A little on this period.

Webb, Sidney, Socialism in England. 1890. xxii, 136 p. Eds., 1893, 1908.

Slight for this period.

Kirkup, Thomas, A history of socialism. 1892. Eds., 1900, 1906, 1909, 1913. Reprint, 1920. xi, 490 p.

Long standard.

Morris, William, and Ernest Belfort Bax, Socialism, its growth & outcome. 1893. viii, 335 p.

Rapid history.

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